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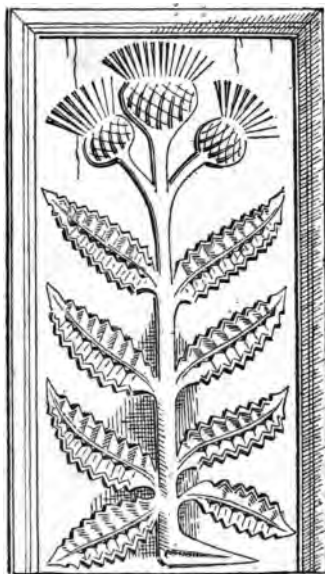
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND

BY

JAMES B. JOHNSTON, B.D.

MINISTER OF ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, FALKIRK

SECOND EDITION.

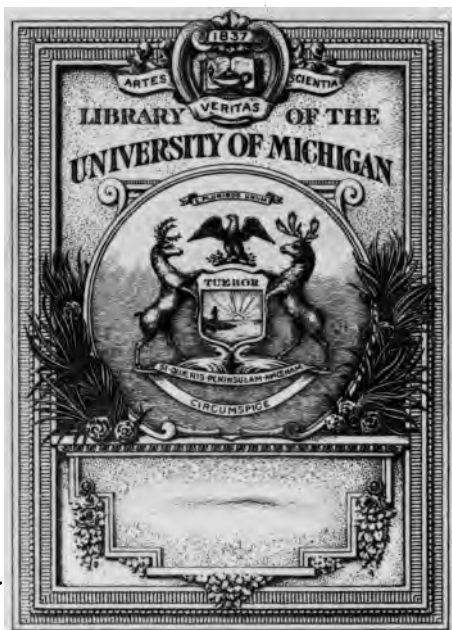


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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE fact that twelve years have now elapsed since the preparation of the first edition of this book, shows that earnest interest in the study is still confined to a few. Yet the author had no reason to complain of the public criticisms of his work, which surprised him by the uniform kindness and appreciativeness of their tone. The warmth of their words seemed to him too emphatic by far, in praise of such a mere attempt as the first edition was. Few of his critics, however, contributed much fresh material, though an exception must be gratefully made in the case of an unknown writer in the *Athenæum* (10th Sept. 1892), and of Dr Hay Fleming in the *British Weekly*; and not less gratefully in the case of his only unfavourable critic, Dr A. M'Bain, one of our chief living Gaelic experts, in the *Inverness Courier*. Since then Dr M'Bain kindly contributed a series of most valuable notes on the names of the first half of the Alphabetical List. It is to the student's great loss, as well

as to the writer's great regret, that Dr M'Bain has never found time to complete his voluntary task.

Much has happened in twelve years, and the author has striven hard in the interval to improve his book. Much that was found to be erroneous, not a little too that seemed, on maturer consideration, very doubtful, has been deleted; and the range of conjecture has been brought within much narrower bounds. It is hoped that now the book will be found a few steps nearer to the high standard of that model work, Dr Joyce's *Irish Names and Places*. The Introduction has been carefully revised, though all its main lines remain as before. The Alphabetical List has been pruned of many purely obvious names, and has been increased, first, by the insertion of all really well-known names, but few in number, which were found to have been omitted; and second, by the insertion of a liberal selection of new names of interest, selected chiefly, not because they were well known; but because something definite could be said about them. Of course hundreds of names are still omitted. Anything like an exhaustive List of Scottish Place-Names would constitute a task beyond the reach of private, unendowed enterprise. But, if any wealthy enthusiast would like to furnish his country with such a list, the work could probably be done, and a fairly satisfactory working list produced, in about five years' time, and at no very great cost. It is impossible to say how many distinct names there would be altogether. After pretty careful examination the writer has found that

there are not more than about 500 names worthy of note in his own county of Stirling, which is about 1-67th of the area of Scotland; but, of course, the total would be very much less than 67 times 500.

In his work of revision and addition the writer has received most valuable help in many ways. Of printed material he has found very useful the Inverness Gaelic Society's *Proceedings*, where the papers of Messrs Hector Maclean, Colin Livingstone, Mackay of Hereford, and others contain much that is helpful and suggestive, though often to be used with caution. *The Place-Names of Strathbogie*, by the late Mr James Macdonald, is a very thorough piece of work, which was issued just too late to be used in the first edition. Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Scottish Land-Names*, his Rhind Lectures for 1894, is also a thorough piece of work, which somehow has not received the approbation which it deserves. The writer has to acknowledge very considerable help received through private correspondence with the Rhind Lecturer. The lists of old forms of names have been enriched and corrected from many sources, notably the Coldingham Charters, the oldest authentic Scottish charters we have; whilst several valuable early forms have been taken from the *History of St Cuthbert*, which, with the exception of Adamnan's *Columba*, is just about the oldest Scottish writing we now possess.

The correspondents who have assisted to improve the book by kindly correction or amplification are Legion by name; and the author regrets the impossibility of mentioning them all in detail. The unnamed are not the

unvalued. But there are a few names which cannot go without their record; and first, that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, whose most painstaking help has rendered the Scandinavian section of this work very much more accurate than it was before. Prof. G. B. Carr, Lincoln University, U.S.A. (Berwickshire names); Dr Ronald Currie, Wemyss Bay; R. Oliver Heslop, Esq. of Corbridge (comparisons with North of England names); John F. Clark, Esq. (names around Beith); the late Rev. Geo. Wilson, of Glenluce; and G. B. Steuart, Esq., Edinburgh, are also among those who have given most valuable help. The writer must likewise note the generous assistance of J. A. Harvie Brown, Esq. of Dunipace, who has not only contributed interesting notes on Highland names, but has placed his splendid collection of works on Scottish topography most freely at the writer's disposal. He has also profited by a considerable correspondence with Mr W. J. Watson, of the Royal Academy, Inverness, whose work on the *Place-Names of Ross-shire* will soon convince the studious public that in him we have one of our best-equipped explorers in the Celtic field. The author's own original research has been done chiefly in Stirlingshire and on the mainland of Argyle. But he has embodied here comparatively little of the material in his booklet on *The Place-Names of Stirlingshire* (1903), now out of print, because he hopes by-and-by to issue a new edition much enlarged and improved.

In conclusion, the author would seek once more to emphasise the fact that the field here skimmed is

one far too wide for any single individual to compass thoroughly. Perfection can be reached only through the kindly and patient collaboration of all who have even a mite of new and accurate information to contribute. And who that is willing has not that? All helpful hints will be cordially welcomed and carefully considered. The author will also continue cheerfully to assist all inquirers, so far as it lies in his power, even as it has been his privilege to do for scores of applicants during the past dozen years. There is no 6s. 8d. fee, but he does expect a 1d. stamp!

J. B. J.

ST ANDREW'S MANSE, FALKIRK,
2nd October 1903.

Note.—The student will find it useful to have the following list of the contents of the great but unfinished *Origines Parochiales*, 1851–55. Volume I.—The parishes in Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh. Volume II.—Part I., Argyle, all the Western Isles, Lochaber, Bute, and Arran; Part II., Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness.

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PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

INTRODUCTION.

EVERY science has its byways as well as its highways. It is along an interesting byway that this book invites the student to walk. The study of place-names may be said to stand to History and Ethnology in somewhat the same relation as the study of fossils stands to Geology. Each group or set of fossils represents, with more or less strictness, a distinct age of geologic time; so, roughly speaking, does each group of place-names represent a period of historic or prehistoric time. Almost all the place-names worth studying are fossils; no man now living was present at their birth. Sometimes the geologist who wishes to map out his territory finds his task the simplest possible; *e.g.*, for hundreds of monotonous miles over the steppes of Russia he finds the same strata, the same soft Permian sandstones, lying horizontal and unaltered as on the day, or rather age, when first they hardened on the old sea-bottom. At other times, though he may have only fifty, or even twenty, square miles to map out, the geologist finds his task one of extreme difficulty and complexity. Half a dozen different systems crop up in that little space, and

igneous rocks rise here and there among the aqueous, crumpling, distorting, and altering all things around; such a region is the Isle of Arran, or the English counties along the Welsh border. Again, the eager fossil-hunter is sometimes delighted in splitting open a nodule, or in cleaving the thin laminæ of the shale, to discover an exquisitely symmetrical ammonite, or a yet more delicate fern, in shape as perfect as the day it died. But, just as often, the only specimens he can find are fragments crushed and broken, which require the highly trained eye of the expert to tell what once they were.

Now, if the devotee of such a physical science as geology will but lay aside his hammer and his pocket-microscope for a little while, he will find somewhat similar problems to study when he grapples with (Scottish) place-names. Sometimes his task will be all plain sailing, if only he have learnt the rudiments of the craft; *e.g.*, for miles and miles in the central Highlands he will find himself in a purely Gaelic region, where all the names are as unmistakably Gaelic as they were on the far-off, unknown day when they were born. In sound and shape these names are as they have ever been since history began. But in other districts, more especially in those where English has long been spoken, the old names have often come down to us in much-corrupted and truncated forms, sometimes in a ludicrously-altered form, which it requires the greatest skill and care and patience to decipher—if, indeed, the name can now be deciphered at all.

The subject which is here to be treated, the Place-Names of Scotland, is one which has never yet been grappled with as a whole; and even when we have done our best it will be found that there is much, and

that the most difficult part of the work, yet to be done. Too many of those who have tried their 'prentice hands at the task have proceeded in the most reckless fashion, giving way to unscientific guess-work which, like the obstructive undergrowths in the virgin forest, must first be cleared away before we can begin to make our road at all. But much foundation work, much pioneering, has already been done, and done well. And now, thanks to the labours of Joyce and Mackinnon and M'Bain, and many true men more, it should be impossible that, *e.g.*, *Poma Dei* should ever again be put forward as the likely etymology of that place which Glasgow railwaymen know so well—POLMADIE.¹ Nor do we think that any grown-up person will ever believe any more that the name of Dr Chalmers' well-known first charge, Kilmeny, can have any reference to a command to slaughter a multitude!

Our treatment of the subject will be historic, and will proceed in the order of time. The first chapter will refer to all we know of the aborigines of Britain—call them Iberians, Ivernians, Silurians, or what you please—and then will rapidly discuss the largest and most complicated portion of our task—the Celtic names. Then purely English or Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman names will each receive a chapter; and with the Norman we will treat the Roman names, a group too insignificant to call for separate handling. Purely modern names will be dealt with last of all; and as ecclesiastical names form so large and important a group, they will receive a chapter to themselves. The study will be no mere dilettante

¹ The printing of a name in capitals means that its origin is treated of in the Alphabetical List.

trifling. The historian, the philologist, the antiquarian, the anthropologist will, each and all, find for themselves side-lights both helpful and interesting; and Dr Murray's great *English Dictionary* will sometimes be supplemented by earlier instances of words than any which its learned columns now record—see List, *s.v.* BEN, CARSE, MOREBATTLE, &c.

What further seems needful to be said in introduction, by way of rule, caution, or useful hint, we shall now throw into a series of numbered paragraphs:—

(1) It will be found in Scotland,¹ as in any other country, that the oldest place-names, the names which, like the hard granite, best resist weathering, are those of large rivers, mountains, and promontories, and of all islands. The names of rivers and islands especially are, as a rule, root-words, and therefore archaic, and difficult to explain. In a few cases we cannot explain them at all, because we know practically nothing of the ancient language to which they probably belong. The names of man's dwellings change pretty often; but the name of a big ben or a steady-flowing river has hardly ever been known to change.

(2) Every place-name means something, or at least once meant something. Only in the degenerate 19th century had men begun to coin silly, meaningless names. Only within late years could a Dickens or a Thackeray have had the chance of satirising his neighbour for calling No. 153 in a dingy back street, full 20 feet above the level of the sea, *Mount Pleasant*, or for christening an ugly brick house, in full sight of a gaswork, *Belle Vue*.

(3) It may be taken as a general rule that every

¹ Cf. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. bk. i. chap. iv., a very valuable chapter.

name was once fairly appropriate. Therefore try, if possible, to study names, as every honest student studies his quotations, *in situ*, on the spot. But one must not always expect to find the name appropriate to-day. The cause or circumstance which gave rise to the name may have utterly passed away. What was 'Kingsbarns' once need not be so now. Or the physical aspect of the site may have become entirely altered; *e.g.*, CAMLACHIE, now a wilderness of stone and lime in the East End of Glasgow, probably means, 'the crook or bending of the swamp' or 'muddy puddle'; but the swamp itself can be seen no more.

(4) Though every name has a real meaning, *never prophesy unless you know*. It is quite likely that a name does not mean what it says, or seems to say; and a name which looks like English pure and simple may possibly not be English at all. There is a constant tendency to assimilate the spelling of a word of unknown meaning to the spelling of a word which is known, a 'kent' word, as we Scots call it. The enquirer must always be on the outlook for this; many a true Celtic name has been thus disguised. Abundant illustration of this will be found further on. Meantime, take one illustration. There is a spot in the Stewartry in the parish of New Abbey which at present goes by the sadly vulgar and thoroughly English-looking name of SHAMBELLY. On examination this turns out to be pure Gaelic, *sean baile* (shanbally), which has the very innocent meaning of 'old house' or 'hamlet.'¹

(5) It is thus of the highest consequence, wherever possible, to secure not only an old but the very oldest extant form or spelling of a name. For, though a

¹ See Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Studies in the Topography of Galloway*, 1887, p. 283. Cf. too KINGEDWARD, MEIKLEOUR, MONTROSE, &c.

name may be spelt so-and-so to-day, it by no means follows that it was always spelt thus. And frequently it is only when one sees the old form that any idea of the name's true meaning can be reached. This also will find copious illustration as we proceed. For the present, take just one instructive instance from the writer's own experience. YESTER, the name of a parish at the foot of the Lammermuirs, was long a puzzle. The writer communicated with the courteous Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University, giving a somewhat foolish conjecture, which need not be repeated. The conjecture Professor Mackinnon repudiated, but said he could throw no light upon the name. Then his *confrère* at Oxford, Professor Rhys, was applied to, with the suggestion that Yester might be the same name as the hill Yes Tor in Dartmoor, and was asked for the latter's meaning. We then learnt that *Yes* is a Cornish superlative, and *Yes Tor* means 'highest hill'; but Professor Rhys would not venture to identify it with Yester, and declared himself puzzled. But one day we discovered that the oldest charters call the place *Ystrad*, and the meaning appeared with a flash. For this is just the ordinary Welsh word for 'a valley.' Thus were we supplied with a plain warning against rash guesses, and at the same time found a clear footstep of the Brython among the Lammermuirs. The joy of the palæontologist when he cracks open a limestone nodule and finds therein a magnificent *Productus*, every curve and line of the shell perfect, is hardly greater than the satisfaction of the historical philologist when he first discovers that a puzzling and prosaic name like CARSTAIRS originally was 'Casteltarres' (*sic* c. 1170), *Terras* being a familiar Scotch surname to this day. Even yet all will not be well unless the

student also knows that the oldest usage of the word 'castle' in English was as a translation of the Vulgate's *castellum*, where *castellum* means always, not a fortress but a village. Thus Carstairs, if dressed in Saxon garb, would be Tarreston, in Norman garb, Tarresville. It may be taken as a rough rule, with many exceptions, that if we can find a name on record before the year 1200, we have a good chance of correctly surmising its meaning; whereas if no record of it be found till after 1500, that record may be of small scientific value. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries all spelling either of names or words ceased to be under law, and was, generally speaking, regulated by mere caprice.

(6) If it be highly desirable to ascertain the old spelling of a name, it is almost equally desirable that we should know its local, native pronunciation. Celtic scholars are so thoroughly agreed as to the need for this, if Celtic names are to be rightly interpreted, that we hardly need to emphasize the rule—wherever you can get a native Gael to pronounce a name listen carefully to him. Such a proceeding will save one many a time from writing or talking nonsense. But the rule holds good, to a less extent, about all Scotch place-names, and about Celtic names even when the pronouncer himself no longer speaks Gaelic. The writer does not need to go far from his own Lowland door to find very pertinent examples of this. If the reader will consult the List of this book he will find that, in the case of at least three of our local names, the present native pronunciation comes much nearer the true etymology than the present spelling. The names are the Celtic *DENOVAN* (pron. *dunni'ven*), and the English *FALKIRK* (*fawkírk*) and *SHIELDHILL* (*sheelhill*). The liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* always need special watching; and,

when the whole truth is known, it will be seen that the Celt makes far sadder havoc with his *h*'s than the Cockney (see p. xli). He who would further this interesting and valuable study must himself first make some study of the Laws of Phonetics. He must learn that any letter *cannot* become any other, as too many seem to think. *E.g.*, an esteemed correspondent, now dead, assured the present writer that MUSSELBURGH must be 'mouth-Esk-burgh'! And what is worse, he believed so till the day of his death!

(7) It should not be thought that a given name must of necessity be all Celtic, all English, or all Norse. Hybrid names do occur, not often but occasionally, *e.g.*, the Celtic and English LAMMERLAWS or RESTALRIG, the Celtic and Norse GEANIES or JURA, and the Norse and Celtic FORSINARD or RUTHERGLEN. Nor must it be supposed that the names in any given district ought all to belong to one language—all Gaelic in the Highlands and all English in the Lowlands. This is far from being the case; though it is true that some districts are nearly unmixed in this respect, *e.g.*, Orkney and Shetland names are practically all Norse; the mainland of Argyle names practically all Celtic, pure Gaelic too, with no Brythonic or Welsh admixture; whilst in Berwickshire there is scarcely a name left which is not English.

When all these seven caveats have been surely learnt and gripped, then, and only then, is the amateur investigator fit to advance a single step in safety.

CHAPTER I.

CELTIC NAMES.

It is impossible to speak with strict accuracy on the point, but Celtic names in Scotland must outnumber all the rest by nearly ten to one. And their importance may be measured well by the one fact that, up to so late a date as the death of Malcolm II. in 1056, all the mainland of Scotland, except the shires between Edinburgh and Berwick, was purely Celtic. Wide and difficult though the Celtic problem still is, answers can be found far more surely and accurately than was at all possible fifty years ago. Here, as in every other field, the last half-century has seen science advancing with swift, sure foot. Fifty years ago the subject of Celtic place-names spread out like a vast morass with a little solid footing round the edges alone—a vast morass, with no thoroughfares and no beacons, and with many a Will o' the Wisp dancing deceitfully about, to lead the luckless follower to confusion. Some solid footing there has always been; *e.g.*, nobody who knew Gaelic at all would ever be at a loss to say that *Achnacloich* meant 'field of the stone.' But whenever any name a little less simple than this was met with, or when men began to argue, Was this stone a Druid relic, or a mere boundary mark? Is *cloich* a true Gaelic, or a Pictish,

or a Brythonic (Welsh) form?—then at once arose a hopelessly bewildering Babel of tongues. But now the morass has been largely drained, and everywhere good footpaths run.

During the early part of last century all was wildest conjecture as to Britain's aborigines, and most of what had then been written was purest nonsense. Almost everybody was satisfied that our aborigines were Aryans¹ and Celts, and that in Scotland the eldest race was most likely the Picts. Learned Pinkerton laboured hard with the names (many probably spurious) of the Pictish kings, to prove the Picts Gothic, while industrious Dr Jamieson plied a lusty cudgel in favour of a Teutonic origin. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* That new science called Anthropology, born c. 1862, but now in a vigorous youth, has supplanted the shift, precarious methods of mere root guessing. Those who say they know now tell us, that what survives longest of a race is its type of skull and face, next longest its place-names; whilst that which most readily changes is its language. Anthropology has proved beyond question that the primeval inhabitants of our isles, down to the very close of the Stone Age, were those non-Aryan cave-dwellers of dark complexion, black hair, long skull, and short, feeble build, whose remains are found in the long barrows, a people typically represented by the tribe *Silures*, whom Julius Cæsar describes to us as dwelling on what is now the Welsh border. Their marks may still be recognised by the skilled observer almost all over Scotland from Galloway northwards, and very specially in such a Hebridean isle as Barra. Curious to relate, if we want to find the one living

¹ The name *Aryan* was not actually applied to this great family of languages till about 1846.

race which is a tolerably pure representative of these 'Iberians'¹ of old, both in build and speech, we must journey to the south shore of the Bay of Biscay and see the Spanish Basques, the folk whose uncouth speech, 'tis said, the Devil gave up learning in despair. In sooth, the Basque tongue is but a poor specimen at the best.

Naturally these old 'Iberians' would give a name to every prominent physical feature in the land; but what these names were we can hardly in any instance tell. Their tongue is dead, drowned by the many later comers in almost utter forgottenness. Written monuments of any kind the British 'Iberian' has none. However, Professor Mackinnon thinks a pre-Celtic element may still be dimly recognised in the modern Gael's vocabulary; and there are a very few Scottish place-names which may with some confidence be identified with Basque roots, *e.g.*, URR, name of the river which runs by Dalbeattie, which is almost certainly the Basque *ur*, 'water,' and ISLA, a river in Forfar and Banff, *il-* being very common in Basque place-names. Besides these, Sir Herbert Maxwell offers to us a handful of Galloway names of which he can make nothing, and which he thinks *may* be Iberian. This is only conjecture; and, to take just one of the names he mentions, *Cutclouy* may quite *possibly* be Celtic for 'hut of stone'—*cf.* W. *cut*, 'a cot,' and G. *clach*, *cloich*, 'a stone.' Professor Rhys has done his best to discover for us some more of our aboriginal, or 'Ivernian' names, as he prefers to call them. His method (*Rhind Lectures*, 1890, No. 3) is, if he can find Scottish names not readily explainable from Gaelic, which

¹ So called from *Iberia*, an ancient name of Spain, though it is only a careful guess to say that Britain's aborigines came from Spain.

resemble the names of some princesses, heroes, or divinities mentioned in the earliest Welsh and Irish legends, then he conjectures that these Scottish place-names must be pre-Celtic, because all three countries have them in common. Such a method is precarious, and in no given case has he reached demonstration. See List, *s.v.* ATHOLE, BANFF, CLYDE, DUNFERMLINE, EARN, ELGIN.

After these dim aborigines came the Celts, most westerly band of the Aryans. Till about twenty-five years ago it was considered a settled commonplace of philology that the Aryan's home was somewhere in Western Asia, among the sources of the Oxus, to the north of Persia. Here, again, all is changed. Max Müller was one of the last to remain by the old flag; and now the suggestion, perhaps first made to Europe by our own Dr Latham, and developed by the acute erudition of Schrader, Penka, and others, has been widely adopted,¹ viz., that the Aryan's cradle and nursery must have been among the wide, swampy plains of Central Germany. The skull-men, with their measuring tapes, have fairly routed the men who claved to the dictionary alone. Among the first of the many wandering sons to leave the old Aryan home was the Celt, who went West with the sun, filling what is now France and Belgium, and the lands fringing thereon. It is thought he must first have entered Britain by way of Essex and Kent; when, we cannot say in years B.C., but it was at the end of the great Neolithic Age, for he brought bronze tools and weapons with him. What we have here to say about the Celt can lay no claim to original research; and now that reliable information is so easily obtained, *e.g.*, take Professor Mackinnon on

¹ See Isaac Taylor, *Origin of the Aryans*, 1889, chap. i.

Gaelic and Professor Rhys on *Celts* in the admirable new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, we need say but little. However, a few remarks are absolutely necessary for the intelligent appreciation of our subject. 'Tis pleasant to be able to state that, after long dispute, the main facts about the Celtic race and languages in Britain are now practically agreed on by all scholars. And though there must be a good deal of conjecture still—we cannot help it—yet whatever is said about Scottish Celtic place-names by Irish scholars like Whitley Stokes and Reeves, and Scots like Dr M'Bain of Inverness or Professor Mackinnon, may be accepted as in all probability correct; moreover, though Joyce deals with Irish names only, he gives us much sure and valuable guiding.

It is likely that the first disturbers of the swarthy 'Iberian' were the Goidels; then, after a time, the stronger Brythons. The physical characteristics of the 'Iberian' and the newer race are somewhat difficult to distinguish; but we all think we know the Celt when we see him—a big-boned, short-skulled man of fair complexion, with red or tawny yellow hair, strong, often somewhat fierce in look. The Goidels, or better Gadhels—*Gadhel* is just *Gael*, *dh* being quiescent—and the Brythons—same root, indeed same word, as *Briton*—these are the names by which the two great branches of the Celtic race in Britain are now commonly known. It is only in popular parlance that 'Gaelic' is confined to the tongue of the Scottish Celt. The Gadhelic race comprehends the Irishman and the Manxman as well as the Scottish Gael. Perhaps we should explain, however, that like a good patriot, the Scottish Dr Skene inclined for some reasons to class the Cornish as Gadhels too; but the verdict of present-day philology would unhesitat-

ingly proclaim them Brythons. From the few inscriptions which have come down to us, and from the many proper names recorded by Cæsar, it is now considered certain that the most of the ancient-Gauls spake a Brythonic speech, practically identical with Welsh; points of contact with Gadhelic tongues are harder to find, but they do exist too. In both Gaul and Britain Brython was stronger than Gael, and largely supplanted him all over England and Wales, and southern Scotland too, leaving to the Gael only Ireland and Man, and remoter Scotland.

Thus, when we come to examine the Celtic place-names of Scotland, we must expect to find two types or groups of names. Yet the stronger Brython has made but little permanent mark among us, and the names indisputably his are few; north of the Grampians, probably none. The Gael and the later-inflowing Saxon very nearly killed him out. The Gael or Gadhel again includes, in Scotland, both an invader and an invaded. Before the Brython entered the whole land seems to have been peopled by the wild, woad-stained Caledonians, those *Picti*, 'painted men,' of whom so many early historians have to tell. The name first occurs in Ammianus Marcellinus, *c.* 378 A.D.; though the much later historian Eumenius mentions them as at war with the Emperor Constantius Chlorus some 80 years earlier. Our earliest native writers, Gildas, *c.* 550, and Nennius,¹ thought them a foreign people, who first landed in Orkney. Until the beginning of the 6th century the northern two-thirds of Scotland was all Pictish, there

¹ The *History of the Britons*, commonly called after its reputed author Nennius, seems to consist of two parts, the earlier dating *c.* 738 A.D., and the later 823. The Irish additions to Nennius can hardly date before 1100.

being both a northern and a southern kingdom of the Picts. The boundary between the two was the massive backbone of the Grampians and that ridge which is now the eastern frontier of Argyle, Drumalban, 'ridge, backbone of Alban,' the Celt's name for Scotland. The Niduari who occupied Galloway were Picts too.

In the year 498 the true Scots,¹ the men of Ulster, came over in their wicker boats, conquered all Argyle and the Isles, south of Ardnamurchan, founded the kingdom of Dalriad Scots, and imposed their speech there too. Even as the Jute and Angle, whose prows were fast turning towards England at this same time, imposed their speech on all England, and have left very few Brython names in any thoroughly English shire, so those Scoto-Irish, in course of time, imposed their tongue on all Scottish Celts, and largely, though not so universally, stamped their impress on the nomenclature too. But from the first the difference between Erse and Pictish must have been small. Were there no other evidence, the names in the Pictish region of the mountains, lochs, and rivers, names which so rarely change, would amply prove this. Many hold that the difference between the speech of Pict and Scot must have been very small indeed. Two points, however, are certain, the Scoto-Irish Columba needed an interpreter when he went to evangelize among the Inverness Picts; and Pictish, however close to Erse, was one of the *p* group of Celtic tongues, while Irish and Scottish Gaelic are of course members of the *c* or *q* group—a division or grouping for which we are indebted to those great philologists, Windisch and Whitley Stokes. Thus

¹ 'Scots' never meant anything but Ulstermen till the 11th century. Perhaps the earliest instance of our present use is in the *O.E. Chron.*, ann. 924.

Pictish, in this respect, must have stood nearer Welsh, Breton, and Cornish than to Erse or Manx; and the substitution of the Pictish *p* for the Erse *c* offers an apt solution of many a puzzle. See PANBRIDE, PATHSTRUIE, SPELVE, SPEY, &c.

A run through Joyce's *Irish Names and Places* will soon convince any Scotsman that his names and the Irishman's are largely alike; *e.g.*, all the Bals- or Ballys-, all the Carricks-, so common in those parts of Scotland nearest Ireland, as Carrickaboys, Carrickcow, Carrickglassen, &c., and all the Kils- and Knocks-, of which there are scores in either land. The Pict had his own distinctive marks, it is true. In the *Postal Guide* list for Wales and for Ireland there is not a single Fetter-, or Pit-, both sure sign-manuals of the Pict. But to argue, like Professor Rhys, from the pronunciation in Aberdeenshire (once Pictish) of *f* for *w*, *fat* for *what*, &c., and on almost no other evidence, that Pictish was not an Aryan speech at all, is surely precarious indeed.¹ However, this branch of our subject can never be thoroughly expiscated, owing to almost total lack of material. Scottish education practically began, and almost wholly spread, through the Donegalman Columba and his far-travelling monks, of whom the earliest were all Irish-bred; and down to the middle of the 16th century all Gaelic put into writing in Scotland was practically identical with Erse. The Book of the Dean of Lismore, which dates so late as 1512-40, is the first known MS. of any consequence in Scottish Gaelic.

To draw the dividing line between names Brythonic and names Gadhelic is a more needful matter. Here

¹ But see too pp. xxiii-xxiv. Near Cullen is a cave called by the natives 'Fal's mou,' *i.e.*, whale's mouth. This the Ordnance Survey, in their ignorance, have marked in the map as Falmouth!

is a problem, interesting but delicate, which has caused, and perhaps still causes, not a little debate; and here two of our greatest authorities are not quite agreed. Professor Rhys of Oxford has elaborated his theory about the Picts being non-Aryans in his recent Rhind Lectures. In his former work on *Celtic Britain*, he was inclined to think the Picts Brythons, but said that some of them in Lothian may possibly not have been Celts at all, quoting in support of this such unCeltic names as *Inchkeith*, *Pencaitland*, &c. But Dr Skene's verdict is generally held the true one. In his early work, *The Highlanders of Scotland* (1837), he tells us Pictish was 'a sort of low Gaelic dialect partaking largely of Welsh forms.' But when we quote another sentence from his mature work, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 225, edit. 1886, 'The generic terms do not show the existence of a Cymric [Welsh] language in the districts occupied by the Picts,' it will be seen that for *Welsh* in the earlier sentence he would now write *British*. In *Celtic Scotland* (i. 211) Dr Skene examines the list of Pictish kings handed down to us, and shows that the earlier part is made up of purely Irish or Gaelic names, all belonging to the Northern Picts, but that the later part shows more connection with the Southern section, and more largely partakes of British, especially Cornish, forms. The southern kingdom stretched over Perthshire south to the Forth. This was the region inhabited by the tribe whom the Romans called *Damnonii*, probably the same men as the *Damnonii* of Cornwall. And probably this same Pictish race, in Ireland called *Cruithnigh*¹ (descendants of *Cruithne*), the *Tuatha da*

¹ This name has been derived from G. *cruth*, 'form, figure,' of which the Welsh equivalent is *pryd*; whilst the Welsh actually called the Picts *Prydyn*. *Cruithnigh* is thus simply Celtic for *Picti* or 'painted men.'

Danann of Ireland's legendary history, once occupied all Ulster.

Stokes, in his very valuable paper *On the Linguistic Value of the Irish Annals* (Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, xviii. pp. 84 foll.), surveys the whole of our known and possible Pictish names and words, and concludes that Pictish is Brythonic rather than Gaelic; but the positive evidence he can adduce is very scanty. For further speculations on the origin of the Picts, the enquirer should go to a curious paper by Mr Hector Maclean of Islay in the *Inverness Gaelic Society's Proceedings*, xvi. pp. 228 foll.

So much for the region north of the Forth. The student will find it worth while to try and understand how things lay in the south too. To begin with, in the far south-west, or Galloway, as in neighbouring Ulster, there were Picts, the Romans calling the tribe here *Niduarii* (see NITH).¹ Then all Dumfries, Berwick, and most of Roxburgh and Haddington were early tenanted by the same great tribe which peopled most of Northern England, the *Brigantes*, a Brythonic or Cymric race. For, of course, all the old kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, stretching from Clyde to Ribble, was Brythonic. Even after the northern part of this kingdom was incorporated with Scotland, c. 950, we find the people called in 12th-century charters, 'Strathclwyd Wealas' or 'Walenses,' i.e., Welsh or foreigners. But from the testimony of charters also of David I.'s reign (1124-53) we learn that by his time the spoken Cymric must have practically disappeared from Strathclyde. Even by the days of Kenneth M'Alpine, first king of the Scots, c. 850, the Brythons of Scotland had been

¹ Some think the *Niduarii* must have lived near ABER-NETHY. Our knowledge of them is confined to one passage in Bede.

overrun and largely eclipsed by the Gaels. Next, the *Damnonii* once spread from Tweeddale away through Lanark to Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and south to the Lowther Hills, and north, as we have seen, to the Tay, perhaps a little further. In Tweeddale, probably in West Lothian too, the tribe went by name of *Gadeni*. Here the place-names have a strong Cornish cast, whilst in Tweeddale both Gaelic and Pictish forms are scanty. The typical Gaelic *auchen*-, *bal*-, *craigen*-, and *mach*-, and the Pictish *auchter*-, *for*-, and *pit*-, are here few and far between.¹ Wherever we find the familiar *auchter*- and *pit*-, there the Gael or Pict must have been. They are never found in Wales. But, wherever we meet the letter *p*, there probably the Brython pitched his camp. That letter seldom occurs in true Gaelic; it is chiefly found in a few imported words like *pibroch*, from *piobair*, which is just our English 'piper.' At a very early stage *p* vanished from true Gaelic; witness that word which must be one of the oldest in every tongue, *athair*, the L. *pater*, Eng. *father*; also *orc*, a pig or sea-pig, *i.e.*, whale, the L. *porcus*, found in ORKNEY, which is, curiously enough, perhaps the earliest Scottish name on record. Strabo (bk. ii.), who preserves for us the narrative of the great voyager Pytheas, c. 330 B.C., gives it in the form 'Ορκας; even then the *p* was gone. A modern Gael, even when he sees *p* printed before him, will often read it *b*—*iompachadh* ('conversion') he will pronounce *imbacha*, &c.; thus, too, he will make *poll*, a pool, into *bol*, as in BOLESKIN, &c. But, curiously enough, in some quarters the reverse process is found, and that even where Brythonic influence is hardly possible, *e.g.*, in the Hebrides the Norse *bol* not seldom becomes *pol*, see p. lxxiii; BONSKIED, Pitlochry,

¹ Cf. Professor Veitch, *History of the Scottish Border*, 1878, chap. i.

is pronounced by some natives Pownskütch ; *a.* 1300 we find 'Palgoueny' as the spelling of BALGONIE ; and *c.* 1320, Prenbowgal for BARNBOGLE.

As *p* is not found in pure Gaelic, all the *pens* or *pins* must be Brythonic, the Gaelic being *ceann*, locative *cinn* (Ken- or Kin-). There are only two *pens* north of Stirling—PENDRICH, just beyond the Forth, and PENNAN, near Fraserburgh ; *pen* in the former case is a contraction for *pitten*-, and the latter's origin is unknown.¹ A common prefix, never found in pure Gaelic or in Irish, is *pit*-, *pitte*-, *petti*-, first met with in the Pictish Gaelic entries of the *Book of Deer* ; *e.g.*, 'pette meic Garnait,' homestead of Garnait's son, &c. Neither Brython nor Gael ever use *pit*- ; *e.g.*, Gaels call PITLOCHRY *Bailechlochre*, and this is the general rule, the G. *baile*, 'house, hamlet,' being the equivalent of the Pictish *pit*-. But some names in *tra*- and all in *tre*- are Brythonic ; for this is the W. and Cornish *tra*, *tre*, *tref*, also Ir. *treb*, 'house, home.'

A fierce battle has been waged over the question, 'Is the common prefix *aber*-, "at the mouth" or "confluence of," a purely Brythonic form or no ?' This *aber* is O. Welsh *aper*, Corn. *aber*, glossed *gurges* ; and analysed by Whitley Stokes *at-bor*. In old Gaelic it also seems to mean 'a marsh' ; with which meaning we may compare the modern G. *eabar*, 'mud, mire, marshy land.' A little islet called Aber stands at the mouth of the R. Endrick, L. Lomond. Welshmen have always been eager to assert that '*aber*- is Welsh, pure and simple, the Gael always uses *inver*-' The *ber* or *ver* is the same root in both, and may be cognate with the Eng. *bear*, L. *ferre*, Gk. *φερεiv*. The oldest extant spelling is *abbor* or *aebber* (see ABERCORN and ABERDOUR) ; but in old

¹ But note also RESCOBIE, the old Rosolpin. Besides there is said to be a farm called Penick near Nairn ; history unknown.

charters we often find the Pictish *p* for *b* (see ABER-ARGIE, ABERDEEN, &c.). The *a* in *aber-* is thought to be *ath*, pron. *āh*, a ford; for *aber-* is sometimes found in a name where there is no river-junction or mouth, but where there is or was a ford, *e.g.*, ABERNETHY, near Perth, and ARBIRLOT, the old Aberelloch. Down the river Nethy from Abernethy we find Invernethy, where Nethy and Earn actually meet. This much is certain about *aber-* and *inver-*, that in Wales there are scores of *abers*-, but of *invers*- not a solitary one. But if *aber-* be a sure sign of the Brython, which is not *quite* certain, we may from it alone gain a pretty fair idea how far he ever spread himself in Scotland. He must have travelled all along the east coast from St Abb's to Inverness—witness Aberlady, Aberdour (Fife), Aberntyne, Aberdeen, and Aberdour (Aberdeen). He must also have travelled inland from the east coast in every direction for a considerable distance; see Aberfolye, Aberfeldy, Abergeldie (Braemar), Aberchirder (Banff); and as far west as Aberchalder on the Caledonian Canal. But on the west coast and north of Inverness, *aber-* barely exists. There are only two in Argyle,¹ land of the Dalriad Scots; none in Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton,² Renfrew, Ayr, land of the Damnonii; none in Galloway, land of the Picts; and none in Cornwall, which is Damnonian too. Speaking generally, if *aber-* is to be our clue, the Brython hardly touched the land of the northern Picts at all. Then, in Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, and Fife, land of the southern Picts, there are said to be seventy-eight *invers*- and only twenty-four *abers*-, which proportion probably indicates

¹ Viz., KINNABER and Badabery, which probably means, 'thicket by the little confluence.'

² Except the afore-mentioned islet of Aber.

that here the Brythons were the later comers, because no place-names readily change. In Forfar the *aber* gets hardened into *ar*, as in ARBROATH, the famous old Aberbrothock, and ARBUTHNOT, at first spelt Abirbuthenoth; just as *fothir*, later *fetter*, becomes in this region hardened into *for*. Thus we have FETTERANGUS and FETTERNEAR in Aberdeen, but FORDOUN and FORTEVIOT, the old Fothuirtabaicht, further south. Dr Skene would like to lay it down, as a rule, that *ar* and *for* belong to the southern, *aber* and *fetter* to the northern part of this north-east corner of Scotland, making the Mounth or Grampians the boundary. But this rule has many exceptions; *e.g.*, FORGLEN and FORDYCE stand north of the line, and FETTERCAIRN and FETTERESSO south of it. But, to return from this digression, and to complete the discussion of *aber*-, it may be remarked that, on the whole west coast, the solitary instance (unless we count LOCHABER, as Stokes does) is one which would not easily be guessed under its cheating mask, *viz.*, APPLECROSS in West Ross, which is a modification of Abercrosan or 'Apurcrossan,' the Crosan being a little burn there. The facts stated as to the local distribution of *aber* will be, to most, sufficient reason for demurring to Stokes' proposal to call the word Pictish. An early loan-word of the Picts it may well have been; but if it had been an original Pictish word, how explain its total absence from Galloway, and its almost total absence from our Northern Highlands? The initial *a* very rarely gets rubbed off; *e.g.*, in 1291 we find Bergeveny for Abergaveny, and PARTICK may be, though BERWICK¹ is not, a case in point.

To sum up, then—in the study of the Celtic names the

¹ Though there is an Abberwick in Northumberland, near the junction of the Edlingham burn with the Aln.

aid of the Welsh dictionary will occasionally be required for the district south of the Grampians, particularly Tweeddale; but by far the largest number of our place-names are to be interpreted from the dictionary, and by the laws, especially the pronouncing laws, of Scottish Gaelic. True, more names may have had a Brythonic origin than at first sight appear; for Zeuss in his great *Grammatica Celtica* (1853) gives it as his opinion, that the divergence between Gaelic, in its broadest sense, and Welsh began only a few centuries B.C., and in the days of Julius Cæsar must have been very small. This is important, for thus it is we may, with some confidence, derive a name partly from what is now a purely Welsh word, and partly from a word now pure Gaelic, *cf.* Cutcloy (p. xxiii), LESWALT, OGILIVE, PLUSCARDYN, &c.

By far the best known form of Gaelic is Irish; and Scottish Gaelic is as much a variety or dialect of Irish as Broad Scots is of Anglic or Old English—being nearer Connaught Irish than any other. Perhaps the most distinctive note of the Scottish tongue is, that the primary accent is always on the first syllable. In some grammatic peculiarities Scottish Gaelic is more like Manx than Irish, which means, in other words, that Gaelic and Manx have ceased to develop at a further or later stage of disintegration than Irish; and to this day a Manxman can understand a Gael better than a man from Erin's isle.

Already have we heard that scores of Scottish names are identical with names in Ireland. But let it be clearly understood that, more than this, the assistance in our study to be gained from names in Ireland is immense, assistance splendidly systematized and clarified for us by Dr Joyce in his two handy volumes. The aid from Ireland is all the more precious to the

scientific student, because we possess copious remains of early Irish literature, annals, historic poems, and the like, which give us the early forms of many of the Irish names. Abbot Tighernac, *c.* 1080, and the *Annals of Ulster*, *c.* 1300, have quite a number of Scottish names too; and sometimes we get forms as old as the 5th or 6th century A.D.¹ From these early, uncorrupted forms scholars can usually tell with certainty the meanings of the names. Irish names are as a rule easier to interpret because they have never, to the same extent, been so mangled and corrupted as in Scotland, either by Dane or Englishman. Again, the Scottish student is not nearly so fortunate as his Irish neighbour, because early Gaelic literature is sadly wanting. Not that early Scotsmen could not handle a pen, and handle it well; but their writings have not been allowed to survive. For this we have to thank the kindly attentions of our invaders; not so much the armies of England's two Edwards,² though they did their share, but rather the rough hands of pagan Vikings from Norrøway, who hated anything which seemed to smell of the mass, and who consigned hundreds of precious Scottish MSS. to the sea or to the flames. These same rude pirates have made early Celtic MSS. very scarce all over Britain. This country contains only about six MSS. which date before 1000 A.D.; but the Celtic clergy fled from their native cells to the Continent,

¹ Our Alphabetical List will be found to take note of 44 still-existing Celtic names of which we have record before the year 900. There may be one or two more still to be identified in Adamnan. In addition, the List contains about 100 names of all kinds recorded before 1100; and probably this total can only be very slightly increased.

² *Cf. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, 1881, vol. i., pref. pp. vi. sq., where the gross neglect of our own public record-keepers in early days is much commented on, and Edward I. vindicated.

bearing their books with them; and the libraries of Central and South-West Europe have now rich store of early Celtic MSS., not less than 200 in all. However, the subjects of these continental MSS. make them to be seldom of much service for place-names. Nor do the many later bundles of Scottish Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library and elsewhere yield us much fruit either. Of annals or topographic works they are said to contain hardly any, though there are rare exceptions, like the Islay charter of 1408, so luckily rescued from a peat-hag in Antrim.¹

Of two other precious survivals every student of Scottish history has at least heard:—

(1) *The Book of Deer* in Aberdeenshire, discovered by Mr Bradshaw in Cambridge University Library in 1860. This manuscript contains the gospel of John, and parts of the three other gospels, in Latin; and then, what is important for us, in the blank spaces of the MS.—parchment was costly in those days—there are written in Scottish (or Pictish) Gaelic, grants of land and privileges to the church of Deer, containing several place-names. The original MS. is written in a hand which may probably be assigned to the 9th century, whilst none of the later entries come beyond the reign of David I., c. 1150.

(2) *The Pictish Chronicle* of the monks of Brechin, a brief work writ in Latin, but clearly a translation from the Gaelic, and containing a good many examples of place-names, which will all or very nearly all be found embodied in our List. It breaks off at the year 966, and its date cannot be much later, although the only known MS. must belong to the 14th century.

¹ See Prof. Mackinnon in *Inverness Gaelic Society's Proceedings*, xvi. pp. 287 foll.

Besides, we have many instructive name-forms in Abbot *Adamnan's* well-known life of his great predecessor, Columba, of which one MS. dates from 710 A.D. Then, from the days of King Duncan (1094) onwards, we have the copious Abbey Chartularies, whose stores of names of hill and dale, of town and hamlet, have largely been made available by the zeal of the Bannatyne Club. Specially have we to thank the huge industry of Cosmo Innes and Brichan in the *Origines Parochiales*, which, alas! cover only half of Scotland (see Preface). The famous *Inquisitio de Terris Ecclesiæ Glasguensis*, made in 1116 by Prince David, afterwards David I., and now printed in the Chartulary of Glasgow, is the oldest authentic example of such documents now preserved in Scotland. The only earlier ones are certain Coldingham Priory Charters, which go back some 22 years earlier. These are now preserved at Durham; and they may be conveniently studied by all the curious, in the noble collection, so carefully edited, of *The National Manuscripts of Scotland*. The Chartularies of Glasgow, Paisley, St Andrews, Holyrood, and Melrose are perhaps those most deserving of note. But when, as is often the case, the chartularies have been written by scribes wholly ignorant of Gaelic, their phonetic attempts at the spelling of a place-name often sadly disfigure the real word (see AUCHTERMUCHTY, &c.). A famous scribe's error with permanent results is to be found in the name of the cradle of Scottish Christianity, wave-vexed IONA, whose original spelling certainly was *Ioua*, which, like so many of the names in Adamnan, is probably an adjectival formation, in this case from the old word *i*, 'an island.' The earliest mention of Iona in history is by Cumman, who in 634 A.D. writes of 'Huensis abbas.'

As an example of what we may find in a charter, and of how little after all place-names change, even in 750 years, take the following list, being all the names mentioned in the charter (in the *Paisley Chartulary*) granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter, Stewart or Seneschal of Scotland, in 1158:—‘Francis (*i.e.*, Normans) et Anglis, Scotis et Galovidiensibus de terris de Reinfrew, Paisleth, Pullock, Tulloch, Kerkert (*i.e.*, CATHCART), Le Drip, Egilsham, Lochynoc, et Inerwick, Inchenan, Hastenden (*i.e.*, HASSENDEAN), Legerwood, et Birchensyde, Roxburgh, St Andrae, Glasgow, Kelcow, Melross.’ Among others, there are the following noteworthy personal names:—‘Colvill, Sumervilla, et Macus’; the latter has not yet the appended *-wiel* to make him Maxwell.

The Celt gave names to all Scotland, so we must be prepared to find thousands of Celtic names to study; but, unfortunately for those who wish to make sure of the true pronunciation of a puzzling name, Gaelic is now spoken over less than half its old area. It has been retreating up the glens ever since the days of foreign, Saxon Queen Margaret, and is destined to retreat further still, till finally, at no distant future—*heu fugaces*!—it must give up the ghost altogether, even as Cornish has already done. Take the region north of a line drawn from Forres to Campbeltown, and there, roughly speaking, is the area in which Gaelic is still a living speech. But Gaelic lived on in most parts of Scotland much longer than is commonly thought. We have the evidence of George Buchanan that it was spoken in Galloway down to the days of Queen Mary; and it lingered in Glenapp (south of Ballantrae) a full century later. Little wonder then that Galloway, though now English in speech, is crammed with Celtic

names. But, south of the above-mentioned line we cannot be so sure about the real pronunciation, and consequently, the real meaning of many of the names. And, *nota bene*, it will not always do to trust local pronunciations and interpretations, even when given by a true Gael. Loch MAREE, so universally and wrongly thought to be 'Mary's Loch,' is a good case in point.

The investigator will find that the modern Gael, even the scholarly Gael, is apt to exaggerate the importance of his present-day pronunciations. To take a crucial instance, COULTER, both in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen, is mentioned in charters as early as 1200 or earlier, with the spelling Cul-, never Col-; and it is invariably pronounced with the ū in both these places to-day. And yet our Gaels adduce such an obscure northern name as Inchcoulter, which they tell us is in G. *innis-a-choltair*; and, on the strength of this, deny that Coulter can have anything to do with *cùl*, 'the back,' though they themselves have no idea what *coltair* means. It will also be found that the 'oldest inhabitant' (Gaelic) is apt to be extremely ignorant and misleading in his ideas of Celtic etymology.

No sure progress can be made until at least something is learnt of the difficult laws of Gaelic inflection and pronunciation; and, of course, Scottish Gaelic shares its chief difficulties with all the other Celtic tongues. The inflections are sometimes a little difficult, because they largely take place within the word, *e.g.*, nom. *cu*, 'a dog'; gen., the very different-looking *coin*, 'of a dog,' *carn*, 'a cairn,' *cuirn*, 'of a cairn,' &c. Then it is the rule—and this is of great moment for our study—that whenever certain consonants come between two vowels they aspirate or add an *h*; these aspirating (and the tyro may well call them also exasperating) letters are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*,

m, s, t; e.g., Adam in Gaelic is *Adhamh*, and Adamnan, more correctly Adhamnan, is the diminutive, 'little Adam,' 'Adie.' For the extraordinary results produced on the name Adamnan by these aspirations, see p. cvi.

The laws of pronunciation are yet more difficult. Many must heartily re-echo the wish that Gaelic, like Manx, had been written phonetically, according to sound, and not according to what Professor Mackinnon calls 'the strict and highly artificial rules of the schools.'¹ As things now stand, there is probably no language in the world in which the eye can give less help to the tongue. Of course, there is method in the seeming madness; but, to an untrained eye, the spelling gives almost no clue to the sound, and is usually altogether misleading. Thus, an ordinary Englishman consulting a Gaelic dictionary will find himself altogether at sea. Many of the numerous diphthongs could, with advantage, be spelt with a single vowel,² and the uncouth-looking triphthongs, *aoi, iai, iui*, are hardly needed. The north-country Gael prefers an *ia* sound where the south-country (S. of Grampians) Gael adheres to the true long *e* or *eu*, e.g., *bial* and *beul*, *fiar* and *feur*, etc. Local differences in pronunciation are almost endless; and Gaelic scholars to-day lament the slovenly fashion of speech predominant all over the land.

But it is the 'aspiration' which causes the chief troubles. When *h* gets next to any letter in the middle

¹ Dr Stewart in his *Grammar* (pp. 29-35, 3rd edit.), and we could have no higher authority, points out many ways in which Gaelic spelling ought to be simplified. This could so easily have been done a century ago, before the Gaelic Bible was printed; and those who love the old speech cannot but feel that it is a pity it was not.

² The vowel sounds in Gaelic are so varied that they can only be learned by considerable experience. They also differ a good deal in different localities, and in different centuries (cf. KYLE, MULL, &c.).

or end of a word it has always a tendency to eclipse its neighbour, and to make both it and the *h* silent altogether.¹ Thus, many of those strange *mh*'s and *dh*'s, with which Gaelic is so thickly peppered, have no sound at all; *e.g.*, *Amhalghaidh*, which looks such a monstrous mouthful, subsides into *Awlay*, so well known to us in the name *Macaulay*. Hence, too, such pronunciations as *Strabungo* for *STRATHBUNGO*, *Stracathro* for *STRATHCATHRO*; and, as we have already seen, *Gael* for *Gadhel*—here *dh* is called *evanescent*. Only, in scores of cases, as early spellings show, the letters mute to-day were sounded long ago, and indeed were not aspirated at all, see *e.g.* *DUNBEATH* or *DOUGLAS*, in *Nennius*, *Dubglas*, etc. The usual sound of *mh* and *bh* is *v*, as in *mhòr*, 'big,' hence *SKERRYVORE*, and in *dà bharr*, 'two heights,' or *DAVARR*. Sometimes it is nearer *w*, as in *Craigwhinnie*, the G. *creag mhuine*, 'crag of the thicket'; sometimes the *v*-sound goes all the way to *b*, though not in good Gaelic, as *STRATHBUNGO* = 'Mungo's vale'; and then often, as we have seen above, the aspirate and its neighbour have no sound at all. Yet more puzzling is it when the original consonant falls away altogether, leaving only the *h*, or else leaving no trace at all; thus G. *fada*, 'long,' unaspirated, gives us the name *Loch FAD* in *Bute*, but aspirated it gives us the name of *Ben ATROW* near *Loch Duich*.

Another matter of crucial importance is the accent. In Gaelic, which here differs from Irish, the accent tends to fall on the first syllable. Thus, in many names, the second or unstressed syllable is corrupted by indistinct pronunciation, *e.g.*, *Lagan* becomes *LOGIE*, or

¹Of course, this often happens even in English, especially with *g*; in Eng. *h* almost always silences *g*, as in *high*, *naughty*, *straight*, &c. This does not apply to Lowland Scots.

oftener falls away altogether; *e.g.*, *achadh*, 'field,' has in hundreds of names become *ach* or *auch*. Seldom has the final syllable survived in a name; though we have, *e.g.*, Achanancarn and Achanamoine in Benderloch, and Auchamore, Dunoon. Here is another interesting example. In a charter of Malcolm the Maiden, *c.* 1160, in Jos. Robertson's *Collections for the History of Aberdeen and Banff* (p. 172), we read of a place in the Don Valley, 'Brecachath quod interpretatur campus distinctus coloribus'; and there is still a Breakachy, or 'speckled field,' near Beaully, and in Caithness. Similarly, *tulach*, 'a hill, mound,' usually appears in names as Tully- or Tillie-, as in TULLYMET and TILLIE-CHEWAN, though we have the whole word in TULLOCH, and the second syllable intact in MORTLACH. According to Professor Mackinnon it is a firm rule in Gaelic phonology, in compound names, which Gaelic place-names usually are, that the accent falls on the qualifying word or attributive. Attention to the accent in the native pronunciation will thus save many an incorrect guess at a name's meaning; thus Knóckan would mean 'little hill' (dimin. of *cnoc*), but Knockárd, 'high hill,' *árd* being here the qualifying word; thus, too, TYRIE, the name of a farm near Kirkcaldy, might from its look mean 'king's house' (*tigh rìghe*), but when we know it is accented Týrie, it can only be the G. *tìr*, *tìre*, 'land, a bit of land.' However, even this rule has a few exceptions, loath though the Celtic scholar may be to admit it. *E.g.*, natives of Central Perthshire do certainly speak of Kénmore, just as natives of Galloway speak of Kénmure; and though we do say Kinloch, we do also say currently Kinloch-Rannoch. Hence we may justify the meaning assigned to MOCHRUM, MOFFAT, MUGDOCK, POLMONT, &c.

English speakers often put 'The' before a name, as 'The Methil,' 'The Lochies' (see p. lxxxix); in Gaelic the article is almost never prefixed to a place-name, except in the form *t'*; ANSTRUTHER may be an exception. The nominative of the article, *an*, is then rarely met with; but the genitive *na*, in plur. *nan*, before labials *nam*, is very often met with; e.g., Balnabruaich, 'village on the bank,' Coirnanuriskin, 'ravine of the goblins,' Bealach-nam-bo, 'pass of the cattle.' The *na* of the article is very liable to abrasion or corruption; e.g., it may become simple *a* as in Dalarossie, or simple *n* as in Kilninner, or may even slip down into *i*, as in Cullucudden (cf. the Welsh *y*, as in Bettws-y-Coed, 'house in the wood'). It is worth remembering that, except in feminine polysyllables, the gen. plur. of a noun is always just the same as the nom. singular. With masculine nouns beginning with a vowel the article is *an t'*, or *t'*, as in TOB, 'the bay.' The same is true of feminine nouns beginning with *s*, here the *t* eclipses the *s*; as in the names COLINTRAIVE and KINTAIL, which are in G. *caol an t'snaimh*, and *cinn t'saile*.

The mediæ *b*, *d*, *g* approach in sound much nearer to our English tenues *p*, *t*, *c*, and are often found interchanging in names. Final *dh* sometimes sounds like *k* or *ch*. The letter *d* seems often to insert itself, as in the Galloway names, Cùllendeugh, Cùllendoch, and Cùllenoeh, all, as the accent shows, from G. *cuileanach*, 'place of hollies'; also, as in DRUMMOND, G. *dromainn*, and in LOMOND, old G. *Lomne*. The letter *l* always seems ready to run away from a name; see, e.g., BOGIE, COCKBURNSPATH, or COWDENKNOWES, in which last both the *ws* represent an original *l*. The *s* of the English plural in scores of cases affixes itself to Gaelic names, as in CRATHES, LINDORES, WEMYSS. In

names like CROMLIX and TORBREX the final *c* has amalgamated with this *s* and become *x*. The Eng. diminutive *-ie* is also very freely found, sometimes representing all that is left of some ending in *-ach*, as in BRODIE, CAMLACHIE, &c., sometimes no Gaelic syllable, as in BANAVIE and ROGIE, from G. *ban abh* and *raog*, respectively. In river-names the *-ie* is specially common—Feshie, Lossie, Trommie, Urie, &c., and seems to point to a termination in *-idh*, perhaps the same ending as is seen in Ptolemy's Libn-ios, Nov-ios, Tob-ios, &c.

Of all Scottish place-names those sprung from Celtic lips show by far the most sympathy with nature. The Celt's warm, emotional heart loved to seek out the poetry and colour in the world around, and many of his place-names show that 'stern nature was his daily companion and friend.' Indeed, *the majority of Celtic names give either the simplest possible description of the site named, or describe some prominent feature, or else the colouring or appearance of it as it strikes the eye.* A very large number of Gaelic names mean simply, 'house on the bank,' 'village by the straits,' 'field of stones,' or the like. The first two of these are represented in Gaelic by those Cockney terrors TIGH-NA-BRUAICH and BALL-A-CHULISH; whilst that mouth-filling name, which awes even a Scotsman, MACHRAHANISH, Kintyre, just means 'thin plain' or 'links,' plus the Norse *nish*, *i.e.*, ness. Thus we may almost venture to lay it down as a general rule that *the simpler the meaning conjectured, the more likely is it to be correct*; *e.g.*, take the somewhat puzzling-looking name, MENSTRIE, near Alloa. This we could never explicate without the aid of its old spelling, Mestreth (*sic* 1263). This is most likely just the

G. *magh sratha*, 'plain of the valley' (at the foot of the Ochils), the final *gh* and *th* having now both vanished. From what has been said the reader will not be surprised to find that the words for 'water,' 'river,' 'stream,' occur very often in names—*dobhar* or *dôr* (see ABERDOUR, &c.); *abhainn* or *an*¹ or AVON; *abh*, found in AWE, and very likely in BALMAHA, the *bh* here being quiescent; also *uisg*, *uisge*, painfully familiar in the shape and sound of that 'strong water,' commonly called 'whisky'; this word we see in COR-UIISK, in ESK, and in a little hill in Gartly parish called Wisheach, 'the watery' or 'wet' hill. In England the same root rings the changes on almost all the vowels, as in Ax, Ex,² Isis, Ock (in Ockbrook, Derby), Usk, and Ux (in Uxbridge); whilst Ox- in Oxford, is probably a brother of the same family. The softer form of this word is OUSE, a river-name found not only in England, but on this side the Border too; see OXNAM.

Whether the last rule be accepted or not, there is no question that personal acquaintance with a spot is highly desirable before we make any attempt to solve its name. One sight of a place may prevent ludicrous mistakes, and may also suggest with a flash the real meaning. BOLESKINE, from the look of the word, might well be = Pollanaskin, Mayo, *i.e.*, 'pool of the eels'; but, from the look of the place, it must be *boll* (or *poll*) *eas cumhain* (pron. cuan), 'pool of the narrow waterfall.' It was personal inspection, too, which brought that happy inspiration which translated COLINTRAIVE, on the quiet Kyles of Bute, as *caol an*

¹ The final -an in a good many Celtic names like ABRIACHAN, &c., is an adjectival ending similar to what we see in those ancient Gaulish river-names, *Sequana* and *Matrona*, now Seine and Marne.

² *E.g.*, Simeon of Durham speaks of Exeter as, 'Brittannice Cairuisc, Latine Civitas Aquarum.' But Wh. Stokes thinks Esk (*g.v.*) Pictish.

t'snaimh (pron. traive, for *t* eclipses *s*, and *n* changes to its kindred liquid *r*), 'narrows with the swimming-place,' where the cattle for market were made to swim over. ARDENTRYVE, opposite to Oban, has, of course, a similar origin.

Where Gaelic names now survive in an English-speaking region, and to some extent in Gaelic-speaking regions too (for few Gaels can spell their own tongue), the place-names are apt to get so corrupted by generations of illiterate speakers that one requires to know, not only the look of a place and the true pronunciation of its name, but also something of the laws of phonetics, something of the lines on which these corruptions or alterations usually run. Phonetics is a science with real laws, and these must be mastered. We already know how apt *b* and *p* are to interchange, so too are *d* and *t*; e.g., take AULDEARN, near Nairn, which is in G. *alld Eire*, the last syllable, curiously enough, being the same as that of its neighbour, FINDHORN. Again, take that kirk whose name Burns has made undying, ALLOWAY, near Ayr. This is either G. *alla mhaigh*, 'wild field,' or else a corruption of G. *allt-a-bheath* (vay), 'river of the birches,' and so identical with AULTBEA, away up in West Ross-shire. This word *allt* is a very remarkable one, for it means both 'river,' 'glen,' and 'heights on either side a glen,' thus being plainly akin to the L. *altus*, high. It recurs again and again in Gaelic names, in the guises of All-, Alt-, Auld, Ault- (see List). As showing the length to which the Gael can go in flinging away his alphabet, we may cite the name BEALLACH-ANTUIE, on the Atlantic side of Kintyre, meaning 'pass of the seat,' G. *suidhe*; but the name is now pronounced Bállochanteé, which means that all that is now left of the six letters *suidhe* is the final long *e*!

The commonest names are those giving a bare, brief description of the site named; next in frequency are those which give the general appearance of the place as it strikes the eye—rough (*garbh*) or smooth (*min.* also 'level, gentle-looking'), straight (*deas*) or crooked (*cam*), black or dark (*dubh*), speckled or spotted (*breac*), long (*fada*) or short (*geurr*), little (*beag*) or big (*mòr*); such names as GARVALT, 'rough glen,' MINGARRY, 'smooth enclosure,' MORVEN, 'big ben,' are legion. Almost all of Nature's common colours figure largely in the sympathetic speech and nomenclature of the nature-loving Gael. Specially common are *dubh*, 'black,' which everyone knows in the guise of Duff, but often also sounded *dhu*, as in DOUGLAS, DHU HEARTACH, ROSSDHU; and *ban* and *fionn*, 'white, light-coloured, clear to the view,' as in BANAVIE, BANNOCKBURN, CARFIN, FINDON. Names denoting red or reddish are also plentiful. Here we have two words, *dearg*, 'red,' also 'the colour of newly-ploughed land,' as in Ben Dearg; when the *d* is aspirated it sounds almost like *j*, as in Barrjarg, 'red height,' near Closeburn. The other word is *ruadh*, familiar to us all in the name of Rob Roy, 'red Robert,' with his ruddy tartan plaid; but also pronounced *rew*, and something very like *roch*, as in TANNIEROACH, 'reddish meadow.' The *dh* is preserved in the spelling of the name RUTHVEN, though the name itself is now often pronounced Rivven. Green, chief colour in Nature's paint-box, is *gorm*. Everyone is familiar with CAIRNGORM, and every lover of Scottish song has heard of 'Tullochgorum,' *i.e.*, 'green hillock.' Then there is *glas*, 'grey, pale, wan,' as in Glass Maol, 'the grey, bare hill,' so frowningly conspicuous on the road between Braemar and Glenshee, GLASSFORD, and possibly also in the name of the great Western

Metropolis. On that much-controverted subject, the etymology of GLASGOW, see the List.

Few objects make a more striking feature in a landscape than a clump or forest of trees; thus we are prepared to find tree-names bulking largely in Gaelic topography. Common as any, perhaps, is *beath* (bay), the birch, one of the few natural or indigenous trees of Scotland. This we find pure and simple in Beath and Beith, where the *th* retains its sound; often the *th* is mute, as in AULT-BEA, West Ross-shire, and TOMBEA, Pass of Leni. Through aspiration of the *b* such forms arise as ALLOWAY, just referred to, and DARNAY (G. *dobhar-na-bheath*), near Forres. The word *dair*, gen. *dara*, an oak, its derivative *darach*, an oak-wood, and its cognate *doire*, a grove, have also many representatives. We have the simple Darroch at Falkirk, &c., and we have a Scottish as well as an Irish Derry, near Braemar. Then there are DAR-VEL, AUCHTERDERRAN, and DAL-JARROCH, near Girvan, &c. The Gaelic for an elm is *leamhan* (louan), which appears in many a dress. One of these is the very common name LEVEN. The Vale of Leven was once called Levenax or LENNOX, whilst the old form of Loch LOMOND was Lomne, which may also be *leamhan*; and its sea-neighbour Loch LONG is perhaps the *Loch Lemannonius* of Ptolemy. He, by the way, wrote c. 120 A.D., but he is supposed to have taken his names from an old Tyrian atlas at Alexandria, and so the forms he gives are probably a good deal older than this date. Humbler plants have also contributed their quota, like the sedge, *siosg*, as in DERNA-CISSOCK, Wigtown, and the rush, *luachair*, as in LEUCHARS.

If trees and plants give feature to a landscape, animals have their own prominence too. And the Celt

was very fond of raising a monument to his dumb cattle by means of a place-name; *e.g.*, the Gaelic for a cow is *bo*, = L. *bos*; this we find in the name which Scott has made all the world know by the *Lady of the Lake*, Béalach-nam-bo, *i.e.*, 'pass of the cattle,' *bealach* being better known to most of us in the shape of BALLOCH; then there is BOCHASTLE, and BOYNE, near Banff, which seems to be G. *bo-fhionn*, 'white cow.' *Madadh*, the wild dog or wolf, is commemorated in LOCHMADDY. The ordinary dog is *cu*, gen. *coin*, as in Loch Con. The unsavoury pig, *muc*, has left many a sign of his former abundance, as in AUCHTERMUCHTY, DRUMMUCKLOCH, and MUCKHART, all of which imply the site of a swinefield or pen. Even the shy otter, *doran*, gives name to Ben Doran; and so forth.

Not only did the Gael give the names of animals to many spots associated with them, he was also constantly seeing in some landmark a resemblance to some part of an animal. Most common of all do we find *druim*, = L. *dorsum*, the back, especially a long back like that of a horse, hence a long hill-ridge. Sir H. Maxwell names 198 instances in Galloway alone, and we find them everywhere — DRUMCLOG, DRUMLANRIG, DRUMSHEUGH, DROMORE, &c. DRUMMOND and DRYMEN are just the G. *dromainn* with the same meaning. Then there is *crubha*, 'a haunch or shoulder,' hence the shoulder of a hill, as in DUNCRUB, perhaps too in CRIEFF, whose name just describes its site; on the other side of the hill is CULCRIEFF, 'the back of the haunch.' *Sron*, 'the nose,' the equivalent of the Norse *ness*, and of the English name Naze, is found in a good many names of headlands, where it is always spelt *stron*, but the *t* is like the *t* in *strath*, a mere Sassenach intrusion to enable the poor Lowlander to

pronounce the word. Examples are STRONE itself, Stronbuy, and that little cape on Loch Katrine which is unpronounceable by English lips, STRONACHLAGHAR, 'cape of the mason.'¹ Besides, there is the widely scattered *ceann*, 'a head,' and so, a promontory, usually found as ken-, or in its old locative form of *cinn* or kin- (see KINALDIE); instances are too numerous to require mention.

The Gael has always been a more modest man than his English supplanter. John Bull always dearly loves to perpetuate his own or his own kith's name, be it in a town, a castle, an hospital, or even by surreptitious carving on his bench at school. There are scores of towns and villages in England, and Scotland too, called by the names of Saxon men (*cf.* p. lxxxiii and foll.). The Celt adopted this fashion much more rarely. But a good many of the heroes of Ossian and other early legends are commemorated in this way, *e.g.*, CORRIEVRECKAN, off Jura, is 'the cauldron' or 'whirlpool of Breacan,' grandson of the famous Niall of the nine hostages. COWAL is called after Coill, the 'old king Cole,' of the well-known rhyme; LORN, after Loarn, first king of Scots in Dalriada or Argyle. In Wigtownshire we have Garliachan, which Dr M'Lauchlan interpreted as 'fort (enclosure) of Eochan,' *i.e.*, Hector. The seven sons of that legendary eponymous personage, *Cruithne* or *Cruidne*, reputed father of the Cruithnig or Pictish race, both in Scotland and Ireland, are always cropping up. According to the *Pictish Chronicle*, the seven were Fib, Fidach, Floclaw, Ce, Fortrenn, Got, Circinn. Fortrenn was the old name of Strathearn and its vicinity; for the others see ATHOLE, CAITHNESS, FIDDICH, FIFE, MEARNs, &c. The old man's own name

¹ On CAMERON, see the List.

we find in Cruithneachan, Lochaber. It should be said, however, that several scholars vehemently object to our deriving any names at all from the Cruithne, his sons, or any such. They consider them all pure myths, *noms pour servir*, deliberate inventions to conceal ignorance. How that hill in Badenoch, 'Craig Righ Harailt,' came to be called after the Norse king Harold nobody seems to know; and certainly Celtic names of the type of BALMACLELLAN, 'M'Lellan's village,' New Galloway, are quite rare. Near Lesmahagow is the curious name, Auchtigammell, 'field of the house of Gemmell'; but the latter name is just the common Norse *gammel*, 'old,' or in its Scots form, so common as a surname among us, Auld. The Celt did little in the way of handing down his own or his own folk's name; but, having always been a pious man, there was nothing he liked better than to call a village or a church or a well after some favourite saint. This, however, is so wide a subject as to deserve separate treatment (see Chap. V.).

It is often said that several place-names preserve the memory of the ancient Druidic or Pagan sun and fire worship. This is conceivable, though it is absolutely certain that no Bal- in Scotland, nor yet TULLIEBELTANE, represents or preserves the name of Baal, the Phœnician sun-god; and one is surprised to find this unscholarly superstition so often repeated. Even though GREENOCK be the G. *grian-aig*, 'sun-bay,' that will just mean 'sunny bay'; and ARDENTINNY, 'height of the fire,' on the west shore of Loch Long, just refers to the old signal fire for the ferryman, whilst AUCHENDINNY probably does not mean 'field of the fire' at all, but comes from the G. *dion*, 'shelter, refuge.'

The inquisitive amateur, somewhat dismayed by the

many difficulties in the study of Celtic names detailed in the early part of this chapter, will now, we hope, be beginning to take heart again. He ought to be further reassured when he hears that acquaintance with about a dozen Gaelic words will enable any one to interpret nearly half the real Gaelic names in Scotland. As fitting close to the section, let us enumerate these:—

(1) *Aber*, already discussed.

(2) *Achadh*, ‘a field,’ also already discussed in part. From *achadh*, with its unaccented second syllable, comes the common prefix *ach*, as in ACHNACARRY or ACHRAY. As a prefix the form is as commonly *auch*-, as in AUCHINLEYS, AUCHMITHIE, &c.; and *ach*- and *auch*-often interchange, as in Ach- or AUCH-NASHEEN, Ach- or AUCH-ENGANE, &c.

(3) *Achter*, in Gaelic *úachdar*, Welsh *uchder*; but even the oldest charters spell it *auchter* or *ochter*, or *octre*; *au* and *o* are here found freely interchanging, as in Auchtertyre or OCHTERTYRE, AUCHTERNEED, in 1619 Ochterneid, &c. This *uachdar* is literally ‘the summit or upper part,’ hence, ‘a high field’; and seems to be Pictish Gaelic. Occasionally Achter- or Auchter- represents G. *uchd-a-* or *uchdach*, ‘a short, steep ascent,’ from *uchd*, ‘a breast or bosom,’ as in Achtertyre, Lochalsh. In Achtercairn, Ross-shire, the first part is really the hard West Coast pronunciation of *achadh*,—*ach’d-a-chairn*.

(4) *Bail*, *baile*, ‘a hamlet,’ or simply ‘a house.’ We all have heard of the multitudinous Irish *Ballys*; and *ball-* or *balla-* is a common prefix in the Isle of Man. But it is as common in Scotland — BALNABRUAICH, BALLATER, BALLINLUIG, and so almost *ad infinitum*. In the Lowlands of Aberdeen alone there are said to be

no less than fifty instances. Occasionally the *b* has become *p*, as in BALGONIE, *a.* 1300, Palgoveny.

(5) *Barr*, a height or hill, as in BARR, BARLINNIE, &c.; in Lochaber, once a swampy region, *barr* means a road, because these roads could only be made along the high ground. The aspiration of the *b* appears in CRAIGIEVAR, and in the name of 'young LOCHINVAR' (G. *lochan-a-bharra*). But BARRA and DUNBAR probably refer to an Irish St Barr.

(6) *Blàr*, 'a plain,' as in Blair, BLAIRGOWRIE, &c.

(7) *Còil*, or *cùil*, 'a corner, a nook,' as in COILANTOGLE, COLFIN, CULROSS, &c. This word is apt, in names, to be confused with *coille*, 'a wood' (see the List *passim*). COLL itself probably means a 'hazel.'

(8) *Dail*, 'a field or meadow,' possibly a loan-word from Norse; the prefix *dal-* is always Gaelic, and has this meaning, as in DALAROSSIE, DALNASPIDAL; but the suffix *-dale* is always either Norse (see p. lxviii) or English, in Scotland usually the former, and always means 'valley.'

(9) *Gart* or *Gàrradh* (a late loan-word from English), 'an enclosure, garden,' akin to the Mid. Eng. *garth*, and the ordinary Eng. *yard*, usually found as *Gart-*, as in GARTCOSH, GARTNAVEL (= APPLEGARTH); sometimes as Garry-, as in GARRYNAHINE, 'Garden on the river,' in Lewis. But GARRABOST, another Lewis name, we should probably interpret the man 'Geirra's place.' Just as in the case of *dal* or *dale*, the prefix *gart-* is Gaelic, but the suffix *-garth* must be English or Norse.

(10) *Inver* or *Inbhir*, already referred to (p. xxxiii). Unlike *aber*, and contrary to Isaac Taylor's idea, *inver* is found practically all over Scotland, save in those northern isles where the Norseman has clean swept the board; but it is much commoner north than

south of the old Roman Wall. The simple INVER occurs again and again — on the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, as name of a little village, formerly Inverlochslin, and near Crathie, and where Bran joins Tay; and then there is Loch Inver, so well known to the Sutherland salmon-fisher. *Inver* always tends to slide into *inner*, as both old charters and modern pronunciations amply testify, *e.g.*, Inver- or INNER-ARITY, Inner- or INVER-KIP, &c. *Inver* does not exist in Brythonic Wales, and it is rare in Ireland; these facts, coupled with its comparative rarity south of Forth and Clyde, point to its being, in all likelihood, a Pictish word. Sometimes it helps to form a hybrid name, as in INNERWICK, south of Dunbar.

(11) *Magh*, 'a plain,' probably akin to *mag*, 'the palm of the hand,' as in MACHRAHANISH; but the final guttural usually vanishes. Thus we get MAMBEG and MAMORE, 'little' and 'big plain,' and also such a curious-looking name as CAMBUS O' MAY, which just means 'crook of the plain'; whilst *magh* appears in two Inverness-shire names as MOY, and more than once in Stirlingshire as Mye. MEARNs, the old name for Kincardine, so Dr Skene is never weary of telling us, is probably *magh Girginn*, to which the only existing early form, Moerne, may possibly point.

(12) The Pictish *pette*, found in names as Pit-, Pitte-, Petti- (see p. xxxii); also, in 1211, we find the form Put-mullin ('land of the mill'). After the common fashion of such words — *cf.* the Eng. *ham* and *ton* — *pette* or *pit* first means 'an enclosed bit of land,' then a farm, then the cottages round the farm, and so, a village. The word seems still to linger in Assynt as *put* or *poot*, applied to a small patch of cultivated land among the rocks. In Gaelic, *i.e.*, the tongue of the

Dalriad Scots, which afterwards overspread the whole land, *pit* is commonly rendered by *baile*; it is doubtful if it is ever rendered by *both*, 'a hut' (see PITGAVERY). The region of *pit*- is the east centre of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to Tarbat Ness. There are two instances as far north as Golspie—Pitfure and Pitgrudy; but there seem to be none at all in the west.

(13) *Tulach*, 'a hillock or hill': the unstressed second syllable usually drops into *y* or *ɛ*; but we have the full word standing by itself in TULLOCH, near Dingwall, already so spelt in 1158. *Tulach* occurs both as prefix and suffix, as in TILLYFOUR, TULLYMET, GRANDTULLY, KIRKINTILLOCH. It has somewhat more disguised itself in MORTLACH, and yet more in MURTHLY, both of which represent the G. *mòr t(h)ulach*, 'big hill.'

To these, the amateur can, of course, at once add all those Gaelic words entering into place-names which have already become part of ordinary English speech. Such a word is *ben*, as a suffix, usually aspirated into *-ven*, as in MORVEN, SUILVEN, more rarely thus as a prefix, *e.g.*, VENLAW and VENNACHAR. Then there are *brae*, G. *braigh*, the upper part of anything, hence BRAEMAR, the Braes of Balquhiddy, &c., but also quite common in Lowland names, as in Cobble Brae (Falkirk), Whale Brae (Newhaven); *cairn*; *corrie*, G. *coire*, lit. 'a cauldron or kettle'; *craig* or *crag*, and its diminutive *craigan*; *glen*; *inch*, G. *innis*, 'an island or links'; *knock*, G. *cnoc*, 'a hill'; *kyle*, *kyles*, G. *caol*, *caolas*, 'narrow place, straits'; *loch*, and its diminutive *lochan*; and *strath*. Most of these words have only been used by Southron tongues for a century, or a little more or less; though *crag* is found in the *Cursor Mundi*, before 1300, and in Barbour's *Bruce*, whose date is 1375; *loch*, though in Barbour too, still sounded

new and strange to Dr Johnson. Sibbald, in his well-known *History of Fife* (edition 1710), does not speak of Ben Lomond, but uses the cumbrous phrase 'Lomundian mountain.' Bp. Pococke refers to 'Benevis' in 1760; but the earliest quotation for *ben* which the writer can find is for the year 1771, when a T. Russell in Denholm's *Tour Through Scotland* (1804, p. 49) writes:— 'Prompt thee Ben Lomond's fearful height to climb.' Dr Murray's earliest instance is for 1788; and the earliest example in his great dictionary for the use of the word *cairn* as a landmark is from John Wesley in 1770. *Corrie* is unrecorded till 1795, and was first popularised by Sir Walter Scott.

CHAPTER II.

NORSE NAMES.¹

WHEN we come to deal with the Norse names in Scotland,—perhaps to say Scandinavian names would be more correct,—we find ourselves amongst a group most interesting, and far more numerous than the outsider would think. The story of the Norseman's deeds in Scotland has been skimmed over but lightly by most historians, and therefore it may be useful to set at least the bones of that history before the reader. Dr Skene thinks there is proof of Frisians, *i.e.*, men from Holstein, in Dumfriesshire even before the year 400 A.D. However that may be, we have certain evidence that, before the 8th century passed away, bold Vikings from Denmark and Norway had already begun to beach their galleys on our long-suffering coasts. In 793 we find their rude feet on holy Lindisfarne, close to the modern Scottish border; and in 794 they swooped down among the Hebrides, being forced away from their homes because their own barren rocks could not sustain the growing population. This search for resting-place and sustenance drove some as far away as the Volga; it urged others over the cold seas, to Iceland and Greenland, and

¹ Their importance and greater difficulty incline us to put this chapter before the English names, of which some are earlier in historic time.

some rested not till they had coasted down to where mighty New York now spreads and grows. The uprising in the next century of ambitious Harold of the Fair Hair (*Haarfagr*), who at length made himself absolute king of Norway, drove out many more of his most active opposers, who found in the numerous rocky bays and friths of Western Scotland the quarters most suited for the plundering forays of their long-oared ships. King Harold followed after them, conquered all the isles away as far south as Man (875 A.D.), and made his brother Sigurd their first Jarl. Even before this the Orkneys had been a station of call for the Vikings; while by the 10th century Norse rule had spread over all the Hebrides, Caithness, and all but the south-west of Sutherland. It has little affected Scottish topography south of the river Oykel; though latterly it included the west of Inverness, Argyle, and all Arran, and even reached as far as old Dumbarton.

In Orkney and Shetland the Viking completely superseded the Pictish Celt, who, so far as place-names are concerned, has—strange to tell—left scarcely a trace behind, a result perhaps unique in history. Almost the only exception, and it is just half a one, is the name ORKNEY itself; and one other partial instance is the Moulhead of Deerness, Orkney, the *Múli* of the Saga, which is the G. *maol*, ‘brow of a rock, cape.’¹ It must be remembered that here the Norseman had 600 years and more in which to do his obliterating work. The *Nordreyar*, ‘northern isles,’ as they were called in contrast with the *Sudreyar*, ‘southern isles’ or Hebrides, did not escape from his dominion till 1469, when

¹ A few other names have been very plausibly pressed as Gaelic, like Corrigall Burn in Harray, and Deasbreck. But even as to these, one would like to know more of their history before feeling quite sure.

James III. of Scotland married Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark, and received these northern isles as her dowry. But the Hebrides only remained an appanage to the Norwegian crown for a scant three years after King Haco was defeated and his fleet shattered, at the brave battle of Largs in 1263.

In these parts of northern and western Scotland, Scandinavian names are found in more or less abundance.¹ They also form quite a notable colony in Dumfriesshire, especially between the rivers Esk and Nith; but the distinctive *gill*, *beck*, and *rig* spread a good deal further than that — away into Kirkcudbright, and up Moffat Water, and not a few have even flowed over into Peebles; though on all Tweedside there is not a single representative of the characteristic Norse suffixes *beck*, *force*, *thorpe*, *thwaite*, and *wald*. The Dumfries colony of names, like the Scandinavian names in the Isle of Man, bear a more strongly Danish cast than the others. This points to the now generally-admitted fact that this special group of names is due to an irruption of Danes, coming north from England *via* Carlisle, and not to any landing of fair-haired pirates direct from the sea. The native Gaels called the Norsemen 'the fair strangers,' and the Danes 'the dark strangers' or *gaill*. The most hurried comparison will show how like the Dumfries Danish names are to the kindred names across the Border in Cumberland—*fell* and *beck*, *bie* and *thwaite* are alike common to both.

In other parts of Scotland, especially those at some distance from the sea, Norse footprints are few and far between. Even on the east coast itself, south of

¹ Though we can remember none in Dumbarton.

Dingwall, undoubtedly Norse names are very rare; because the snug *viks* or bays are so very few. Mr W. J. Liddall¹ has drawn attention to a series of interesting names connected, he thinks, with the doings of one of these pirate Northmen called Buthar, corrupted into Butter, the man after whom, he thinks, bonnie Buttermere is named. He, it is said, has also given his name to Butterstone or Butterstown, near Dunkeld, and his path from thence to the sea is marked by an old road over the Ochills, still called the Butter Road, and past a Kinross-shire farm called Butterwell, on to Largo Bay. However, Mr A. J. Stewart of Moneydie, a careful student, says Butterstown is from the G. *bothar*, 'a road or lane,' its name having once been Bailebothar. There is another 'Buter mere' away down in Wilts, mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan's, 931, and there are several spots in Galloway called Butter Hole; all probably refer to the bittern and its haunts, the Scotch name for that bird being *butter*, the Mid. Eng. *bitourc*, Old Fr. *butor*. It ought to be noted, *en passant*, that here we have several instances of names which seem to say 'butter,' and yet have nothing whatever to do with that useful commodity.

It is usually said that Icelandic is the nearest modern representative of the tongue which these Viking-invaders spake; it would be more correct to say it was Icelandic itself.² Before the year 1300 all the lands peopled by the Northmen—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, the Faroes, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides—used the same speech, and so did the Norse or Danish settlers in England, Ireland, and the mainland of Scotland.

¹ See *Scottish Geograph. Mag.* for July 1885.

² In our List will be found both 'O.N.,' *i.e.*, Old Norse, and 'Icel.,' but these mean almost the same thing.

And this northern tongue, the language of the old Eddas and Sagas, differed as little from modern Icelandic as Shakspeare's English from Browning's. The remote Arctic isle has preserved the mother-tongue with little change. Thus in studying the Scandinavian place-names of Scotland it is chiefly the Icelandic dictionary on which we must rely; though the amateur must again be warned that unless he have some little knowledge of Norse speech, knowing to seek the origin of a name in *wh-* under *hv-*, knowing when to expect the *r* of the genitive (see AROS, BRORA, &c.), and the like, he will find himself unable, even with his dictionary, to explicate many unquestionably Norse forms. Modern Swedish and Danish are to Icelandic as Italian and Spanish to Latin. They did not begin palpably to diverge from the parent stem till the 13th century. Yet scholars are pretty well agreed that in the Scottish names which we are now dealing with, all of which probably existed before 1300, there are some which have a decidedly Danish cast, whilst the majority are rather Norse. The Norsemen seem to have loved mountainous regions like their own stern, craggy fatherland; hence it is chiefly Norse forms which we find in the names among the uplands of Southern Scotland and North-West England, and chiefly Danish forms on the flat and fertile stretches of Dumfries, a district so like the Dane's own land, where hills are a rarity even greater than trees in Caithness.

It is also pretty generally understood that the old Norse speech was near of kin to our own Old English, which came from the flat coast-region immediately south-west of modern Denmark; and the Norsemen themselves emphatically recognised this near kinship. The best living representative of Old English is Low-

land or Broad Scots, that most expressive of tongues, so rich in vivid adjectives, whose rapid decay is almost as much to be regretted as that of Gaelic. Broad Scots is just the survival of Anglian or Northern English, giving to us still, in its pronunciations, the same sounds as fell from the lips of the old kings and warriors of Bernicia and Deira. And Broad Scots, both in vocabulary and pronunciation, approximates, in scores of cases, far more closely to Danish and Icelandic than modern English does.¹ In consequence of this, when we have no external evidence to guide us, it is sometimes impossible to say whether a given name is of Anglo-Saxon or of Norse birth. So far as history has to tell, some few names in South-East Scotland might be either, to wit, names containing forms common to both, such as *dale* and *shaw*, *garth* and *holm*.

In quite another direction there are proofs that the West Highland Gaels borrowed a few words from the Northmen, who settled so plentifully upon their bays and lochs, without leave asked. There is the Icel. *gjá* or 'goe,' a chasm, which the Gael has made into *Geodha*. In Colonsay there is a *Rudha Gheadha* or 'red cleft,' where the old Norse *a* is still preserved. The word *firth* or *frith*, the Icel. *fjörðr*, and N. *fjord*, is, of itself, sufficient proof that the Norse galleys sailed round every angle of our coasts, north and south, east and west. There are firths everywhere from Pentland to Solway, and from Dornoch to Clyde. The Gael has copiously adopted this word *fjord*, but in his mouth the *f* gets aspirated, and, therefore, soon disappears. Thus on the west coast we have few 'friths,' but plenty of names ending in *-ord*, *-ort*, *-ard*, *-art*; the usual

¹ See Worsæ, *The Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*; and J. Veitch, *History of Scot. Border*, pp. 31-36.

pronunciation in modern Gaelic is *arst*. Such is the origin of KNOYDART, 'Cnud's' or 'Canute's fjord,' ENARD, MOYDART, SNIZORT. The *f* remains in BROADFORD, 'broad fjord,' and MELFORT. And if the Gael borrowed from the Norsemen, we are told there are traces in modern Norse of *vice versa* borrowing from the Gael.

The student is well served with early forms of our Scandinavian place-names. For all the 'Norse region,' except Dumfries, Orkney, and Shetland, the *Origines Parochiales* liberally supply us with old name-forms, and the Dunrobin charters cited there often take us back to *c.* 1220. For Orkney itself we have the curious early rental-books of the Bishops of Orkney, which have all been printed, the oldest dating from 1497. For the northern counties we also have Torfæus' *History of Norway*, dating *c.* 1266; but here, far above all else in value, is the famous *Orkneyinga Saga*, so well edited for English readers by Dr Joseph Anderson. Its date seems *c.* 1225, but it embodies songs from several earlier skalds. The oldest existing Norse manuscript dates from about 1100. Of course the Norse names have not altered nearly so much as have Celtic names in a now English region, and thus early forms are not so often of crucial importance; but the names NORTH and SOUTH RONALDSAY (*q.v.*) are pertinent examples to the contrary.

No one in Scotland now speaks a Scandinavian tongue, but it seems to have lingered on in far sequestered Foula, away to the west of the Shetlands, till *c.* 1775; and the local speech of Shetland and Orkney is still full of Scandinavian words.¹ This is little to be wondered at,

¹ A Shetland deed has lately been found written in Norse, of so late a date as 1597. See *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, 1892-93, p. 235 foll.

seeing that, for centuries, Norwegian kings were wont not seldom there to live, and even there to die. And though the speech be gone, the physiognomist can still pick out the Norse face, with the blue eyes and fair hair, almost all over Scotland. One usage borrowed from a Norse source has had large influence in Scottish place-names, viz., the measuring of land by rental, the unit being the *ounceland*—Old G. *unga*, Mod. G. *unnsa*, L. *uncia*, as in UNGANAB in North Uist, the land for which the abbot (*ab*) was paid an ounce of silver as rental. ‘Ounceland’ rarely is met with; but the smaller amounts are quite common. In an ounce of silver there were held to be 18 or 20 dwts., and ‘penny’ lands (O.E. *penig*, *pening*, Icel. *penning-r*, Dan. *penge*) abound, e.g., PENNYGHAEL, Pennymuir, &c.; so do all the lesser sums down to the farthing or *feorling*—there is a place of this name in Skye—and even to the half-farthing. Names like Shillingland and Twomerkland and Threemerkland, which may also be found in our directories, have, of course, a similar origin. In the Orkney early rentals we read of a ‘cowsworth’ of land, which was $=\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a mark of land. In the same rentals (c. 1500) we find a ‘Cowbuster’ or ‘cow-place’ in Firth, and a Noltland or ‘cattle-land’ in Westray.

Though the Danes visited Ireland too, and were there in power all along the east coast for at least a century, having Dublin for a time as their chief seat, there are now barely thirty names of Danish origin in all Ireland. This is rather remarkable when we find their print so plain and oft in Scotland. The leading place-names in several Scottish counties are all Norse—in Shetland, LERWICK and SCALLOWAY; in Orkney, KIRKWALL and STROMNESS; in Caithness, WICK and THURSO; in Sutherland, GOLSPIE, HELMSDALE, and TONGUE; in

ROSS, DINGWALL and TAIN; in Bute, ROTHESAY and BRODICK. It has been already stated that in Orkney and Shetland Norse names have a complete monopoly; in the Outer Hebrides, where now every man speaks Gaelic, the Norse monopoly is nearly as complete. Captain Thomas, R.N., who very carefully investigated the subject some fifty years ago, reports that in the Lews Norse names outnumber the Gaelic ones by four to one, and that in all Harris there are only two pre-Norse or Celtic names. No place-name of any consequence in the whole Long Island is of Celtic origin, unless we call that queer name BENBECULA an exception. The marks of the Viking grow rarer in the isles south of Ardnamurchan, for here he dwelt about a century less. Jura has very few, Islay has a good many—Conisby, Laxay, Nerby, Oversay, Scaraboll, &c.; Captain Thomas says, here Norse names are to Gaelic as three to one. But, though both JURA and ISLAY are words with a Norse look, and commonly reputed of Norse origin, they are not so (*q.v.*). Islay's real spelling is Ile, which Dr Skene thinks an Iberian or pre-Celtic word; but *Ile* has been 'improved' by some would-be clever moderns into *Islay*, which literally means 'island-island.'

Norse and Saxon names sometimes give us a little glimpse of mythology, sometimes of natural, and yet more frequently of family, history. The Teuton was much fonder of leaving the stamp of his name behind him than the Celt. The Saxon was even prouder of his own name than the Northman; and Norse names of the common Saxon type of DOLPHINTON and SYMINGTON are rare. HELMSDALE may be called after some Viking of the name of Hjalmund; 'Hjalmundal' is the form we find in the *Orkneyinga Saga*; and OCCUMSTER may be

called after some man too. And from Scottish place-names we can pick out a good many of the gods and men oft sung in the grand Old Norse epics. Take, *e.g.*, THURSO, O.N. *Thorsa*, Thor, the thunder-god's river. This is one of the cases where the river has given its name to the later town upon it. It is almost always so; even 'Water of Leith' is only a deceptive modern instance of the reverse, for as early as *c.* 1145 we find 'Inverlet' or INVER-LEITH. The mighty Thor is also commemorated in THURSTON, and in many English names, Thurleigh, Thorlow, &c.; while we have a Woden Law hard by Jedburgh. Woden's or Odin's name may enter into several other place-names. But Ran, the giant goddess, queen of the sea, much feared by the Icelanders, can hardly have her name preserved in Loch RANZA, in Arran; in 1433 the name occurs as Ransay, while the genitive of *Rán* would give Ranaray. Hero-names are seen in HAROLDSWICK, Shetland; CARLOWAY or Carl's bay, Lewis; and SUNART or 'Sweyn's fjord,' Morven. Then there are those two Orkney isles, North and South Ronaldsay, which everyone would naturally think must both be called after the same man, Ronald, Rognvald, or Reginald—these names are all one. But it is not so. SOUTH RONALDSAY was formerly *Rögnvalsey* or 'Rognvald's isle'; but NORTH RONALDSAY was originally *Rinansey*, in which name we, following Professor Munch of Christiania, may safely recognise the much-commemorated St Ringan or Ninian of Whithorn. It is popular corruption and ignorance which have assimilated the two. We have been giving only northern examples of places called after gods or men; but they occur, more sparsely, in the south also, *e.g.*, Pierceby or PERCEBIE, 'Percy's town,' in Dumfriesshire.

Unlike Celtic, Norse yields us few prefixes for the

making-up of our place-names. They are chiefly two :—

(1) *Fors*, which is just the Icelandic for ‘water-fall,’ familiar to every tourist in the English lakes as *force*, Stockgill Force, and all the rest. *FORSE*, pure and simple, is the name of a Caithness hamlet, and *FORRES* is probably the self-same word. As prefix we find it in *FORSINARD* and *FORSINAIN* in East Sutherland.

(2) *Toft*, Icelandic and Danish for ‘an enclosed field near a house,’ as in *TOFTCOMBS*, near Biggar; but it is commoner as a suffix, as in *Ecclestoft* (Berwicksh.), *Aschantoft*, and *Thurdistoft* (Thurso). But, if the prefixes be few, Norse has yielded us suffixes in abundance. To *garth* (Icel. *garð-r*) and to *dale* (Icel. &c., *dal*) we have already referred (p. liv); examples of the latter are easily found, as in *BERRIEDALE* and *HELMSDALE*; occasionally it is suffixed to some Celtic word, as in *ATTADALE*. Sometimes the Gael has forgotten the meaning of the *dale*, and so has added his own prefix *strath-*; hence that tautology ‘Strathhalladale.’ An interesting set of names is connected with the suffix *-shiel*, *-shiels*, *-shield*, *-shields*; all of these forms appear. This, like the Scottish *shieling* or *shealing*, ‘a hut or bothy,’ comes from the Icel. *skjól*, a ‘shelter.’ The O.N. *skali* is still used in Norway for a temporary or shepherd’s hut. The *shel-* in ‘shelter’ is in root the same, being connected with the O.E. *scild*, Icel. *skjöld-r* a shield. A *shiel* is, therefore, ‘any place which gives shelter,’ and so, ‘a house’; it is still the common name on Tweedside for a fisher’s hut; as a suffix, it is seen in *GALASHIELS*, *POLLOKSHIELDS*, &c. The word is seen in *SHIELDHILL*, in 1745 *Shielhill*, and so often pronounced still; also in a more disguised form in *SELKIRK*, the old Sele- or Seles-chirche. *Shiels* enters into many names of Lowland farms—Biggar Shiels, Legholm Shiels, &c.

Another very common suffix is *-fell*, Icel. *fjall*, N. *fjeld*, 'a mountain or hill,' as in the Dovrefjeld of the Romsdal. In the Outer Hebrides, through Gaelic influence, this aspirates into *-bhal* or *-val*, as in Bens HALLIVAL, HASKEVAL, and Oreval in Rum, and Iseval in S. Uist. Fells are very common in Northern England, but almost equally so in Southern Scotland, *e.g.*, Coulter Fell, Goat Fell, Hart Fell, &c. Noteworthy also are: *-holm*, the Dan. and O.E. *holm*, 'a small island in a river, an islet,' Icel. *hólm-r*, 'an island, also a meadow near river or sea.' Those in the far north, like HOLM itself, one of the Orkneys, and like GLOUPHOLM, are, without doubt, Norse; while those in the south, like BRANXHOLM and MIDHOLM, are probably English in their origin, and they are perpetually interchanging with the purely English *ham* (see YETHOLM and HODDOM): *-hope* is not the O.E. *hopa*, 'hope,' but the Icel. *hóp*, 'a haven of refuge,' as in the two ST MARGARET'S HOPES; the Lowland *-hope*, as in SOONHOPE, Peebles, is the same word (see HOBKIRK). Soonhope means 'pen, shelter-place, for swine'; there are both a Chapelhope and a Kirkhope near St Mary's Loch: *-thwaite*, Icel. *þveit*, (*lit.* 'a piece cut off,' from *þvita*, to cut, hence 'a small piece of land,') is common enough in England, but rare north of the border, MURRAYTHWAITE, Ecclefechan, being one of the very few Scotch examples; but the original form of the name of the MOORFOOT Hills was 'Morthwaite.'

Beck and *gill* are pure Scandinavian, and common to both Northern England and Southern Scotland. The former, Icel. *bekk-r*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *bäck*, 'a brook,' is seen in Bodsbeck and WATERBECK; but it is rarer in Scotland than *gill*, Icel. *gil*, 'a ravine or gully.' Quite a cluster of gills are found far inland, to the west of the

sources of the Tweed — Duncan, Ram, Snow, Wind Gills, &c.: *-rygg*, Icel. *hrygg-r*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, also O.E. *hrycg*, 'a ridge of land,' literally the back, the equivalent of the common G. *drum-* (p. 1), is a frequent suffix, chiefly in the south, as ROUGHRIGG, TODRIG, &c. But these 'riggs' are seldom of pure Norse descent; BONNYRIGG and DRUMLANRIG, for example, cannot be. A curious popular corruption is seen in BISHOPBRIGGS, which most Scottish folk would naturally think denoted the presence of a bridge; but the name really tells of the 'riggs' or fields of the Bishop of Glasgow: *-voe*, Icel. *vö-r*, 'a little bay or inlet,' is common in the far north, as in AITHSVOE and CULLIVOE, Shetland: *-goe*, Icel. *gjá*, already referred to (p. lxiii), is of similar meaning, literally it is 'a cleft or gap,' as in GERNIGO and Whaligoe in Caithness.

A very large group of words end in *ey*, *ay*, *a*, the O.N. and Icel. *ey*, Dan. *oe*, cognate with O.E. *íg*, an island. The ending is found all over the north and west, as in PAPA WESTRAY, a double instance, RAASAY, ULVA, and that very curious name COLONSAY (*q.v.*). Almost in no case has the original *-ey* been retained. PLADDA, off Arran, is the old Flada or 'flat isle,' another instance of the Celt's very shifty use of the letter *p*. The name remains uncorrupted in Fladay, off Barra. An almost equally important group are the *wicks*, O.N. and Icel. *vík*, a (little) bay; hence *vik-ing* or 'bayman.' *Wick* we have still in English in the expression 'the wicks' or corners of the mouth. LERWICK and BRODICK, or 'broad bay,' are certainly Norse; but this suffix is, in the south, apt to be confused with the O.E. *wíc*, a dwelling, village, as in Alnwick, and BERWICK. Another Old Norse word for a bay or cove is *vág-r*; but the *r* of the nominative generally falls away, and

we get *-way*, as in SCALLOWAY, STORNOWAY, &c., which *-way* must be carefully distinguished from the similar Celtic ending, as in DARNAWAY, G. *dôr na bheath*. In other cases the *r* in *vag-r* changes into its brother liquid *l*, as in Osmundwall, PIEROWALL, and especially KIRK-WALL. This last town first appears in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, under the spelling *Kirkiuvag*; before 1400 it has become *Kirkvaw*, and already by 1497 it is *Kirk-wall*, and Kirkwall, to many a one's puzzlement and misleading, it is to this day. In Harris and Benbecula *vagr* appears as *-vagh*, as in FLODAVAGH and Uskevagh. Of somewhat similar meaning is the suffix *-vat* (Icel. *vatn*, N. *vand*, 'water, a lake'), as in Loch LANGAVAT, Lewis, &c.

The Norsemen have not only named many of our inlets with their own names of firth and voe and goe, they have named many of our 'outlets' too. Every 'ness' is Norse, this being the Icel. *nes*, Dan. *naes*, a nose; hence a cape or 'Naze,' a transfer of meaning precisely parallel to that of the G. *sron* (p. 1). But though names like STROMNESS and DEERNESS are pure Norse, it does not follow that names like BUCHAN Ness and BUDDON Ness are all Norse too; what Buddon actually does mean no one seems sure. *Ness* often becomes in Gaelic mouths *nish*, for the Gael almost always aspirates his *s*, and loves to speak of the 'Shawms of David' (cf. ARDALANISH, MACHRAHANISH, &c.). The Viking has largely determined the nomenclature of our stormy northern and western shores. All the 'stacks,' O.N. *stak*—these wild-looking, lonely juts or columns of rock, in Caithness, are Norse; so are all the 'skerries,' N. and Dan. *skjaer*, 'a cliff or rock,' of which there are numerous examples around the wild Pentland Firth—SCARFSKERRY, SULESKERRY, &c.; and

such names as SUMBURGH ROOST are from the N. *röst*, 'a whirlpool.'

Two remarkable suffixes remain, and demand special attention. The first is *-by* or *-bie*, so useful in detecting the foot of the Dane rather than the Norwegian. This is the north. O.E. *by*, Mid. Eng. *bi*, Dan. and Sw. *by*, almost certainly all derived from the O.N. *boe-r* or *by-r*, and all meaning 'a dwelling, a hamlet or town.' The root is the same as that of the good old Scottish word *big*, to build, but not the same as that of 'bury' or 'borough,' which is from the O.E. *byrig* or *burh*, 'a fortified enclosure.' The suffix *-by* is frequent in the north of England, and almost as frequent in South-West Scotland — CANONBIE, MIDDLEBIE, PERCEBIE, SORBIE, &c. There are nine examples in the Dumfries district, three in Ayr (Crosby, Magby, and Sterby), and only four in the south-east. There is one near Glasgow, BUSBY, and just one north of the Forth, HUMBIE, near Aberdour, Fife. In the extreme north *by* reappears in the misleading guise of *-bay*, as in CANISBAY and DUNCANSBAY. But perhaps the most remarkable group of suffixes in the whole study of Scottish names is that evolved out of one compound O.N. word *bolstaðr*, a dwelling-place, which has been chopped and changed into almost every conceivable shape. It occurs alone, as a place-name, again and again, and in many shapes, as in Bosta, Lewis, Boust, Coll, and Busta, Shetland. Perhaps nearest to the original are the forms *-bolsy*, found in 'Scarrabolsy,' mentioned in Islay in 1562, now Scarabus, and *-bustar*, *-buster*, and *-bister*, as in 'Skelebustar,' 'Swanbuster,' in Orphir, mentioned in the early Orkney rental books, c. 1500, Cowbuster (Firth, Orkney), and Fimbuster, and Libister, old form of LYBSTER. This last shows us the first

vowel dropped out, as is also seen in BIL-BSTER and SCRA-BSTER (in 1201 Skara-bolstad). As common as any is the form *-bost*, as in Colbost, GARRABOST, Shawbost, all in Long Island; there are thirteen names in *-bost* in Lewis alone. In Islay poor *bolstaðr* is squeezed down into *-bus*, as in Eorabus, 'beach-house,' Persebus, 'priest's farm,' &c. There are twenty-five such names in the island, including one with *p* for *b*, Keppus. Then *-bol* often occurs alone, and, indeed, *bol* is itself the O.N. for a dwelling, thus we have BORROBOL and ERIBOL in Sutherland; and then that shifty liquid *l* drops away, and so we get EMBO and SKIBO, near Dornoch. In Islay, Coll, Tyree, and Mull the *b* may become *p*, and so for *bol* we get *pol* or *pool*, as in CROSSAPOL, GRISAPOLL. In Caithness it is the second or *staðr* half which has been chiefly used, *staðr* being the Norse equivalent of the O.E. *stede* or 'stead,' a place, as in 'homestead.' *Staðr* gives us in Caithness scores of *-sters*—OCCUMSTER, STEMSTER, THRUMSTER, &c. Instead of *-ster* we usually find, in the Long Island, *-stra*, as in SCARRI-STRa, or even *-sta*, as in TOLSTA. Further, metamorphosis could hardly go.¹

An interesting little group is formed by the three names, DINGWALL, TINGWALL (Shetland), and TINWALD (Dumfries), which are all shapes of the same word, *pingavöllr*, 'meeting-place of the Thing, diet, or local parliament.' In Norse *th* is sounded *t*, hence the latter two forms; and everyone who knows Grimm's law, knows how naturally *th* becomes *d*, hence Dingwall, or, as it first occurs c. 1250, Dinkeual. The Icel. *ping*, and the Dan. and Sw. *ting* mean, properly, a court or

¹ In all matters regarding West Coast names this chapter is largely indebted to Professor Mackinnon's valuable series of articles on the *Place-Names of Argyle*, published in the *Scotsman* in the winter of 1887-88.

assembly, but in our own O.E. the *thing* is originally the cause or matter which the Thing met to discuss. The ancient little burgh of TAIN is commonly supposed to come from *ping* or *ting* too. Its earliest spelling, in 1227, is Tene, which makes this likely. The second syllable of Dingwall, &c. is the O.N. *völl-r* or *vold*, Sw. *falla*, O.E. *fald*, Dan. and Mod. Eng. *fold*, an enclosure, or what is enclosed, hence 'an assembly.'

Several Scottish counties have a Norse element in their names, *e.g.*, CAITHNESS, a name never used by any Gael. He always speaks of *Gallaibh*, 'land of the Galls' or 'strangers,' these, of course, being the marauding Northmen; *-aibh* is the old locative case-ending. The name Caithness is the O.N. *Catanes*, 'ness' or 'projecting land of the tribe Cat.' Cat is the name actually given to the district by the Irish Nennius. This tribe of Cat or Caith took their name from Cat, Gatt, or Got, one of the sons of the legendary Cruithne (see p. li). The next neighbour of Caithness, SUTHERLAND, which, curiously enough, contains nearly the whole of the extreme north of Scotland, is the O.N. *Sudrland*, so named because it lay to the south of the Norse settlements in Orkney and Caithness; just as the Hebrides were termed *Sudreyar*, as contrasted with the more northerly Orkney and Shetland Isles. This last we meet again in the title of the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Already in a Latin document of date 1300 we find the name as *Sutherlandia*. The ending of the name ORKNEY, at least, is Norse (see List). SHETLAND or Zetland is the O.N. *Hjaltland* or *Hetlund*, but what that means Dr Vigfusson in his Icelandic dictionary makes no attempt to explain. Some think it was because the islands, or the chief island, look like the hilt—Icel. *hjalt*—of a sword.


Just one or two noteworthy scraps in conclusion: be it noted that the PENTLAND Frith has nothing to do with the word *pent*, which would be singularly inappropriate as applied to this swift-running sea-channel, which is no true frith at all. Pentland frith, like Pentland hills, is the O.N. word *Petland*, the Norse for 'Picts' land,' which conveys to us some useful information as to the settlements and migrations of the Picts. Cape WRATH, standing in its stormy solitude at the far north-west corner of Scotland, has doubtless been thought to bear a very appropriate name. So it does; but what it means is, not rage and fury, but 'corner, turning point,' or 'shelter,' Icel. *hvarf* and Sw. *hvarf*, the same word as our Eng. *wharf*. And that far northern isle in Shetland, YELL, seems to bear a very startling name. But Yell is the O.N. *Jali*, Icel. *gell*d or *gall*, which means nothing more than 'barren,' as may be seen in the Scots phrase 'a yell coo,' *i.e.*, a cow which gives no milk. This last is also the root of that ugly name JAWCRAIG, near Slamannan, spelt in a 1745 map, Jallcraig. The present form is one among many hundreds of examples of 'popular etymology,' or, as likely, of popular carelessness. As curious a corruption as any is the name applied to the remains of an old turf-built fort in Islay—DUN NOSEBRIDGE; which Capt. Thomas says must really be meant for the old Norse *hnau*s *borg*, 'turf fort'!

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH NAMES.

To the student who has fairly tackled the Celtic, or even the Norse, names of Scotland, the purely English names are mere child's play. Considering that English is now the vernacular of over sixteen out of every seventeen persons in the land, the number of our English or Anglo-Saxon place-names is surprisingly small. We are not aware, however, if the proportion of English to Celtic and to Norse names in Scotland has ever been exactly ascertained or even estimated. The calculation would be rather a difficult one, but full of interest. English has for some time been the language of all the most populous districts; but over a very wide area in the Highlands English influence had scarcely any existence before the Rebellion in 1745; and very few place-names of any interest to us have originated since that date. The place-names of yesterday are of small account.

Both the contemporary historian Ammianus Marcellinus and the contemporary poet Claudian prove, that as early as 360 A.D., Saxons had invaded the Roman province of Britain. How soon they entered Scotland we are hardly able to tell; but we have already alluded to the possible presence of Frisians in the flats of Dumfriesshire before the year 400. Octa



and Ebissa, leaders of the Frisians, were probably established in East and Mid Lothian *c.* 500 A.D.; and, at any rate, by 547 Angles and Frisians, *i.e.*, men from the swamps and plains around the mouths of the Weser, Scheldt, and Rhine, had spread from Tees to Forth, soon after Ida, 'the Flamebearer,' set up the kingdom of Northumbria. A district on the south of the Frith of Forth was early known as the 'Frisian shore'; and the name of the frith itself in Nennius is *Mare Freisicum* or 'Frisian Sea.' The true modern representatives of these Frisians are, of course, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland and Hanover. Lothian was for at least 400 years (*c.* 560-960, and perhaps a good deal later) an integral part of England, forming the northern half of the Northumbrian kingdom of Bernicia. But it can hardly have been so purely English as Prof. Freeman represents it, in these early days. This is especially true of the western portion of Scottish Northumbria, as figured in his map, *Norm. Conquest*, vol. i. The student should consult the appendix to that volume, p. 582, 3rd edit. For long, too, all S.E. Scotland was an integral part of the See of Durham.

Though the Angle and the Frisian were thus early on the ground, very few English names can be *proved* to have been in use in Scotland before the days of Malcolm Canmore, *c.* 1070; therefore is it that we have made this Chapter III. when strictly it should have been Chapter II. Among the very few exceptions are TYNINGHAME and WHITTINGHAM. The 8th century *Historia Sancti Cuthberti* mentions JEDBURGH (Gedwearde), also YETHOLM, then Gatha'n, and one or two unimportant places in its vicinity. To this statement it may be added that Simeon of Durham (*c.* 1060-1130), when writing of the year 756, mentions Niwanbyrig,

which must be NEWBURGH in Fife; and Eddi and the venerable Bede (both *c.* 720) mention 'Coludesburg,' or, in Bede's Latin *Coludi Urbs*, which is the modern COLDINGHAM. Of course, probably many more English names than these actually existed at as early a date; but our extant information is very scanty. It is very tantalising that all the many English chroniclers who write of events before the Norman Conquest, though not seldom referring to Scotland, almost never mention the name of any place in it, Simeon alone excepted.

Professor Freeman informs us that exiles were welcomed from England as early as the days of Macbeth, who, 'as every schoolboy knows,' was slain at Lumphanan in 1057. So far as Scotland, apart from Lothian, is concerned, the chief inflow of English blood came not till Macbeth's equally famous successor, Malcolm Canmore, had been seated for fully half a score of years upon his throne. By that time the Norman Conquest was a sad reality to Saxon and to Angle; whilst King Malcolm at that time made a cruel invasion of Northumberland and Durham on his own account, and carried back thousands of English-speaking slaves. To quote our Durham chronicler, 'Scotland was thus crammed with slaves and maidservants of the Anglie race, so that even to this day there is, I do not say, not one little village, but not even one little mansion-house, where these are not to be found.'¹ At the same time Malcolm gladly welcomed the exiled Saxon royal family to his palace at Dunfermline. Nor was he long in espousing the devout Saxon princess, Margaret, who has left her trace in North and South QUEENSFERRY, hard by Dunfermline. From the marriage of Malcolm with Margaret (1070), and from the incoming of the

¹ Simeon of Durham, ann. 1070.

English exiles about the same time, we may safely date the decay, not only of the old Celtic Church, but also of the Celtic speech. Through his much intercourse with England Malcolm was, from his youth, a bilinguist, and spoke English 'perfectly,' to use Turgot's adverb. Henceforth Gaelic was a courtly language no more. But just after the Norman Conquest many of our English town and village names must have sprung up. By the aid of the old charters, of which we have a rich abundance after 1100, we can see many of these names coming in and taking shape before our very eyes. And to the student of history the process is quite as interesting as the embryologist finds it to watch the slowly beautiful growth of the ascidian or the tadpole under the microscope. Here, too, is evolution.

The English ending denoting 'town,' 'village,' is *ton* or *ham*. We might, for illustration, select almost any Scottish name ending thus. Let us take SYMINGTON, which occurs twice, in Lanark and in Ayr. Both take their name from the same man, Simon Lockhart, a local knight, about whom we read a good deal in the records of the middle part of the 12th century, and whose surname is still preserved in Milton Lockhart, near Carluke. In 1160, in one of the oldest charters of Paisley Abbey, we read, 'Inter terram Simonis Loccardi & Prestwick,' which shows us Knight Simon already in Ayrshire, and prepares us for the entry in 1293, 'Symondstona in Kyl.' Again, c. 1189, we find 'Villa Symonis Lockard' in Lanarkshire, which, before 1300, has become 'Symondstone'; in either case the further advance to 'Symington' is easy. Take one other very similar case, COVINGTON, near Lanark. About 1120 we find among the followers of David

Prince of Cumbria a certain Colban. About 1190 we find mention of a 'Villa Colbani,' *villa*, by the way, being just the Latin form of the Norman-French *ville*, literally, a countryhouse, then a town. In 1212 we find 'Colbaynistun'; in 1434 this has become 'Cowantoun,' showing one way how the name *Cowan* has arisen; but *c.* 1480 it has slipped into its modern shape of 'Covington'; for *toun* is still the good Scottish way of pronouncing *town* or *ton*.

As might be expected, genuine English names are to be found more or less all over the Lowlands; but as all the hills and streams had, long ere his coming, received Celtic names, the Angle has named for us very few of these; though sometimes he managed to add an adjective, as in the Black and White ADDER. Perforce he adopted the names he found, though seldom had he much inkling of their meaning. English names for Scottish natural features are rare. As for hills, neither MOORFOOTS nor PENTLANDS are true cases in point, and a name like Norman's Law or North Berwick Law cannot be called a very serious exception; as for rivers, if few even of England's rivers bear English names, there seem positively none at all, of any consequence, in Scotland. But there are several *hows* (O.E. *holg*, *holh*) or hollows or valleys, as 'the How o' the Mearns,' and famous HABBIE'S How at Carlops.

The region¹ for true English names is that which lies between Edinburgh and Berwick, whose original population were the Celtic Ottadeni, a branch of the great tribe of the Brigantes. But 1400 years of Anglian settlement have largely obliterated the traces of the old Celt here, especially as regards the names of

¹ Readers of Armstrong's sumptuous *History of Liddesdale*, &c., will see that English farm and manor names are very plentiful here too.

the towns or villages. Almost the only notable exception is DUNBAR, mentioned as early as the days of Eddi (c. 720), certainly a Celtic name, and perhaps commemorating St Bar or Finnbarr, an ancient bishop of Cork. Considering the usual paucity of our early material, it is right pleasant for the student to find quite a store of Berwickshire names in the aforementioned 11th century Coldingham charters. All the leading present-day names are to be found there, and had probably existed already for 300 or 400 years more. The village and farm names are all pure English. It is only a few rivers like the ADDER which are Celtic.

In the Highlands, English names, unless they be quite modern, are very rare. Wherever an English or partly English name occurs, the Gael is sure to have a name of his own, *e.g.*, he calls Taymouth BALLOCH, and so forth. And the Gael deals precisely so with Norse names also; he speaks not of *Tain* but of *Baile Dhuthaic*, or 'the town of St Duthac.' Sometimes an English name is just a translation of an older Gaelic one, as in the town now erroneously spelt and called by outsiders FALKIRK, but which is really Fahkirk (1298, Faukirke), and is so pronounced by the natives to this day. This is Simeon of Durham's Egglesbreth, and the modern Highland drover's *An Eaglais bhreac*, 'the spotted church,' referring to the mottled colour of its stone.

Place-names of English origin are a faithful reflection of the typical Englishman—stolid, unemotional, full of blunt common-sense. They almost all spell plain 'John Bull his mark,' 'John Bull his house.' Anglo-Saxon names are, as a rule, abrupt, matter-of-fact, devoid of aught poetic, having of music none. How

different is Birmingham or 'Brummagem,' or Wolverhampton, from 'Be-a-la-nam-bo,' or COILANTOGLE! and even Balla-chú-lish has something pathetically Celtic about it, if pronounced by understanding lips. For pure expressiveness, however, few names can beat the name (it cannot be very ancient) given to a conspicuous, monument-capped hill near Linlithgow, and also to an English township near Bamborough, 'Glower-o'er-em' or Glowrórum. To translate *glower* into 'English' would be to make the name feeble indeed. A little to the south, near Drumshoreland, is found the feeble name 'Lookabootye.' Some other expressive names in good broad Scots, found in the *County Directory*, are Reekitlane, Dustyriggs, Gathercauld, Ducksdub, Gowks-knowe, Deil-ma-care (a fishing station on the Tay), and CROSSMYLOOF. The Scots-looking Dinna Muck must be the G. *dùn-na-muic*, 'pigshill.' The pure Englishman but rarely shows in his names the Celt's inner sympathy with nature either in her sterner or in her softer moods. And the modern Socialist will not be too well pleased to find that most of our O.E. town names give strong expression to the idea of individual rights, and to the sanctity of private property. Many of them are the very embodiment of the adage that every Englishman's house is his castle; so many of the commonest O.E. place-endings imply 'enclosure, fencing-off.' This is the root-idea in *burgh*, *ham*, and *ton*, in *seat* and *worth*.

And the English thane, as well as the Norman baron, invariably called the little village, which grew up under the shadow and shelter of his castle walls, after his own noble self. Places ending in *-ville*, or, as it seems sometimes found in Scotland, *-well*, may be Norman; but the burghs, tons, and hams are all English. *Burgh*, or

more fully *borough*, is the O.E. *burg*, *burh*, gen. *byrig*, dat. *burī*, *biri*, hence its other form 'Bury' or *-bury*, common in England but not in Scotland, though on the Ayrshire coast stands TURNBERRY (in 1286 Turnebury). The root of *burgh* is probably the Old Ger. *bergan*, to shelter; and its earliest meaning, as given in a Kentish glossary dating c. 820 A.D., is *arx*, i.e., 'citadel, castle,' then it comes to mean, 'a fortified town'; but the idea of 'civic community' or 'town' arises very early also. In names the word occurs chiefly as a suffix, *-burgh*, but occasionally as a prefix, as in Borrowstoun-ness or Bo'NESS, and in BURGHEAD, where the O.E. word *burg* with its hard *g* is still preserved intact. We find it in the heart of the word in that very interesting place-name, HALYBURTON. The Old Norse form *borg* (used by Charles Kingsley in his *Hereward*) also occurs, on the west coast of Lewis, as Borgh, as every reader of the *Princess of Thule* knows.

The O.E. *tun(e* or *ton(e* never originally meant a large town; and we still have the common Scots phrase, 'the farm toun,' which means a collection of houses very different in size from Leeds or Bradford. In O.E. the word occurs both with and without the final *e*; thus JOHNSTONE means not 'John's stone,' but 'John's town.' *Ton* seems also to have implied a village belonging to a certain class, as FULLERTON or 'fowler's town,' HALKERSTON or 'settlement of the hawkers,' i.e., falconers. Genuine cases of Scottish names in *-burgh*, called after some man, are hard to discover; but COLDINGHAM was originally Coludesburg or 'Colud's town,' and ROXBURGH may be another case in point. The peculiar case of EDINBURGH is fully dealt with in the List, where it is shown that the name of Scotia's capital is most likely of Brythonic origin—O.W. *din eiddyn*, or

Dunedin, 'fort on the hill-slope,' *i.e.*, what is now the backbone of Edinburgh, its High Street, from the Castle to Holyrood. The name was merely remodelled, though it certainly was remodelled, in honour of King Edwin of Northumbria. But if *burghs* called after Saxon thanes or knights are rare, *tons* are found in a rich plenty, *e.g.*, DOLPHINTON, DUDDINGSTON, EDDLESTON or 'Edulf's ton,' STEVENSTON, &c. Wherever this suffix *-ton* is still, even occasionally, spelt *-town*, the name is pretty sure to be modern, of which we see examples in the two CAMPBELTOWNS, Hutchesontown, PULTNEYTOWN, SINCLAIRTOWN, &c. Moreover, the amateur must always walk warily in dealing with English-looking *tons* in the north, aye, and in the south too, for *ton* is not seldom a corruption of the G. *dùn*, a hill or fort, *e.g.*, EDDERTON, near Tain, is just *eudar dùn*, 'between the hillocks'; and away in the south, near to the boundary-line of the Tweed, stands EARLSTON, a simple name enough, one would think; but Earlston is just the result of careless tongues. In 1144 the name was Ercheldon, which at once shows that here is the 'Ercildune' famed as the birthplace of Thomas the Rymer. To return for a moment to *burgh*, it may be noted that, with the partial exceptions already mentioned, all other Scottish *-burghs* are comparatively modern, except perhaps three—SUMBURGH, southmost point of distant Zetland, the Svinborg of the Sagas; ROXBURGH, which we find away back as early as 1127; and thirdly, and most curious of all, NEWBURGH in Fife, which, as we saw a few pages back, is the very oldest extant English name in Scotland. Of recent *burghs* we may mention COLINSBURGH, built in 1682; MARYBURGH, near Dingwall, *c.* 1690; and HELENSBURGH, which only dates from 1776.

Ham, O.E. *hám*, is just our winsome English word 'home,' the original *a* being preserved in the Sc. *hame*. A typical example is COLDINGHAM or WHITTINGHAM, though *hams*, called after Saxon men, are much rarer north than south of the Tweed. Instances not connected with any man's name are BIRGHAM in Berwick and KIRKPATRICK - DURHAM, near Dumfries. *Ham* often gets clipped down, for *h* easily vanishes in an Englishman's mouth, and in a Scotsman's too, if only he were aware of it. Almost no Scotsman, *e.g.*, will pronounce the *h* in such a sentence as 'John told me that *he* said,' &c. Thus *ham* becomes *am*, as in BIRNAM, and EDNAM, 'home on the R. Eden,' or yet more disguised, as in MIDDLEM, or EDROM, 'home on the R. Adder.' There is one lonely but very interesting *ham* away up near Forse in Caithness, 'Nottingham,' which is so spelt in the *Bk. of Scone* in 1272.

It is generally said that *-ing-* in O.E. place-names implies 'descendants of'; *e.g.*, SYMINGTON was thought to be the *ton* or village of Sym's sons. But in most cases of *-ing-* occurring in a Scottish place-name, so far as we have been able to trace the origin of the names, the *-ing-* is a later corruption, generally of *an*, *in*, or *on*. See ABINGTON, COVINGTON, DUDDINGSTON, LAMINGTON, NEWINGTON, UDDINGSTON, &c.¹ The only certain exceptions are COLDINGHAM and TYNINGHAME; perhaps also WHITTINGHAME.

As with names Norse so with names English, of English prefixes there are but few (*burgh* has been already referred to), but English suffixes are almost innumer-

¹ Not only are such English names as Barking and Woking real patronymics, denoting the abode of a family or clan, but in England undoubted patronymic names, like Birmingham, Gillingham, &c., are very common.

able, the most of them requiring little or no elucidation. There is, *e.g.*, the little cluster signifying some kind of height or eminence—*hill* itself, as in **Maryhill**, **Townhill**; *knowe*, the softened Scottish form of *knoll*, O.E. *cnoll* (*cf.* the Dan. *knold* and W. *cnol*, a (rounded) hillock), just as **How** is the Scottish form of the O.E. *holg*, and **Pow** the Scottish form of the G. *poll*, a stream or pool; this we find in **BROOMIEKNOWE**, **COWDENKNOWES**, &c.; *law*, the Scottish form of the O.E. *hlæw*, a hill, a mound, a barrow, as in **GREENLAW**, **HARLAW**, **LARGO LAW**, and also in many hybrids like the **LAMMERLAW**s, the well-known cliffs at Burntisland, and like **MINTLAW**. The English form *low*, as in **Ludlow** and **Taplow**, plentiful though it be south of the Border, does not seem to occur in Scotland. To this little group of suffixes *mount* can hardly be added, for the Scottish *-mounts* or *-monts* almost all represent the G. *monadh*, a mountain or moor, as in **ESSLEMONT**, **GLASMONT**, &c.

In many cases it would be more correct to say that a given suffix or word is Scots rather than English; which just means that the word, or often simply the form, though once used in northern literary English, is now preserved only in Lowland Scots. Neither *knowe*, *e.g.*, nor *law* is to be found at all in Annandale's most reliable *Concise English Dictionary*; another instance is that very interesting word *kirk* or 'church,' fully dealt with in our List. It may just be added that a charter dating *a.* 1124, which mentions 'Selechirche' or **SELKIRK**, is earlier than any document quoted by Dr Murray for the soft or *ch* form of the O.E. *cyrc*, our modern *church*. An interesting instance is *-gate*, which in Scottish place-names like **CROSSGATES**, **Trongate**, **WINDYGATES**, always has its Scottish meaning of 'way,'

'road.' 'I gae'd a weary gate yestreen, A gate I fear I'll dearly rue.' In Scots, unlike both O.E. and Mod. Eng., it never means a door or entrance; but the well-known Border pronunciation 'yet,' which is the English not the Scottish *gate*, is to be found in YETHOLM, that Roxburgh hamlet at the 'gate' between Scotland and England. Similar is *-water*, still on the Scottish borders pronounced like the O.E. *waeter*, which means not only the brook or burn itself, but also the valley through which it flows, as in Galawater, Jedwater, Rulewater: 'But Yarrow braes nor Ettrick shaws can match the lads o' Galawater.' A curious and deceiving suffix is *-battle*. MOREBATTLE, near Kelso, looks very like some bloodthirsty borderer's cry. But when we find the name on record in 1170 as Merebotle, we see that the true meaning is the 'dwelling (O.E. *botl*) by the mere' or lake. By 1575 it had become Morbottle; it is only within the present century that the *o*, through ignorance, has become permanently changed to *a*; and the same is true of fair NEWBATTLE Abbey, near Dalkeith. The Northumbrians still retain the *o*, as in Harbottle; and there is a Newbottle near Durham. The O.E. *botl* is also found smothered up in the name BOLTON, which, *c.* 1200, was spelt Botel- or Bothel-tune.

So far as sound goes, the ending *-haven* might indicate either an English (O.E. *haefen*) or a Norse (Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*) name; but, as a matter of fact, most of the 'havens' are demonstrably English, and late in origin; *e.g.*, both BUCKHAVEN and NEWHAVEN, on the Frith of Forth, date only from the 16th century. And some 'havens' do not mean a haven at all; such an one is that tautological-looking name belonging to an Islay village, spelt PORTNAHAVEN, but pronounced

portnahavn, which at once shows that this is really the G. *port na h'aibhne*, 'harbour on the river.'

In looking for truly English names two of our preliminary cautions must always be kept well in view:—

(1) Many names may be partly English and partly something else; *e.g.*, that name dear to every Scottish heart, BANNOCKBURN. 'Burn' is good Scottish or O.E., but 'bannock' can hardly be either Scots or English, or have anything to do with flour or pease-meal scones; it is just the Celtic *ban oc*, 'white' or 'gleaming brook.' BARRHEAD has nothing to do with toll-bars or any other bars, the 'head' simply repeating what has already been said in the G. *barr* (a head or height). Another well-known name is GLASSFORD, near Hamilton, a name which pictures to the mind's eye some shallow spot in a river of glassy smoothness. 'Ford,' indeed, is English, but the 'glass' is just the common G. *glais* or *glas*, grey or dark, as in DUNGLASS, GLASMONT, and many more; or else it is the Old G. *glas*, a river, as in DOUGLAS.

All the examples given for our first caveat would serve well for the second, viz. :—(2) An English-looking name may not be English at all. Look well before you leap. We shall just point out one or two more conspicuous instances of the need of this. There are several glens with deceptively English-like names, *e.g.*, mighty Glen LYON, which is probably the G. *lìthe amhuinn* (the *h* has silenced both the *t* and the *m*), 'spatey river.' A little to the south is Glen ALMOND; both the Scottish rivers called Almond were formerly spelt Awmon, showing that here we have simply one of the many guises of the G. *amhuinn*, a river. Glen Howl, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, has no connection with cries or roars; it is but the G. *gleann-a-ghabail*, 'glen of the fork,' where two streams join. And again, in the

Highlands, as in Ireland, we meet with many a Letter-. But they were all there long before the days of the Post Office. The first syllable in LETTERFEARN or LETTERFINLAY is just the G. *leitir* (*leth-tir*), 'land on the slope of a glen.' We have the simple word in Letters near Beith.

There is some manuscript reason for thinking that English scribes were rather fond of prefixing an *h* to Scottish place-names beginning with a vowel, especially those in Aber- and Inver-, which are never so spelt now. But there is no doubt that the Celt, both in Scotland and in Ireland, often prefixed such an aspirate himself. See the old spellings of ERCHLESS, ERSKINE, IONA, &c.¹ Though the definite article is so rare at the beginning of Celtic names it is common enough before English ones; but, for euphony's sake, it seems only to be used with words accented on the first syllable, as The Lochies (Burntisland), The Methil (Leven), and The Redding (Polmont).

Many types of names very common in England seem wholly wanting in Scotland. In England 'Great' abounds as an appellation—Great Malvern, and the like; but in Scotland there are none. The same remark holds true about 'Little,' with the exception of 'Little Dunkeld,' and 'The Little Ferry,' near Dornoch. Again, 'Market' and 'Stoke' (*i.e.*, place) are very common Anglican prefixes and suffixes, as in Market Drayton, and Bishopstoke, and many more; but in Scotland they are never used at all. See, however, OLDHAMSTOCKS.

¹ See, *e.g.*, Rev. Joseph Stevenson's very interesting collection of *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. i., under the years 1289-92, and the itineraries and accounts of expenditure of Englishmen quoted there.

CHAPTER IV.

ROMAN, NORMAN, AND PURELY MODERN NAMES.

IN strict propriety the Roman names should have been dealt with before either the English or the Norse ones; but they form a group so small and so unimportant, that little harm can be done by treating them along with those names which stand last in historic sequence, the little handful from the Norman-French, which is, of course, one of Latin's many daughters. The Roman left a deep mark on Southern Britain, and his memory is preserved in many a name there. But even though Rome's legions, from the days of Agricola onwards for more than 300 years, may have marched many a league and thrown up many a camp in North Britain, they never could make much dint upon the hardy savage of Caledonia in his bogs and woods; and traces of Roman influence north of the Roman Wall 'twixt Forth and Clyde are but trifling. England is literally covered with *-casters*, *-cesters*, and *-chesters*, all denoting the site of a camp of the invaders, L. *castrum* or *castra*; but, surprising to relate, there are hardly any such compound names in Scotland, save Kerchester, near Kelso, which is a tautology, and BONCHESTER Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Hawick, and one or two obscure spots in Berwickshire, like Habchester and Cairnchester. Close to Hawick is a place called the

Chesters; and any large map of the Border district will show a good many names like Chester Knowes (Chirnside), Chester Hill and Rig (Traquair), Chester Lees (Tweedsmuir); and at most of these spots there are remains of circular or oval hill forts. It is quite certain that the Romans were in Berwick and Peeblesshire; but it is not quite certain that these names are of Roman origin. Of course, in no case is their second part Roman; and Professor Veitch thinks that these Peeblesshire 'Chesters' were the last retreats of the Cymri or Brythons of Forth and Clyde, the forts where they made their final but unsuccessful stand against Pict, and Scot, and Angle. We have also a curious looking compound near Gatehouse, Castramont,¹ which seems to be made up of *castra* and the G. *amhuinn*, 'river,' 'fort on the river.' And in early charters of Kelso Abbey we find names like 'Cauchester lawe,' 'Stamkilchestre,' &c. Of any other real Roman names there seems no trace.

Many a broad acre of Scotland's best land was gifted into Norman hands; and Florence of Worcester, writing of the year 1052, informs us that, even at that early date, several Norman nobles betook themselves to Scotland, fleeing from the wrath of the English King to the court of Macbeth. But Dr Skene (*Celtic Scotl.*, i. 430) thinks that the Normans, who are just our old friends the Norsemen back again with an infusion of new blood and with a new tongue, had no perceptible influence on Scottish affairs till the reign of David I. (1124-53), a date too late to allow of much result in the way of place-names. And the later frequent intercourse between the courts of France and Scotland had

¹ An older form is Castraman. Sir Herbert Maxwell derives from G. *traman* or *droman*, 'the elder-tree.'

practically no influence on our topography at all. Even as the Gael's common name for his village was *bal* or *baile*, and as the Saxon's regular name for the hamlet round his thane's castle was *ham* or *ton*, so the Norman's regular name for the castle-village was *vile*, from the L. *villa*, a country-house or farm. *Ville*, in Scotland, has seldom survived uncorrupted, though we have both a MELVILLE and a MOUNT MELVILLE in Fife. Now, in Fife charters of the days of Alexander II. (1214-49), we find notice of a Norman knight called 'Philippus de Malavilla'; and so Melville has the strange meaning of 'the bad (? unhealthy) town.' A 'Galfred de Melville' is found in the Lothians in 1153; in all probability, therefore, 'the bad town' was no place in Scotland, but some spot in Normandy, from which Galfred or his forefathers took their name. The writer does not know of any other *villes* in Scotland; for, of course, such a vile compound as JEMIMAVILLE (Cromarty) is not a case in point.¹ But we have still among us such common surnames as Bonville, Colvill (*sic* 1158), and Somerville (1158, Sumervilla). It is evidently the influence of this Norman ending *-ville* which has changed St Boisil's name into St BOSWELL's; and we venture to think that the final syllable both in BOTHWELL² and MANUEL (Linlithgow) may be due to the same influence (see List). The name Maxwell (*sic* c. 1190), however, was originally 'Maccus' wiel,' the name given to a salmon pool (O.E. *wiel*, a pool) on the

¹ The place called Coshievile at the mouth of Glen Lyon is an ill-formed attempt to render the G. *cois-a-mhill*, 'the foot of the hill.' So Belleville, Kincaig, is in G. *bail-a-bhile*, 'village at the brae-top.'

² Bothwell is spelt Botheuill *a.* 1242, and Bothvile *a.* 1300, whilst in England we have, *e.g.*, Tidwell (Devon), spelt in 13th century charters Todewil, Toddville, Todevil, Tudewille, Toudeville, *i.e.*, 'Tod's dwelling,' *N. & Q.*, Mar. 13, 1897, p. 218-1.

Tweed, by the banks of which a certain Maccus or Macus held lands, *c.* 1144 (see *Melrose Chartulary*).

A Norman noble, De Belassize, has given his name to one of the North British Railway stations on the Waverley route, BELSES; and LUNDIN LINKS in Fife owe their title to the family of De Lundin, who are found in Fife in the 12th century, and who were at that time the Scottish king's hereditary *hostiarii*, doorkeepers, or 'door-wards,' hence the modern surname, Durward. One of the most famous Norman families in Scotland was the Lindsays, whose name we see in Lindsaylands, near Biggar. In an appendix to the *Lives of the Lindsays* (vol. i.) we find a curious list of no less than eighty-eight spellings of this name, which have all actually been found in some old charter or letter, varying in length from the ten letters of *Lyndyssaye* to the five of *Lynse*, which last, if the final *e* be sounded, gives the exact modern pronunciation. BEDRULE, near Jedburgh, does not come from the W. *bedw*, 'a birch,' as Professor Veitch supposed. In 1280 its name was Rulebethok, and Bethoc was wife of the Norman Radulph, the earliest known lord of the manor here (*c.* 1150). The name Bedrule is still locally pronounced bethorule, or was so quite recently, as Dr J. A. H. Murray informed the writer; though, of course, his old schoolmaster at Denholm, near by, was wont to teach that such a pronunciation was ignorant and vulgar! Bethoc, however, is hardly a Norman name; we find it again, *a.* 1300, in the *Registrum Aberdonense*, in a 'Kynbethok'; and RULE is the name of a river. Traces of the Norman knights are also to be seen in Barrassie, better BARRASSIE, and TURNBERRY, Ayrshire.

On a beautiful spot at the head of what is now the BEAULY Frith the monks *Vallis umbrosæ* founded a

priory (c. 1220), which we, in 1230, find styled *Prioratus de Bello Loco*. The pure French spelling *Beau lieu*, 'beautiful spot,' also occurs; and in 1497 we meet with 'Beulie,' the present pronunciation. Beaulieu, as most are aware, is also the name of a village in Hants, formerly seat of a Cistercian monastery; which name is also pronounced *bewly*. Well did the old monks know how to choose out the fairest sites. BELMONT, 'fine hill,' is a common name for modern residences; but we also find it attached to hills, not only in the Sidlaw range, but even away up in Unst. But perhaps the naming has been quite recent. MONTROSE is very French-looking, but we already know that it is just the G. *moine t'rois*, 'moss' or 'bog on the promontory.' Such names as BONNYBRIDGE and BONNYRIGG are usually thought to be at least half French; but it is doubtful whether the Sc. *bonny* has really anything directly to do with the Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. BURDIEHOUSE, near Edinburgh, is, according to the common tradition, a corruption of 'Bordeaux-house.' Grant, in *Old and New Edinburgh* (iii. 342), thinks that it was probably so called from being the residence of some of the exiled French silk-weavers, the same exiled Huguenots who settled so largely in Spitalfields, London. They also founded the now vanished village of Picardy, between Edinburgh and Leith, whose name is still preserved on the old site by 'Picardy Place.'

Cape, a headland, is just the Fr. *cap*, 'head or cape'; thus we have few 'capes' in Scotland, and those few, such as Cape Wrath, of quite modern application. *Gulf*, the Fr. *golfe*, is not represented at all, either in Scotland or England.

A few quite recent names still remain, calling for a passing word. And, be it remarked, even though a

name has sprung up within the last couple of centuries, its origin is by no means invariably easy to trace; *e.g.*, the writer has not yet been able to trace the exact origin of ALEXANDRIA in the Vale of Leven, although the place is only a little more than a century old. Nor does he know why a little railway station near Holytown has been dubbed with the Honduras name of OMOA. But he presumes it must have been some Bible lover (?) who christened JOPPA, near Edinburgh, about the beginning of this century, and who planted both a Jordan and a Canaan Lane on the south side of that same city. There is also a JORDANHILL to the west of Glasgow, and a PADANARAM near Forfar. The place marked Succoth on the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Glass does not belong to this category. It is the G. *socach*, 'place full of projecting points or snouts' (*soc*).

Some recent names are, of course, very easily solved; as, for instance, the three well-known forts planted along the Caledonian valley to overawe the Highlanders at different periods from 1655 to 1748, and called after scions of the reigning house, FORT WILLIAM, FORT AUGUSTUS, and FORT GEORGE. Battles have pretty frequently been commended to the memory of posterity by a place-name; *e.g.*, we have a farm on the south shore of the Dornoch Frith called BALACLAVA, its former name having been Balnuig ('farm town on the bay'). PORTOBELLO, near Edinburgh, like Portobello near Wolverhampton, takes its name from a seaport on the Isthmus of Darien, where Admiral Vernon won a great victory for Britain in 1739. The name means 'beautiful harbour'; but, as most people know, the Edinburgh watering-place is not itself specially beautiful, and it certainly has no harbour. BEESWING is the curious name of a little village on the high road

between Dumfries and Dalbeattie. The oldest of our sporting readers may remember a famous race-horse so-called. It is this horse which has been immortalised in the present village.

The suburbs of the large cities have, of course, modern, and often purely fancy, names; such are TRINITY, near Edinburgh, MAGDALEN GREEN, Dundee, and MOUNT FLORIDA and MOUNT VERNON, on the outskirts of Glasgow. The latter name occurs in the *Glasgow Directory* of 1787. Probably all the place-names north of Inverness, which are neither Gaelic nor Norse, are quite recent; *e.g.*, THE MOUND and THE POLES, near Dornoch, and BETTYHILL, between Thurso and Tongue, the market knoll or stance of the district, so called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford (*c.* 1820).

CHAPTER V.

ECCLESIASTICAL NAMES.

FROM the earliest times a distinguishing and far from unpraiseworthy feature of the Scot has been his warm attachment to the Church. The Norseman, a pagan born, drinking to Thor and Wodin, dreaming of Asgard and Valhalla, and, long after his nominal conversion to Christ, a pagan at heart, has left little mark on the ecclesiastical nomenclature of Scotland; the Angle, whose conversion, thanks largely to Iona missionaries, was more real, has left considerable impress here. But the warm-hearted, pious, and always somewhat superstitious Celt has left far more. His personal names, too, have often a churchly flavour; *e.g.*, Macnab, 'abbot's son,' Mackellar, 'the superior's son,' MacBrair, 'the friar's son,' Gilchrist, 'servant of Christ,' Gillespie, 'servant of the bishop,' &c.

Till 1469 Orkney and Shetland had the Bishop of Trondhjem as their ecclesiastical superior; but for all that the Norse churchly names may be dismissed in a few sentences. All northern 'kirks' have received their name from Norse lips, as HALKIRK, KIRKWALL, and KIRKABY; but these are not many. Near Kirkwall, seat of the Bishop of Orkney, stands QUANTERNESSE, and *quanter-* is the Icel. *kantari*, which enters as an element into a good many Icelandic words; it is an

adaptation of the Canter- in holy Canterbury (O.E. *Cantwaraburh*), being used in Icel. for 'bishop.' Then we have the oft-recurring PAPA, and its derivatives PAPILL and PAPLAY, as local names in Orkney and Shetland. *Papa* is a Latin name for 'a bishop,' in use as early as Tertullian; the Norsemen at first gave the name to any Christian, but soon it came to be applied only to 'a priest.' We have already explained North RONALDSAY as = 'St Ringan's' or 'Ninian's isle,' and that same saint's name reappears in St Ninian's Isle in Shetland. We do not remember any other Orcadian or Zetland isle bearing the name of a saint.¹ A curiously corrupted name, half Celtic, half Danish, is CLOSEBURN, in Dumfriesshire. It has nothing in the world to do with either a close or a burn. In the 12th century the name appears as Kylosbern, though already in 1278 it has donned its present guise. The early form shows that here we have another of the superabundant Celtic *kils*; only this was the 'cell' or 'church' of a Norse saint; for Osborne is the N. *Asen-björn*, 'the bear of the Asen' or 'gods.' The same name is equally disguised in Orbiston near Bothwell, which we find to have been 'Osbernston' in 1399.

Over the true English church-names we must linger a little longer. Seeing that English-speaking monks were at one time owners of a large proportion of the whole area of Scotland, it is not strange that we should find a good many English ecclesiastical place-names. We have both a MONKTON and a NUNTON, the one near Troon, the other away beside Lochmaddy, but both pronounced almost alike, *i.e.*, the local inhabitants usually talk of 'the Munton.' 'Abbey' and 'Abbot' occur again and again in places—ABBEY CRAIG, Abbey

¹ Except DAMSEY, for which see p. cvi.

Hill, ABBOTSFORD, ABBOTSGRANGE, ABBOTSHALL, as well as ABBEY ST BATHAN'S. The 'bishop' has left his name too, though he has long since lost the lands, as in BISHOPBRIGGS (see p. lxx) and BISHOPTON: even the humble priest (O.E. *preost*) has come in for his share of mention. There are at least fifteen Prestons in England, and at least three in Scotland, besides PRESTONKIRK, PRESTONPANS, and PRESTWICK.

Probably all the many 'kirks' south of Caithness are of English origin. 'Kirk' is the O.E. *cyrc*; but already by the 12th century, in Scotland (*e.g.*, a. 1124, Selechirche or SELKIRK) as well as in England, the hard *c* often became the soft *ch*; and perhaps it may be useful here to inform the benighted Southron that educated Scottish people do *not* now, as a rule, speak about their 'kirk.' *Kirk* occurs both as prefix, suffix, and alone, as in KIRKMAIDEN or Maidenkirk, Wigtown, KIRKBUDDO, KIRKCOLM, CHANNELKIRK, FALKIRK, LAURENCEKIRK, and Kirk o' Shotts. There are many Kirktons in Scotland, corresponding to the Kirtons of England, just as the Scotch KIRKABY (O.N. *kirkia-bi*) corresponds to the English Kirby, in West Kirby, Kirby Stephen, &c. The old, full name of Golspie was 'Golspiekirktoon,' and there is a farm called Kirkton there still. KIRKCALDY is perhaps not English at all. Popular etymology long explained the name as 'church of the Culdees.' But in the St Andrews charters, c. 1150, the name is 'Kircaladinit,' which is most likely Gaelic for 'fort by the harbour of refuge.'

All place-names in the form of St —'s are also, of course, to a certain extent, English; but only a few are called after really English saints. Take the first two examples which would occur alphabetically—ABBAY

ST BATHAN's, Berwick, and ST ANDREWS; Bathan, or rather Baother, was a Scot, *i.e.*, an Irish Celt, and was the man who succeeded Columba in the abbacy of Iona, 597 A.D. It is another saint, St Bain, who is commemorated in the hill called Torr Beathan, near Inverness. His name is derived from the G. *beatha*, life. St Andrew, Scotland's present patron saint, is of course the apostle of that name, whose bones, as a dubious tradition declares, were brought to the east of Fife by St Regulus. But the church built by this last saint (? 400 A.D.) was called by his own name, till rechristened in the middle of the 9th century as 'St Andrews,' by King Kenneth Macalpine. For long, whenever this ancient bishop's see is referred to in any document it is in its Latin form, *e.g.*, in 1158, 'St Andrae'; but as early at least as 1434 we find 'Sanct-androwis,' and in 1497 'Sanctandris.' The old Celtic name of the place was Kilrymont, or, as Abbot Tighernac has it, *Cindrighmonaigh*, 'the church,' or else 'the head, the promontory of the king's mount.'

Among real English or Anglian saints who have given their names to places in Scotland are the Abbess Æbba, sister of Oswald of Northumbria, commemorated in ST ABB'S HEAD, and St Boisil, contemporary of Æbba, and Prior of Melrose while the great Cuthbert was being educated there, whose name is preserved in the well-known railway junction, ST BOSWELL's; however, the old name of the parish here, until the 17th century, was Lessuden. Then, of course, there is St Cudberct, better known as St Cuthbert, great pastor and bishop, missionary too all over Northumbria, most lovable of all the Saxon saints. By far the most populous parish in Scotland, 'St Cuthbert's,' Midlothian, embracing a large portion of Edinburgh, is

called after him. His name appears in a slightly altered spelling in KIRKCUDBRIGHT, whose present pronunciation, Kircóobry, must have been in vogue as early as *c.* 1450, when the town's name stands recorded as 'Kirkubrich.' The Scot has slurred his name down into 'Cuddie,' while the Gael has made the saint's name into Cudachan, as in Killiemaquddican, 'church of my own little Cuthbert,' in Kirkcolm. CLACHNACUDDAN is quite another word. Near Kirkcudbright is a curiously misleading name, Kirkclaugh, Pont's Caerclach, 'fort on the rock.' The name of Canmore's saintly Saxon queen is still preserved in 'St Margaret's,' King's Park, Edinburgh, and in the two ST MARGARET'S HOPES, or ship-refuges, one at Queensferry, the other at South Ronaldsay.¹

The Celtic ecclesiastical names form, perhaps, the most puzzling and complex portion of our subject, a portion which it needs much care and skill to unravel. One can hardly say that the whole subject has been set in clear daylight yet, notwithstanding all that members of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries have done. Many of the old Celtic saints, male and female, are to us very dim and hazy personages, almost lost in the clouds of legend and the mists of antiquity; and their identity is often very difficult to establish, especially when, as is frequently the case, two or three bear the same name.

Once more let it be pointed out, that though the Celt never showed any great anxiety to hand down the name of his own humble self attached to some village or glen, he never wearied of thus commemorating his favourite or patron saints. The majority of the saints brought

¹ Some think the latter place was called after Margaret, the Maid of Norway, who died not far from here on her voyage to Scotland.

before us in Scottish place-names were either friends and contemporaries of St Columba, or belong to the century immediately thereafter, the 7th. After 700 the Celtic Church began to wax rich and slothful, and its priests were embalmed in grateful memory no more. Foreign saints are rarely met with. **KILMARTIN** (Lochgilphead), called after good St Martin of Tours, the preceptor of St Ninian, is an easily understood exception. Why the French St Maurus should appear in **KILMAURS** is not quite so plain. Palladius, Rome's missionary to Scotland in the fifth century, has received recognition in **ABERFELDY**, as well as in Paldy's Fair and Paldy's Well at Fordoun. The first in all the Scottish calendar, and, presumably, the first bringer of Christianity to Scotland, was St Ninian of Whithorn, born *c.* 360 A.D., whose name also appears as Ringan and Rinan. He is commemorated in fifty-one churches or chapels, extending from Ultima Thule to the Mull of Galloway; and there are several more in England. Nonakiln, in the parish of Rosskeen, is a curiously disguised way of expressing 'Ninian's cell' or 'church.' **MAIDENKIRK**, near the above Mull, is believed to be the kirk of St Medana, a friend of Ninian. Some have thought that the *Nen-* in **NENTHORN**, near Kelso, is a contraction of his name, but the original form is 'Naythan's or Nectan's thorn.'

If Ninian, first of Scottish saints and missionaries, has received fifty-one commemorations, it is no marvel that Columba of Iona (521-597), greatest of them all, has had fifty-five Scottish places called after him, either places of worship, or spots or wells sacred to him; and there are forty-one others in his native Ireland. Of course the saint's name is seldom or never now found as Columba, 'dove,' its Latin shape, but rather in its

Celtic form, *Colum*; *e.g.*, on the west coast there are six isles called Eilean Coluim or 'Colm's isle,' in Loch Erisort, Loch Arkeg, the Minch, &c. Then there is Iona itself, often called alternatively Icolmkill, 'island of Colum-cille' or 'Colm of the churches.' For, in sooth, if men called John Henry Newman 'father of many souls,' other men might well call earnest, much-travelling Columba, founder or 'father of many churches.' Sometimes his name is clipped down into *Comb*, as in Eilean Comb, Tongue; or even into *Com*, as in GILCOMSTON, Aberdeen, 'the place of the gillie' or 'servant of Columba.'

With the exception of two about to be mentioned, the saint most frequently honoured, next to Columba and Ninian, has been Donan, the former's contemporary and friend, and, to their honour be it said, the only martyr who died by pagan hands in Scotland; and even his death at Eigg, by order of the Pictish queen, is said to have been rather for political reasons. Donan's name lies sprinkled all over the map of Scotland from the north of Sutherland to the south of Arran and to Wigtown. These things being so, it is somewhat strange that the great Kentigern or Mungo, bringer of the glad tidings to Glasgow and Strathclyde, should have received such very scanty remembrance. No place-name seems to embody 'Kentigern'; there is, of course, STRATHBUNGO; and there are a BALMUNGO, and Mungowells, a farm near Ormiston; but quite likely they have nothing to do with the saint. There is also the modern parish of St Mungo, formerly part of the parish of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, a place said to have been visited by St Mungo on his return from Wales, and to have indeed been his headquarters for some time.

Bishop Reeves, the valued editor of *Adamnan*, has drawn attention to the marked contrast between the names of the parishes on the east and those on the west of Scotland. On the east the names are chiefly secular, even though chiefly Celtic, and probably date from remote pagan times. But on the west the parochial names, in a large number of cases, are found to combine with the prefix Kil- (G. *ceall*, locative *cill*, 'a monk's cell, then a church, also a grave'; see KILARROW), the name of some venerated Scoto-Irish saint. Undoubted instances of this on the east coast are rare. We have, near Beaully, KILMORACK, 'church of St Moroc,' and KILTARLITY, from St Talargain, and KILRENNY (Anstruther), probably from St Ringan, or, perhaps, St Irenæus, but not many more. There are many other names in Kil-, as KILDRUMMY (Aberdeen), KILLEN (Avoch), KILMENY (Fife), and Kilmore (Loth); but in these the kil- may be G. *coil*, a wood; and, in any case, their second halves do not stand for any saint. KILCONQUHAR (Elie) and KILSPINDIE (Errol) are two very curious names, which can hardly commemorate any saint either (*q.v.*). Dr Reeves' contrast is true not only of the parish names, but the names generally; *e.g.*, take the case of St Columba. All along the east coast we find but one INCHCOLM, while, as we have just mentioned, there are six instances of an Eilean Coluim ('Colm's isle') on the west. Yet the monasteries of Deer (Aberdeen) and St Serf (Kinross) are, to say no more, sufficient proof that the Columban missionaries did not neglect the east.

Students of the *Origines Parochiales* know that there were many more 'Kils-' among the names of the ancient parishes than among the modern ones. And,

just as we still have churches called 'Christchurch' or 'Trinity Church,' so do we find that the old name of the parish of Strathy in Skye, and the old name of the parish where Muir of Ord now stands, was KILCHRIST, the variants Kirkchrist and Cristiskirk also occurring. The first Norse church in Orkney, built *a.* 1064, was known as 'Christ's Kirk in Birsay,' such a name being given by the Norse only to a cathedral church. There was also at least one Kil Iosa, 'church of Jesus,' and near Beaully is KILTEARN, in 1269 Keltiern, the G. *ceall Tighearna*, 'church of the Lord'; whilst on Blaeu's map of North Uist we find a KILTRINIDAD, now called *Teampul-na-Trianaide*, 'church of the Trinity.'

Many of these ancient Celtic saints have had their names so twisted and distorted by centuries of tongues, ignorant alike of spelling and hagiology, that now the personages themselves are hardly recognisable. It needs clever eyes to see St Comgan in KILCHOAN, and yet cleverer to recognise Talargyn (d. 616) in KILTARLITY, or Begha in KILBUCHO. St Begha, disciple of St Aidan and Abbess Hilda, is the well-known English St Bees. Recognition is made all the more difficult from the warm-hearted Celt's frequent habit of prefixing to the saint's name *mo* or *ma*, 'my own,' which signifies endearment, and of affixing an *-oc*, *-og*, or *-aig* (*cf.* G. *òg*, 'young'), which is a kind of pet diminutive. Thus KILMARONOCK, near Alexandria, like Kilmaronog, on Loch Etive, really means 'church of my dear little Ronan.' But KILMARNOCK is really Kilmaernanog, from St Ernan, of the 7th century. This unaccented *ma* explains the true and still largely-preserved pronunciation of that pretty Renfrewshire village, KILMALCOLM, pronounced Kilmăcóm, 'church of my own Columba'; and Robert

of Gloucester (371, edit. 1724) in 1297 writes of our Scottish monarch as 'Kyng Macolom.'¹

The two names which, above all the rest, have gone through the most extraordinary and varied vicissitudes, almost rivalling the fate of the Norse *bolstaðr* (pp. lxxii-lxxiii), are Adamnan and Maolrubha. Adamnan, a man of royal Irish blood, and Abbot of Iona (679-704), is far famed as Columba's biographer. His name means 'little Adam,' and in Lowland Scots it would be 'Adie.' The unaccented initial A easily goes; and we find that, through aspiration, the two aspirable consonants here, *d* and *m*, in many cases go too. Thus all that is left of 'Adamnan' is sometimes no more than *con*, as in ARDEONAIG, pronounced arjónaig, on Loch Tay, 'height of little Adamnan,' or than *eun*, as in Ben Eunaich (Eunog), Dalmally. In Orkney all that is left is *dum*, as in DAMSEY, the old Daminsey, 'Adamnan's isle.' The saint's name appears as *veon* (v=dh) in KILMAVEONAIG (Blair-Athole), and as *ennan* in Kirkennan (Galloway); whilst in the North-East his name is pronounced Theunan or Teunan. Till quite lately this last was the name of the parish of Forglen, Banffshire.

Maolrubha is a saint who hailed from the Irish Bangor. He seems to have been almost as great a missionary as Columba himself. In 671 he came over and founded the monastery of Applecross in West Ross; and in that district his name is still preserved in Loch MAREE, which, contrary to popular tradition, does not mean, 'Mary's Loch.' The Modern Gaelic for Mary is *Maire*, but the older form, and that which is always applied to

¹ However, in *O.E. Chron.* (Worcester), ann. 1075, we find 'Kynge Malcholom,' which implies the G. *maol Choluim*, 'servant,' lit. 'shaveling of Columba'; *ibid.* (Laud), ann. 1079, we have 'Melcolm.'

the Virgin Mother, is *Moire*; thus we have in Scotland, as in Ireland, several 'Kilmorys'; hence, too, TOBERMORY, 'Mary's well.' But the name of St Maolrubha has had to endure far more than this. In the older forms of the place-names his name is sometimes preserved with tolerable plainness, *e.g.*, the old name of Ashig in Strath (Skye) was *Askimilruby*; and in 1500 the name of KILARROW (Islay) was Kilmolrow, in 1511 it was spelt Kilmorow, in 1548 Kilmarrow, whilst to-day the *m* has, through aspiration, clean vanished away. The old saint's name appears in another shape in AMULREE (Dunkeld), which is just *ath Maolrubha*, 'Maolrubha's ford'; and Dr Reeves mentions Sammareve's Fair, held in Keith o' Forres, as also embodying his name.

Maolrubha must be carefully distinguished from St Moluag of Lismore, patron saint of Argyre and friend of Columba, who died in 592. His name is to be found unaltered in Kilmoluag (Tiree, Mull, and Skye), and almost so in Kilmolowok (Raasay). The change is more violent in Knockmiláuk, 'Moluag's hill,' near Whithorn. KILMALLOW (Lismore) has sometimes been thought to come from the saint of Applecross; but the form *Kilmaluog*, also preserved, shows that this cannot be. The parishes of Raasay and Kilmuir, in Skye, both once bore this same name, Kilmaluog; and Kilmalew was the old name of the parish of Inveraray, whilst we have Clochmaloo near Rhynie. Moluag's original name was Leu or Lua, perhaps the *L. lupus*, a wolf; the Gaelic spelling was Lugaidh. The final syllable has been dropped, and the endearing *mo* and the pet suffix *-oc* have been added, hence the forms Moluoc, Moluag, or Molua; the curious spellings Malogue, Mulvay, and Molingus also occur. Somewhat

similar in composition is the name of St Modoc, a saint of the Welsh calendar—a rare thing to find in Scotland. The basal name is *Aidan* = *Aedh-an*, 'little Hugh,' then Mo-aedh-oc, Moedoc, Modoc. His name we see in KILMADOCK, Doune. On the other hand, we have a few pseudo-saints, like St Brycedale, long the residence of good old Patrick Swan of Kirkcaldy. Of course there never was such a being; the name is really St Bryce's dale, Bryce being a corruption, less common than Bride, of that worthy woman St Brigid of Kildare, whose name is so dear to Irish tongues as Bridget (*cf.* KILBRIDE). A worse fraud is ST FORT, near Dundee, a silly modern corruption of Sandford, the old name of the estate there. Hard by is 'St Michael's,' as Ordnance Survey and Valuation Roll call it, which really commemorates one Michael Irvine, who kept a public-house there in the early part of the 18th century.

In Scotland by far the commonest prefix to denote 'church' or 'chapel' is *kil*. But the Brythonic *llan*, *llan*, or *lan* is also found. This word means (1) a fertile, level spot, (2) an enclosure, (3) a church, with which three meanings the student may find it interesting to compare the similar meanings which appertain to the L. *templum*, itself also often adopted into Gaelic as *teampull*, a church or holy cell. Scottish *lans* are rare; the chief is LHANBRYDE, Elgin, 'St Bridget's church'; but LANARK, c. 1188 Lannarc, must contain the word also, though the second syllable is hard to expound with certainty. In Wales *llan*-super-abounds. Professor Veitch, in his *History of the Scottish Border*, says there are 97 there; but there are actually 212 given in the Postal Guide alone.

Besides *kil* and *lan*, the Scotch Celt also occasionally adapted for himself the Latin (or Greek) *ecclesia*, a

church; thus we have ECCLES, near Coldstream, as well as three others south of the Tweed; thus, too, comes ECCLEFECHAN, 'church of St Fechan,' that saint's name having the pretty meaning of 'little raven'; also ECCLESMACHAN (Linlithgow) and ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE (S.E. Perthshire), which queer-sounding appellation means 'church of my own Griselda' or 'Grizel'; and, strangest of all, LESMAHAGOW, 'church of St Machute'; it is quite likely, however, that Les- here is the G. *lios*, a court or garden. In a charter of 1147 we find St Ninian's, Stirling, called 'the church of Egglis,' which approximates to the G. *eaglais*, a church; itself, of course, like the W. *eglwys*, a mere adaptation of *ecclesia*, while in 1207 it is 'the Kirketoun.' M'Dowell (*History of Dumfries*, p. 37) mentions an estate of Eccles, Penpont, which he says was called after a certain Elsi or Eklis, a knight-templar of the reign of David I. Many wells (G. *tiobar*) have also been dedicated to saints, as at TOBERMORY and many another Tober- or Tibber-. The word is a little disguised in TIPPERLINN, and still more in such Galloway names as CHIPPERDINGAN, sacred to St Ninian, and Chipperdandy, which is really *tiobar seaint Antoin*, 'well of St Anthony.'

That same modesty and retiringness which kept back the Celt from giving his own name to his hamlet or farm led him, when he became a devout Christian, to dwell much in seclusion. Hence, it was once thought, the very name Culdee or *Cuilteach*, 'man of the recess' or 'nook.' But our best authorities say the name is *Cele De*, 'fellow of God,' i.e., an anchorite. There is no trace of the name till after the days of Adamnan and Bede, i.e., till after the partial Romanising of the Celtic Church. The first occurrence of the

name is in *Ulster Annals*, ann. 920, where we have 'Ceile De,' while an early charter, c. 1150, gives us 'Chelede.' But the zeal for solitude can hardly be traced to the influence of Rome. The Roman missionaries sought busy, wealthy Canterbury or York; but the men of Iona, like the hermits of Egypt and Syria long before, chose rather some dwelling-place like wild Tiree, as did Baothern, or wilder Rona, as did Ronan. Their retreats or cells or caves were wont to be called *deserta*, adapted into Gaelic as *discart*, where it also has the meaning of a place for the reception of pilgrims. Hence we have DYSART, in Fife, still called by George Buchanan Diserta, and Dysart, near Montrose; and hence, *e.g.*, the old name of the parish of Glenorchy, Dysart or Clachandysert. These Diserts or Dyserts are still more common in Erin's isle.

One more interesting point, and then we must leave the student to his own devices. The lonely isle, Scotland's most westerly inhabited spot, commonly called ST KILDA, bears a name which has caused much puzzlement. It is first mentioned in a charter of King Robert II., c. 1350, by the name of Hyrt, whilst Fordoun, the well-known historian of the next generation, calls it Irte. Then in a map published by Peter Goas of Rotterdam in 1663 we first light upon the track of the present name; it is there St Kilder, plainly a seaman's carelessly ascertained form. But, five and thirty years later, in Martin's well-known *Voyage to St Kilda*, it has assumed the form it has ever since retained. There is no proof that such a personage as St Kilda ever existed; though no doubt 'St Kilda,' like every other lone Hebridean islet, was once the dwelling-place of some saint; and there once were chapels there to both Columba and Brendan. The inhabitants till

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[illegible]

That was the first of the long series of adventures which kept
back the 'old man' from his home to his hands
or farm he had no time to devote to his family.
to dwell on the past. A devout Christian,
thought that the future was better; it was once
recessed or rather, 'the old man' was a man of the
name is O. G. The authorities say the
There is a man of the name, an anchorite.
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N.B.—All prefixes are dealt with fully only under the first name in which they occur: *e.g.*, for *auchter*-, see *AUCHTERARDER*; for *kil*-, see *KILARROW*, &c. Any name printed in small capitals is meant to be consulted as giving some confirmation to, or throwing some side-light on, the explanation offered.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>W.</i>	Welsh.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>a.</i>	ante, <i>i.e.</i> , before.
<i>G.</i>	Gaelic.	<i>ann.</i>	anno, <i>i.e.</i> , in the
<i>Icel.</i>	Icelandic.		year.
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish.	<i>c.</i>	circa, <i>i.e.</i> , about.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>cf.</i>	compare.
<i>M.E.</i>	Middle English (1100–1500).	<i>cny.</i>	century.
<i>N.</i>	Norse.	<i>dimin.</i>	diminutive.
<i>O.E.</i>	Old English or Anglo-Saxon.	<i>fr.</i>	from.
<i>O.G.</i>	Old Gaelic.	<i>gen.</i>	genitive.
<i>O.N.</i>	Old Norse, of the Sagas.	<i>lit.</i>	literally.
<i>Sc.</i>	Lowland Scots.	<i>perh.</i>	perhaps.
<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.	<i>prob.</i>	probably.
		<i>pron.</i>	pronounced or pronunciation.

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ABDEN (Kinghorn). *Old*, Abthen, Abthania, the lands of Dunfermline Abbey. The word is an adoption of G. *abdhaine*, abbacy or abbotric, fr. G. *abaid*, abbey. In *Chartul. Arbroath*, a. 1200, is 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de veteri Munros (Montrose) . . . quæ Scotice (*i.e.*, in Gaelic) Abthen vocatur.' In the Exchequer Rolls occurs 'Abden of Kettins,' Forfar.

ABDIE (Newburgh). a. 1300, Ebedyn. Prob. same as above, only with reference here to Lindores, close by. Less probably G. *aba dùn* (W. *din*), 'abbot's hill.'

ABERARDER (Strathnairn, Deeside, L. Laggan). *Str.* A., 1456, Aberardor; *Lag.* A., c. 1645, Abirairdour. For *aber*, see p. xxxii. G. *aber-àird-dùr* (Old G. *dobhar*), 'confluence at the height over the water.'

ABERARGIE (Perth). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Apurfeirt = Aberfarg; R. Farg is fr. G. *feargach*, 'fierce,' fr. *fearg*, 'anger'; the *f* has disappeared through aspiration. Thus the name means 'confluence of the fierce river.'

ABERCAIRNEY (Crieff). Old G. *abar carnach*, 'rocky marsh'; cf. CAIRNIE and LOCHABER. There is no confluence here.

ABERCHALDER (Inverness). *Old*, Aberchalladour. G. *aber-a-c(h)oille-dùr*, 'confluence of the water by the wood' (*coill*). Cf. R. CALDER.

ABERCHIRDER (Banff). Pron. Aberhírdér. c. 1212, Aberkerdour; 1492, -dor. 'Confluence of the dark-grey or brown water,' G. *aber-a-chiar-dobhair* (*dùr*).

ABERCORN (S. Queensferry). c. 720, *Bede*, 'Monasterium Aebbercornig'; a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Eoriercorn; c. 1300, *Trivet*, Abourcorn; 1363, Abircorne. The burn, formerly the 'Cornac,' now the Cornar, is thought by Whitley Stokes to be perh. named fr. *Curnach*, a Pictish champion.

ABERCROMBIE (Fife). 1250, Abircrumbyn; 1270, Abbercrumby; 1461, Abircumby; official name of the parish of St Monan's. *Crumban* is prob. an old form of G. *crom*, 'crooked'; cf. ANCRUM.

ABERDALGIE (Perth). 1150, Abirdalgyn. Prob. 'confluence by the little thicket'; G. *dealgan*, dimin. of *dealg*, 'a thorn.'

ABERDEEN. c. 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Abberdeon; 1114, Aberdon; 1153, *Snorro*, Apardion; 1178, Aberdoen; c. 1180, Aberden; c. 1225, *Orkn. Saga*, Apardjón; 1293, Haberdene; in Latin charters, Aberdonia. 'At the mouth of the DON.'

ABERDOUR (Fife and Aberdeen). Abdn. A. in *Bk. Deer*, Abbordoboir. Fife A., 1126, Abirdaur; also Aberdovar. 'Confluence or mouth of the stream.' See R. DOUR.

ABERFELDY. Called after *Pheallaidh*, i.e., St Palladius, Romish missionary to Scotland in the 5th century. Cf. *Castail Pheallaidh*, in the Den of Moness, close by.

ABERFOYLE (S. of Perthshire). 1481, Abirfull; G. *aber-phuill*, gen. of G. and Ir. *poll*, 'a pool or bog, also a stream.' Cf. Ballinfoyle, Ireland.

ABERGELDIE (Braemar). 1451, -gheldy; c. 1610, *Pont Galdy*. These forms look like G. *aber-a-Ghalla*, 'ford of the stranger or Lowlander.' Here *aber* has its rarer meaning, see p. xxxiii. However, in Mod. G. the name is Geallaidh; cf. *geal*, 'clear, fair.'

ABERLADY (Haddington). *Life Kentigern*, Aberlessic; 1328, Abirleuedy. Prob. fr. G. *leithid* or *leathan*, 'broad,' or *leathad*, 'a slope.'

ABERLEMNO (Forfar). 1250, Aberlevinach; c. 1320, Abberlennoche; 1322, Aberlemenach; 1533, Abirlemnon; G. *leamhanach*, adj., 'of the elmwood,' fr. *leamhan*, an elm. Cf. LENNOX.

ABERLOUR (Banff). 1275, -logher. Perth. fr. G. *luachair*, 'rushes,' or else, *lobhar* (pron. lo'ar), 'a leper.'

ABERMILK (Dumfries). 1116, Abermelc. R. Milk is perh. (and if so, it is a rare case) fr. O.E. *meolc*, *mīlc*; Dan. *melk*, 'milk'; cf. too 'rivulus de Melych'; 1272, in *Cartul. Levenax*, fr. G. *milleach*, 'flowery or sweet grass.' This is one of the only four 'abers' in Dumfriesshire.

ABERNETHY (Perth and Inverness). Perth A., c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Abur- Apurnethige; c. 1097, *Flor. Worcester*, Abernithici; a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Abernithi; *Irish*

Nennius, Apuirnige ; 1292, Abernethyn. Inv. A., 1461, Abirnethi. Here *aber* means the ford near the Nethy's mouth. Cf. ARBIRLOT. Invernethy stands at the actual junction with R. Earn. Nethy is usually said to be fr. *Nechtán*, king of Picts, c. 700, who founded a church here. But the early forms rather point to G. *aber-an-eitighich*, 'confluence at the narrow opening,' lit. 'gullet.' Also cf. NITH. Inv. A. stands at the confluence of Nethy and Spey.

ABERNYTE (Inchture). *Old*, Abernate ; perh. G. *aber n'aite*, 'confluence at the place' ; or fr. G. *eite*, see ETIVE.

ABERTARFF (Lochaber). c. 1240, Aberterth ; 1282, Abirtarf ; c. 1400, *Bk. Clanranald*, Obuirthairbh, in which the latter syllable is gen. of G. *tarbh*, 'a bull.' Cf. TARFF. Aber is sometimes pron. ober in Mod. G.

ABERUCHIL and ABERUTHVEN (Perth). 1200, Abirruotheven ; in Aberuchil *e* is mute. See RUCHIL and RUTHVEN.

ABINGTON (S. Lanarkshire). 1459, Albintoune, '*Albin's* village.' Cf. Albyn Place, Edinburgh, and Abington, Cambridge. Abingdon, Berks, is not the same word.

ABOYNE (Deeside). c. 1260, Obyne ; 1328, Obeyn ; forms apt to be confused with OYNE. A- or O- will represent Old G. *abh*, water, river, cf. AWE ; and -boyne is G. *bo fhionn*, 'white cow' ; hence 'white cow's river' or 'watering-place.'

ABRÍACHAN (L. Ness). 1334, Aberbreachy ; G. *aber breacach*, 'confluence abounding in trout,' G. *breac*. The -an is a mere adjectival ending.

ACHALEVEN (Argyle). G. *achadh-na-leamhain*, 'field of the elm.' Cf. LEVEN. There is an Auchlevyn in *Registr. Aberdonense*, a. 1500. In Ir. names we have *Agh*-, not *Ach*-.

ACHANAULT (Ross-sh.). G. *achadh-an-uillt*, 'field by the river' or 'river-glen,' G. *allt*.

ACHÁRACLE (Strontian). G. *racail*, 'a noise such as is made by geese or ducks.'

ACHARN (Kenmore). G. *achadh-chàirn*, 'field of the cairn,' G. *càrn*, or 'of the booty,' *chàrna*.

- ACHBRECK** (Ballendalloch). 'Spotted field'; G. *breac*, speckled, spotted.
- ACHENGEOCH** (Cadder). 'Field of the mist'; G. *-an-geiaich*.
- ACHILTY**, L. (Strathpeffer). Also Torachilty (G. *torr*, a hill). The accent is on the *ach*. Achil is = OCHIL, meaning 'height,' cognate with G. *uachdar*, the summit, and W. *uchel*, high; *-ty* is prob. G. *tigh*, W. *ty*, 'a house.' Cf. Achil, Co. Mayo, and Achiltibuie, Ullapool, fr. G. *buidhe*, 'yellow.'
- ACHLÚACHRACH** (Fort William). 'Rushy field'; G. *luachrach*, fr. *luachair*, rushes.
- ACHNACARRY** (Fort William). 1505, Auchnacarre; 'field of the weir'; G. *cairidh*.
- ACHNACLOICH** (Oban and Rosskeen). 'Field of the stone or boulder'; G. *clach* or *cloch*. Cf. Auchincloch, Kilsyth.
- ACHNASHELLACH** (W. Ross-sh.). 1543, Auchnashellicht; 1584, Achnasellache; rather fr. G. *seileach*, 'a willow,' than *sealg*, *seilg*, 'stalking, hunting.' *s* in G. loves to aspirate. Cf. Glaickshellach, Rosskeen, fr. G. *glac*, 'a narrow valley.'
- ACHNASTANK** (Ben Rinnes). 1474, Auchnastank; *a*. 1500, Auchynstink; 'field of the pool'; G. *stang*, gen. *stainy*, a pool, ditch.
- ACHÓSNICh** (Strontian). 'Field of sighing'; G. *osnaich*, sighing, groaning; in pl., blasts of wind.
- ACHRÁY**, L. (Perth). 'Smooth field'; G. *reidh*, smooth, level. Cf. REAY.
- ACKERGILL** (Wick). 1547, Akirgill; also Acrigill. O.N. *akr*, O.E. *æcer*, *acer*, cognate with L. *ager*, lit. 'open country, untilled land'; hence Mod. Eng. *acre*, which is literally 'tilled land.' Gill is Icel. *gil*, 'a ravine' (see p. lxi).
- ADD**, R. (Crianan). In G. *abhuinn fhada*, 'long river,' Ptolemy's *Λογγος*. The *f* has disappeared through aspiration. Cf. ATTOW, and Drumad, Ireland.
- ADDER**, Black and White (Berwicksh.). *a*. 800, *Hist. St Cuthbt.*, Edre; *c*. 1098, Blacedre (and Ederham); *a*. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Fluvius Edre; prob. G. *fad dur*, 'long

water'; *cf.* above, and W. *dwr*, water, a stream. The second river's name is pron. Whitadder. *Cf.* R. Adder, Wilts; R. Adur, Cornwall; and Cloined, 'long slope,' in S. Arran.

ADDIEWELL (W. Calder). *Adie* is dimin. of *Adam*; but this may be G. (*fh*)*aide bhail*, 'long village'; for absence of sign of possessive, *cf.* next and MOTHERWELL.

ADVIE (Ballendalloch). Prob. G. *fhad*, *fhaid*, 'long.' *Cf.* ADD. The -vie seems purely terminational.

AFFRIC, L. and Glen (Inverness). Perh. G. *abh bhrìc*, 'stream of the trout.' M'Bain suggests *ath bhraich*, 'ford of the boar' or 'bear.'

AIKENHATT (Finhaven). Perh. G. *athchuinge h'ait*, pron. *ahkuin hat*, 'prayer-place.' Finhaven church was often called 'the kirk of Aikenhatt.'

AIKET HILL (Urr). 1550, Aikhead. Sc. *aik*, O.E. *ac*, Icel. *eik*, 'an oak'; -*head* may only be a corruption of the common suffix -*et*, as in thicket, BLACKET, and in BIRKET's Hill, near by. Some take -*et* as corruption of O.E. *wudu*, 'a wood'; *e.g.*, *a.* 800 we find the R. Coquet as Ccwuda.

AILSA CRAIG (Fr. of Clyde). G. *aillse*, 'a fairy'; but *cf.*, too, Old G. *al*, *aill*, 'a rock, rocky steep.'

AIR POINT (Mainland, Orkney). N. *eyri*, 'gravelly point' or 'spit.'

AIRD DHAIL (S.W. of Butt of Lewis). 'Height' or 'cape of the meadow.' G. *àird-d(h)ail*. *Cf.* 'the Aird of Sleet.'

AIRDS MOSS (Ayr). Prob. fr. G. '*àird*, a height, hill,' as *s* often adds itself to Gaelic names, *cf.* WEMYSS. Might be fr. a man, Aird.

AIRDRIE (also near Crail). As accent is on first syll., prob. G. *àird airidh*, 'high hill-pasture,' the N. 'saeter' or summer hill-farm. In 1570 an 'Airdrie,' near Cromarty.

AIRLIE (Forfar). Perh. G. *àird aillbhe*, 'high rock.'

AIRTH (Larbert). 1128, Hereth; c. 1214, Harth; 1296, Erth. G. *airidh*, meaning here 'a level green among hills.'

- AIRTHRIE** (Stirling). More correctly Aithrie; *a.* 1200, Athran; 1317, Athray, -ray; 1488, Athra; perh. G. *aithrin*, 'a sharp point, a conflict.'
- AITHSVOE** (Cunningsburgh, Shetl.). Icel. *eið*, 'an isthmus,' and *vö-r*, 'a little bay or inlet.'
- AKIN** (Broadford). Generally Kyle Akin; 'straits of King *Haco*,' or *Akon*, of Norway, who is said to have sailed through here on returning from his defeat at Largs, 1263; and see KYLE.
- ALCAIG** (Dingwall). Prob. Icel. *elg-r*, L. *alces*, 'an elk,' + *aig*, Norse G. for 'bay,' as in ARISAIG, ASCAIG, &c.
- ALDCLUNE** (Blair Athole). G. *allt-* or *alld-cluain*, 'glen of the meadow.' On *allt* see p. xlvii.
- ALDER**, or **AULER BEN** (Perthsh.). *c.* 1610, *Pont Aildir*; now pron. Yallar. Doubtful; with form Auler, cf. AULTBEA, &c.
- ALDIE** (Buchan, also name of part of Water of Tain). Prob. G. *alltan*, 'little stream.' There is a Balaldie, in Fearn parish, near Tain.
- ALDNOVALLOCH** (L. Lomond) and **ALDIVALLOCH** (Cabrach). G. *allt-na-bhealaich* (= BALLOCH), 'water of the pass.'
- ALDOURIE** (L. Ness). Either = ALDER, or with second syll. fr. pre-Celtic root, meaning 'water.' See URR.
- ALE**, R. (Roxburgh). *c.* 1116, Alne; might be connected with G. *aluinn*, *ailne*, 'exceedingly fair, lovely.' Cf. ALLAN and ANCRUM. Alnmouth, Northumbld., is often pron. Alemouth.
- ALEXANDRIA**. Dates from *c.* 1760. Not in *Old Statist. Acct.*
- ALFORD**. *c.* 1200, Afford; 1654, Afurd. Looks like a tautology; G. *ath* (*th* mute) + Eng. or O.E. *ford*, both with same meaning. Ford here formerly, over R. Don. Perh. G. *ath bhuid*, 'ford with the plank.'
- ALINE**, L. (N. Argyle). G. *aluinn*, 'exceeding fair or beautiful.'
- ALLAN**, R. (Stirling), and **ALLEN** (Fearn). 1187, Strath-alun; might be as above, but prob. G. *aillean*, 'a green

plain, as a rule wet and low-lying'; but, on Allan Water, Melrose, also called Elwand, see ELVAN. Cf. the W. and Corn. Alun.

ALLANTON (Ayrsh. and Berwicksh.). '*Allan's* village.' The Berw. A. was so named by a Stewart of Allanton, Ayrshire.

ALLERMUIR (Pentland Hills). *Old Alamore*. Prob. G. *àl mòr*, 'big rock.'

ALLOA. *Sic* 1707; but 1409, Alway. Doubtful. Prob. = ALVA and ALVIE.

ALLOWAY (Ayr). Prob. G. *alla mhagh*, 'wild field.' Cf. CAMBUS O' MAY.

ALLT GRAD (Kiltearn). G. = 'ugly burn.'

ALMANACK HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. *allt-manach*, 'monks' glen.'

ALMOND, R. (Perth and Edinburgh). Edinburgh A., 1178, Amonth, in Caramonth (= CRAMOND); also Awmon. Perth A., *Uist. Ann.*, ann. 686, Amau; *Cronic. Elegiacum*, Amon, Aven, Awyne; 1461, Almond; 1640, Amond; prob. G. *amhuinn*, 'river'; and so = AVON. For suffixing of *d*, cf. Drummond, fr. G. *droman*, a ridge. The spelling 'Almond' is due to assimilation to a known Eng. word. Near Huddersfield is an Almondbury. *

ALNESS (Invergordon). At the mouth of R. Rusdale, called in 1608 Affron. G. *ath 'n-innis*, 'ford of the island' (the Black Isle); influenced by NESS.

ALTASS (Bonar Bridge). G. *allt-eas*, 'burn' or 'stream with the waterfall.'

ALTGUISH (Ullapool). G. *allt-giusaich* or *giuthas*, 'river of the pine-wood.'

ALTNABREAC (Caithness). G. *allt-na-bric*, 'burn with the trout,' G. *breac*. Cf. Troutbeck.

ALTNAHARRA (Sutherland). G. *allt-na-charraigh*, 'stream with the pillar or rock,' or ? fr. *mharbaidh*, 'of the slaughter.'

ALTON (Beith). G. *alltan*, dimin. of *allt*, 'a little stream.'

- ALTRIVE BURN (Selkirk). Prob. G. *allt-t'snaimh*, 'stream with the swimming-place.' Cf. ARDENTRYVE.
- ALTVEGAN BURN (Aberfoyle). G. *allt-mhengain* or *math-ghamhuinn*, 'stream of the bear.'
- ALTYRE (Elgin). 1492, Altre; 1573, Alter. G. *allt-tìr*, 'river land'; and cf. TRAQUAIR.
- ALVA (Alloa). c. 1180, Alueth; prob. G. *ailbheach*, 'rocky,' fr. *ailbhe*, rock, flint.
- ALVAH (Banff). a. 1300, Alueth; as above.
- ALVES (Moraysh.). Perh. as ALVAH, with Eng. s.
- ALVIE (Aviemore). c. 1350, Alveth, Alway; c. 1400, Alvecht; 1603, Aluay; = ALVA.
- ALWHAT HILL (E. Ayrsh.). G. *ùl chàtt*, 'hill, rock of the wild cat.' Cf. Macherwhat, 'field of the cat,' not far off.
- ALYTH (Forfar). Pron. àylith. Prob. G. *aileach* or *eileach*, 'a mound, bank, stone-building.'
- AMISFIELD (Dumfries and Haddington). Dumfries A., pron. Emsyfield; a. 1175, Hemptisfield; 1298, Amesfelde; looks as if fr. Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hamp-r*, O.E. *henep*, 'hemp.' But the Hadd. name is prob. fr. the personal name *Ames* or *Amyas*; and the Dumf. name may have been modified in honour of an early lord, Amyas de Charteris.
- AMPLE GLEN (Earn). G. *gleann amaill*, 'glen like the master-tree of a plough.' Cf. Ampleforth, Yorkshire.
- AMULRÉE (Perthsh.). G. *ath-Maolrubha*, 'ford of St Maolrubha,' the patron saint of the district. Cf. MAREE, and see p. cvi.
- ANCRUM (Roxburgh). Sic 1522; but c. 1116, Alnecumba; a. 1300, Alnecrom; 1275, Ankrom, 'the crook or bend of the R. Alne or ALE'; fr. Old G. *crumbadh*, Mod. G. *cromadh*, a bending, fr. *crom*, crooked. Cf. ABERCROMBIE and Alnwick.
- ANDAIL, L. (Islay). Doubtful. Last syll. prob. O.N. *dal*, 'a dale.'
- ANDREWS, St (Fife, Elgin, Orkney). Fife St A., a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, ann. 1074, *Ecclesia Sancti Andree*; 1158,

St Andrae; c. 1160, 'apud Sanctumandream'; 1272, 'Episcopatus Sancti Andree'; 1434, Sanctandrowis. It was prob. King Kenneth M'Alpine, c. 850, who first named St Regulus' church here 'St Andrew's.' Its old name was KILRIMONT. The patron saint of Scotland also gives his name to the parish church of Lhanbryd, Elgin. *N.B.* Before 800 the Saint of Scotland was St Peter.

ANGUS, or FORFAR. *a.* 1150, *Bk. Deer*, Engus; *a.* 1200, Enegus; *a.* 1300, Anegus. Said to be fr. *Anegus*, or Oengus (Corn.), or Ungust, son of Fergus, and King of Picts, 729 A.D. The name means 'unique choice'; G. *aon ghus*.

ANNAN, R. and Town. *Sic* 1300, but c. 1180, *Benedict Peterb.*, Anant; on coin *a.* 1249, 'Thomas on An.' Possibly connected with W. *nant*, 'a stream, a ravine.' See also next.

ANNANDALE. *c.* 1124, Estrahannent; *a.* 1152, Stratanant; *c.* 1295, Anandresdale; 1297, Vallis Anandi. *Estra-*, *c.* 1124, is W. *ystrad* = G. *srath*, 'valley'; cf. YESTER. The *-dre* in *c.* 1295 looks like *dur* or *dobhar*, Old G. for 'water'; cf. ADDER. The *hannent* or *anant* might have some connection with G. *ceanann* (*cean-fionn*), 'white headed, bald.' But evidently there has been early confusion as to the real word.

ANNAT (Inverness, Perth, Appin) and ANNAIT (Dunvegan). G. *anait*, 'a parent church.' There is a well of Annat or *tobar-na-h'-annait* at Strath, Skye, and Calligray, Harris. Cf. also Annothill, Airdrie; Balnahanait in Glen Lyon; and KILDALTON.

ANNICK WATER (Irvine). Might be G. *anfach*, *anfaiche* (*f* mute), 'overflowing,' influenced by O.E. *wic*, 'bay.' Cf. Prestwick not far off, and Alnwick.

ANNIE (Callander). G. *ath-na-fheidh*, 'ford of the deer.' The *th* is mute, and the *fh* lost by aspiration. Cf. MONZIE.

ANSTRUTHER. *c.* 1205, Anestrothir; 1231, Anstrother; 1362, -oythir. G. *an srathair*, 'the cart-saddle'; but cf. p. xlv. In 1225 we find Kynstruther, 'the

summit (G. *cinn*) of the saddle.' According to rule the *th* is lost in the local pron. Anster, Ainster.

ANWOTH (Kirkcudbright). *c.* 1200, Anewith; 1575, Anuecht; doubtful; perh. W. *ain gwydd*, 'spread, extension of shrubs or woods.' Cf. CARNWATH.

AONACH, MHOR, and BEAG (hills near Ben Nevis). Big and Little Aonach, which in G. means 'a height, a heath, a desert place.'

AONAIN, Port (Mull, Iona, Lismore). 'Harbour of St Adamnan' (see p. cvi).

APPIN (Argyle; also a burn in N.W. Dumfries). Spelt in G. *Apuinn*. Old, Aphanian or Aphanie, 'the abbey-lands' of Lismore. See ABDEN.

APPLEBIE (Wigtown). As in Westmoreland (1131, Aplebi), fr. O.N. *æpli* or *apli*, O.E. *æppel*, 'apple,' + Dan. or North. O.E. *bī*, *bý*, 'town.' Cf. Appleton (five in England).

APPLECROSS (W. Ross-sh.). *c.* 1080, *Tighernac*, ann. 673, Aporcrosan; ann. 737, Apuorcrosan; 1510, Appillcroce; 1515, Abilcros. This is just *aber Crossain*, 'the confluence of the Crosan' (= little cross), a burn there. All who have seen Appledore, N. Devon (in 893, Apulder), will recognise it to be *aber-dor*, place at the confluence of R. Taw and R. Torridge. Similar is Appul-dur-combe, near Ventnor, pron. Appledicómbe. See *aber*, p. xxxii.

APPLEGARTH (Dumfries). *c.* 1190, Apilgarth; 1578, Aplegirth, 'apple garden' or orchard. Icel. *garð-r*, O.E. *geard* (*a.* 1300, *garth*), a yard, court, enclosure. *Catholicon Anglicanum*, 1483, gives 'Appelle garth *pometum*.'

AQUHADLIE (Aberdeensh.). Perh. G. *achadh-a-chadail*, 'field of sleep'; G. *cadal*.

AQUHORTIES (Inverury). 1390, Athquhorthy; *a.* 1500, Auchquhorthy. There is old mention of an Achorthi in the barony of Troup, prob. same name. G. *achadh*, 'field,' or *ath*, 'ford, fordable river,' and *choirtheach*, 'full of circular hollows or dells,' fr. *coire*, a cauldron, a dell.

ARAY, R. (Inveraray). G. *airidh*, 'hill pasture,' or O.N. *eyri*, 'gravelly bank.' Cf. AYR.

ARBIRLOT (Forfar). c. 1210, Abereloth; 1250, Aberelloch, 'ford on R. ELLIOT.' See *aber*, p. xxxii.

ARBOLL (Fearn). Sic 1507; but 1463, Arkboll. G. *earbil*, 'point or extremity of land' (here the Tarbat peninsula). Cf. Urbal, common in N. Ireland, and Darnarbil, Kirkcudbright; *boll*, of course, has been influenced by the common N. ending -bol, fr. *bolstaðr* (see p. lxxii).

ARBROATH. 1178, Aberbrothoc; a. 1300, Abbirbroth; c. 1470, Arbroidhe; 1546, Abirbrothoke; 'at the mouth of the Brothock,' i.e., 'filthy, muddy' river; G. *brothach*, fr. Old G. *broth*, a ditch. Cf. Curbrottack, Pitlurg. See *aber*, p. xxxii.

ARBUTHNOTT (Fordoun). Sic 1482; but 1202, Abirbuthe-not(h); 1206, Aberbothenoth; ? connected with G. *buthainnich*, to thump, beat; and see *aber*, p. xxxii.

ARCHIESTON (Moray). Founded 1760. *Archie* is short for Archibald.

ARD, L. (Aberfoyle). G. *àird*, *àrd*, 'a height or headland.'

ARDALANISH (S.W. Mull). G. *àird-gheal*, 'white cape,' + Norse *ness*; thus tautological; for a G. name ending with *nish*, cf. MACHRAHANISH.

ARDALLIE (Aberdeen). G. *àird-aille*, 'height' or 'head of the cliff.'

ARDARGIE (Perth). G. *àird*; and see ABERARGIE.

ARDBEG (Rothesay). G. *àird-beag*, 'little height' or 'cape.'

ARDCHALZIE (Breadalbane). G. *àird-choille*, 'height of the wood.' G. *coille*, Ir. *caill*.

ARDCHATTAN (Argyle). 1296, Ercattan, 'height of Cattan' or *Chattan*, an abbot, and friend of Columba. Ardchat-tan's other name was Balmhaodan or 'St Modan's village.'

ARDCHULLERIE (L. Lubnaig). G. *àird-a-choileire*, 'height of the quarry.'

ARDCLACH (Nairn). G. *àird-clachach*, 'rocky height.'

ARDEER (Ayr). G. *àird-iar*, 'west cape' or 'height.'

- ARDELVE** (Lochalsh). G. *àird-aìlbhe*, 'height, cape of the rock or flint.'
- ARDENTINNY** (L. Long). G. *àird-an-teìne*, 'cape, height of the fire'; as a signal for the ferryman. Cf. Achateny, N.W. Argyle, and Craigentenny.
- ARDENTRYVE** (Kerrera, Oban). G. *àird-an-t'snaimh*, 'height or point of the swimming-place.' Cattle used to be swum over here (cf. COLINTRAIVE). The *t* eclipses the *s*, and *n* changes into its kindred liquid *r*; thus is *t'snaimh* pron. tryve.
- ARDEONAIG** (L. Tay). Pron. Arjónaig. 'Height of little St Adamnan' (see p. cvi); -aig is a G. diminutive.
- ARDEONAN** (on R. Tay). As above, without diminutive, *Eonan* being a contraction fr. Adamnan. Cf. Balvoulin Eonan, or 'mill-village of Eonan,' in Glenlyon.
- ARDERSIER** (Nairn). This, or its like, was also the old name of Cromarty; 1227, Ardrosser; 1570, Ardorsier; 1661, Ardnasier. G. *àird-ros-iar*, 'high western promontory' (*ros*).
- ARDFERN** (Argyle). 'Height of the alders'; G. *fearn*.
- ARDFIN** (Jura). 'White cape'; G. *fionn*, white.
- ARDGAY**, or **BONAR BRIDGE**. 1642, Ardgye (so now pron.). 'Windy height'; G. *gaoith*, wind. Cf. MILNGAVIE.
- ARDGOUR** (L. Linnhe). 1479, Ardgovre; 1483, -gour. 'Goats' height'; G. *gobhar*, a goat.
- ARDGRAIN** (Aberdeensh.). 'Bristling height'; fr. G. *greann*, hair, anything bristling.
- ARDINCAPLE** (Gareloch). 1351, Airdhengappil. 'Height of the chapel'; G. *caibeal*. Cf. PORTINCAPLE.
- ARDKINGLAS** (Inveraray). G. *àird-a-choin-ghlais*, 'point' or 'height of the grey dog' (*cu*, gen. *con* or *choin*).
- ARDLAMONT** (Firth of Clyde). 1550, Ardlawmonth; 'Lamont's height.' A *Lawman* is found at Kilmun, c. 1240. Cf. Kerrylamont, Bute.
- ARDLAIR** (Perthsh.) and **ARDLER** (Forfar). Forf. A. 1384, Ardillar; prob. G. *àrd-a-làir*, 'height of the floor'; *làr* is lit. 'ground, earth.'

- ARDLUI (L. Lomond). Prob. G. *àrd-laoigh*, 'height of the calves'; or fr. *luibh* or *luidh*, 'a plant, herb.' Mr J. Macdonald derives Ardluie, Cabrach, fr. the former.
- ARDMADDY (L. Etive). 'Height of the dog or wolf'; G. *madadh*.
- ARDMARNOCK (Tighnabruaich). 1403, -mernak. 'Height of my little Ernan'; see KILMARNOCK.
- ARDMILLAN HOUSE (Girvan). 'Height of the mill'; G. *muileann*.
- ARDMORE PT. (Islay; also in N.W. Mull, &c.). G. *àird mòr*, 'big cape' or 'height.'
- ARDNACROSS BAY (Campbeltown). 'Height' or 'cape of the cross'; G. *crois*.
- ARDNADAM (Kilmun). 'Adam's height.'
- ARDNAHUATH (Bute). Pron. arnahóe. 1440, Ardnahow. 'Height to the North'; G. *thuath*, pron. hua.
- ARDNAMURCHAN (N.W. Argyle). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Ardnamuirchol, Artdaib Muirchol; 1292, Ardenmurich; 1309, Ardnamurchin. Name evidently changed; now prob. G. *àird-na-mòir-chinn* (gen. of *ceann*), 'height over the great headland,' rather than 'of the huge seas' (*chuan*); but Adamnan's forms look like *àrd-muir-chaoil*, 'high seas' strait.'
- ARDOCH (Perth, N. Ayrsh., and Kirkcudbright). G. *àrdoch*, aspirated form of *fàrdach*, 'a house, a lodging.'
- ARDOW (Mull). G. *àrd dubh*, 'dark height.'
- ARDPATRICK (Knapdale). 'Height of St Patrick'; in G. *Padruig*.
- ARDRISHAIG. 'Height of the briers'; G. *driseag*, dimin. of *dris*, a thorn.
- ARDROSS (Invergordon). 'High land' or 'moor.' The whole mountainous centre of Ross used to be called Ardross; G. *àird-rois*. Cf. ARDERSIER.
- ARDROSSAN. Sic 1375. 'Height of the little cape'; G. *rosan*.
- ARDELAGAN (Ardrishaig). *Tighernac*, Delgon; *Uist. Ann.*, Teloch. G. *àrd dealgan*, 'height covered with thorns.'

- ARDTORNISH** (Sound of Mull). 1390, Ardthoranis; 1461, -tornys. G. *àird-t(h)orr*, 'cape of the hill,' + Norse *ness*, 'nose or cape.' Cf. **ARDALANISH**.
- ARDTÚN** (Mull). Pron. in G. *àird-tunna*, 'height or cape of the waves'; G. *tonn*; or 'like a tun or cask'; Icel. *tunna*. Cf. An Tunna, Glen Sannox.
- ARDVASAR** (Ornsay, Inverness). G. *àird-bhàsar* or *bàsmhor*, 'fatal headland.'
- ARDVERIKIE** (L. Laggan). G. *àrd mheirigidh*, 'height for rearing the standard,' G. *meirge*.
- ARDWELL** (Kirkmaiden). Prob. 'stranger's height'; G. *gall*, *ghaill*, foreigner, Lowlander. Cornwall is just 'horn' or 'peninsula of the foreigners' or 'Welsh.' Cf. **WALLACETOWN**; and the local proverb, 'The Kirkmaiden folk were aye Fenians'; but Mr J. Macdonald says that Ardwell, Strathbogie, is G. *àrd-bhail*, 'lofty dwelling.'
- ARGYLE**. *Pict. Chron.*, Arregaithel; *Old Ir. MS.*, Erregaithle; in *L. chron.*, Ergadia; 1147, Errogeil; 1292, Argail; c. 1425, *Wyntoun*, Argyle. 'District of the Gaels,' i.e., Scots fr. Ireland. Skene says Sc. form is *Earrgaoidheal*, fr. *earr*, limit, boundary; in Ir. *Airer-Gaethil* (pron. *arrer gtle*). An adj. 'Argathelaine' is found as late as 1650; and cf. Anniegathel, a farm in Glen Quiech. Earlier it was called, in the Albanic Duan, *Oirir Alban*, or 'coast lands of Alban,' fr. *oirthir*, 'coast, border.' *Albainn* is now the regular G. name for Scotland, but was till c. 1100 the name of Pictavia or kingdom of Scone. Cf. 'Duke of Albany.'
- ARISAIG** (W. Inverness). 1250, Arasech; 1309, Aryssayk; 1506, Arrisak. Prob. N. = *AROS* + *aik*, i.e. *vik*, a bay, or G. *aros*, house, mansion, + *aik*.
- ARKAIG**, L. (Fort William). c. 1310, Logharkech; 1516, Locharcag. Dimin. of G. *arc*, which means 'a dwarf, a hero, a bee, or a wasp!' With c. 1310, *logh*, cf. Ir. *lough*.
- ARKLET**, L. (L. Katrine). Skene thinks Loirgeclat (i.e., L. Irgeclat), scene of battle mentioned by *Tighernac*, ann. 711, is L. Arklet. G. *ar cleit*, 'battle-field of the snow-flakes.'

- ARLARY (Kinross). *Old chart.* Magh-erderlry; prob. G. *àird-a-làraiche*, 'height of the site, ruin, or farm.'
- ARMADALE (Bathgate, Skye, and Farr). Prob. Icel. *arm-r*, O.E. *arm*, arm, which can mean not only 'arm of the sea,' but also 'arm of the land,' i.e., spur or branch, as of a dale or valley, Icel. and Sw. *dal*. Cf. Armathwaite, Cumberld.
- ARNAGOUR (Coll). 'Height of the goat'; G. *àird-na-gobhair*. Cf. ARDGOUR; and for Arn-, cf. Airtully, Murthly.
- ARNAHEAN (Argylesh., several). G. *airidh* or *àird na nigheain*, 'shieling' or 'height of the maiden.'
- ARNBURN (Luss). 'Burn with the arns,' Sc. name for 'alder-trees.' Cf. Arns, Cumbernauld.
- ARNCROACH (Elie). 'Height of the stack-like hill'; G. *cruach*. Cf. CRUACHAN, and Croach, in Galloway.
- ARNGASK (Kinross). c. 1147, Arringrosk; 1250, Ardgrosc; 1389, Aryngosyk. G. *àird-na-croisg*, 'height of the pass' or 'crossing.' Cf. Ardingrask or -grosc, near Inverness; also FINGASK, GASK.
- ARNHALL (S. Kincardine). Pron. Arnha. Prob. 'hall, manor among the arn-trees.' This certainly was the origin of the recent Arnhall, Huntly.
- ARNISDALE (Lochalsh). Prob. after some viking named *Arni*.
- ARNISORT (Skye) and ARNISTON (Gorebridge). As above; -ort or -art or -worth are all corruptions of N. *ffjord*, a firth, sea-loch. Cf. SNIZORT, &c. But L. Arnish, Raasay, is 'eagle's ness'; N. *örn*, an eagle.
- ARNOTHILL (Falkirk). 1541, 'Arnothil,' in Liddesdale. 'Earth-nut hill'; 1551, ernut, also called the pig-nut. But Knockharnot, Leswalt, is fr. G. *ornacht*, 'barley.'
- ARNPRIOR (Kippen). 'Height of the prior,' referring to Inchmahome on L. of Monteith. To the W. is the curious name Arngibon, fr. G. *gibeán*, 'a hunch on the back.'
- ARNSHEEN (Ayr). 'Height of the foxgloves'; G. *sion* (pron. sheen). Cf. AUCHNASHEEN.

AROS (Mull). Prob. = Dan. *Aarhus*, corruption of N. *ár oss*, 'river's mouth,' á, gen. *aar*, a river, but spelt Aros, 1449, which means in G. a house, mansion.

ARPAFÉLIE (Cromarty). McBain says, fr. G. *ard-na-fhaolinn*, 'height of the sea-gulls,' a very singular corruption.

ARRAN (Island, also loch in Kirkcudbright). 1154, *Four Masters*, Arran; c. 1294, Aran; 1326, Arram. Mod. G. *Arainn*, which some think 'lofty isle.' In W. *aran* is 'a peaked hill, which would give a most appropriate meaning. The ending *-inn* is really an old locative, 'at Ara.' Dr Cameron of Brodick, a high authority, said prob. fr. G. *ara*, gen. *aran*, 'a kidney,' which exactly gives Arran's shape. The proper spelling of the Irish group is 'Arann Isles.'

ARROCHAR (L. Long). *Sic* c. 1350, also Arachor, Arathor, which is G. and Ir. corruption of L. *aratrum*, a plough, 'a carrucate,' used as a land-measure = 104 or 160 acres. We also find c. 1248, Letharathor, -archore, *i.e.*, a half carrucate. See *Cartul. Levenax*, *passim*.

ARTAFALLIE (Munlochy, Inverness). 1526, Ardirfalie; c. 1590, Arthirfairthlie; 1599, Ardafailie; prob. = ARPAFEELIE. The *-ir-* and *-thir* of the old forms is due to some thought of G. *t(h)ir*, 'land.'

ARTFIELD FELL (Wigtown). *Pont's map*, Artfell; prob. G. *àird*, a height, to which is tautologically added Icel. *fell*, a hill; Dan. *fjeld*, a mountain. Thus Artfield Fell is a triple repetition of a word for 'hill'!

ARTHURLEE (Barrhead). 1439, -lie, 'Arthur's meadow,' O.E. *leáh*, pasture, Dan. dial. *lei*, fallow.

ARTHUR'S OON (formerly at Carron and in Tweeddale). 1293, Furnum Arthuri; 1727, A.'s Oon; lit. 'Arthur's Oven' (O.E. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*), popularly thought to be mounds or cairns in memory of King Arthur's battles. His battle of Bassas was prob. fought at DUNIPACE, near Carron; Arthur's O'on may be the 'Stan hous,' see STENHOUSEMUIR. The mound is perh. referred to by the Geographer of Ravenna (7th century) as Medio Nemeton, *nemed* being Ir. for 'sanctuary.' Cf. BESSIE YON.

- ARTHUR'S SEAT (Edinburgh), 1508, Kennedy *Flytting* Arthurissete; and BEN ARTHUR (Arrochar). No real reason to doubt named fr. the famous King Arthur of 6th century. Skene thinks four of his battles were fought near L. Lomond. At Arthuret, N. of Carlisle, the battle of Ardderyd was fought, 573.
- ARTNEY GLEN (S. Perthsh.). In G. always pron. artair = Arthur (see above). Cf. Tir Artair, Killin.
- ASCAIG, L. (Sutherland), ASCOG (Bute), and PORT ASKAIG (Islay). Bute A., 1503, Ascok; 'ash-tree bay'; Icel. *ask-r*, O.E. *æsce*, an ash, + *aig* (for N. *vik*), a bay. Or, as likely, fr. N. *ask-r*, 'a small boat.'
- ASHANESS, or ESHA NESS (Shetland). 'Ash-cape' might either be fr. O.N. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, ashes, or possibly Icel. *esja*, a kind of clay; *ness*, see p. lxxi.
- ASHDALE (S. Arran), ASHKIRK (Roxb.), ASHTON (Greenock). 1253, Haschirche; 1505, Askirk. All Eng. and fr. O.E. *æsce*, the ash-tree.
- ASHIESTEEL (Melrose). Prob. 'place of the ash-trees,' fr. O.E. *steall*, *stæl*, a place, then the 'stall' of a stable; and cf. STEELE.
- ASLOON (Alford). 1654, Asloun. Prob. G. *eas leamhan* (pron. louan), 'ravine of the elms.' *Eas* usually means 'waterfall,' but there is none here; cf. Aswanley (G. *eas bhan sleibh*), Glass, and Craigsloan, 'the elm rock,' New Luce. The latter perh. fr. G. *sleamhuinn*, 'smooth.'
- ASS OF THE GILL (ravine on R. Cree, Kirkcudbright). G. *eas*, 'a waterfall,' and Icel. and N. *gil*, 'a ravine.' Curious name, yet so simply explained!
- ASSYNT (Sutherland). 1343, Asseynt, Assynkte; 1455, Assend; 1502, Assent; 1584, -schin. A difficult word. Perh. N. *asynt*, 'visible, seen fr. afar,' referring to the view of its many peaks fr. the Minch. In Icel. and N. place-names *áss* often means a rocky ridge, as in Asdale, in the same county; but it is inadmissible here, as the *a* in Assynt is short. In 1632 we read of 'the chapel of Assind in Brakadaill,' in Skye.
- ATHELSTANEFORD (Haddington). Local pron. Elshinfurd. c. 1200, Alstanesford; 1250, Elstan-; 1461, Athilstan-

furd. Said to be the place where *Athelstane*, general of Eadbert of Northumbria, was defeated by Angus, king of the Picts, c. 750. In the Latin 10th cny. chronicles, e.g., Flodoard of Rheims, King Athelstan of that time is commonly called 'Rex Alstanus.'

ATHOLE. a. 1150, *Bk. Deer*, Athotla; *Tighernac*, ann. 739, Athfoithle; c. 1140, *Norse* Atjoklis; a. 1200, Adtheodle; c. 1320, Atholie. G. *ath-Fhotla* or *Fodla* (but in *Pict. Chron.* called *Floclaid*), 'ford of Fodla,' one of the seven sons of the famous legendary Cruithne. The name is more perfect in the place-name *Badfothel*, found a. 1300 in *Registr. Aberdon.* Another version is that F. was wife of an early Welsh prince; certainly Fodla was an old poetic name for Ireland. Cf. BANFF.

ATTACHOIRIN (Islay). G. *atta chaoruinn*, 'house of the rowan-tree,' *caorunn*.

ATTADALE (Ross). 1584, Attadill. G. *fhada*, 'long,' *f* disappearing through aspiration, + Icel. and N. *dal*, 'a dale'; with *-dill*, cf. *dell*.

ATTOW BEN (Ross). As above; final *a* in *fhada* taking the common sound of *aw*. Cf. DUNAD.

AUCHELCHANZIE (Crieff). Prob. 'height of Kenneth,' fr. W. or Brythonic *uchel*, high, + aspirated form of *Kenneth*, in O.Ír. *Canice*. Cf. CHONZIE and OCHILS. There is a Tibberchindy, Aberdeensh.; 1523, Toberchenze.

AUCHEN CASTLE (Moffat). Prob. pl. of G. *ach*, 'a bank,' or of *achadh*, 'a field,' pl. *achanna*.

AUCHENAIRN (Glasgow). Prob. = next, *c.* lost by aspiration.

AUCHENCAIRN (Kirkcudbright). 1305, Aghencarne. G. *achadh-na-cairn*, nom. *carn*, 'field of the cairn' or 'barrow.'

AUCHENCLOICH (Kilmarnock) and **AUCHENCLOY** (Stoneykirk). 'Field of the stone'; G. *cloiche*, nom. *clach* or *clach*.

AUCHENCROW or **-CRAW** (Ayton). c. 1230, Hauchincrow; also **AUCHENCROUTE** (Dumbarton); 1208, Hackencrow, 'field of the sheep pen' or fold or hut; G. *cro*, lit. a circle. Note how Anglian influence has identified the G. *achadh* with the Eng. or Lowl. Sc. *haugh*; *-crew*

- might quite prob. be G. *craobh*, 'field of the trees.' Cf. BUNCHREW. In a charter of Edw. III., however, the former name is Aldencrewe; i.e., G. *alld-an-craobh*, fr. *alld* or *allt*, a stream, a glen.
- AUCHENDINNY (Penicuik) and AUCHINDINNY (Gartly). Prob. 'field of refuge,' G. *dion*; though often said to be 'field of fire,' G. *teine*. Cf. ARDENTINNY.
- AUCHENGANE (Falkirk). 1458 -ingavenis; c. 1610, Achingein. G. *achadh an gamhna* (sing. *gamhainn*), 'field of the yearling cattle.' The -is in 1458 is the common Eng. plural.
- AUCHENGRAY (near Carstairs and Kirkcudbright). Perh. 'field of the level moor or high flat'; G. *greach* (pron. *gragh*), or, 'of the horse,' G. *greadh*. Cf. IRONGRAY and Drumgray, Airdrie.
- AUCHENHEATH (Lanark). Second syllable can hardly be O.E. *haeth*, Icel. *heithi*, 'a heath.' Perh. G. *mheith*, 'soft.'
- AUCHENMALG BAY (Wigtown). G. *mealg*, 'the milt of a fish,' so the name might refer to the manuring of the field.
- AUCHINBLAE (Kincardine). 1506, -inblay. Prob. 'field of the flowers or blooms,' G. *blàth*; G. *blàith*, is 'smooth, level.' Auchin- and Auchen- constantly interchange; both, of course, represent the article *na* or *an*.
- AUCHINCREOCH (Kinross). 'March' or 'boundary field'; G. *crioch*. Cf. CRIECH.
- AUCHINCRUVE (Ayr and Kirkcudbright). 'Field of the trees,' G. *craobh*, or 'of the shoulder or haunch,' G. *crubha*. Cf. Dalcruiue, Perthshire.
- AUCHINDACHY (Keith). ? 'Field of the meeting'; G. *dàil*, gen. *dàilach*, also a fastness. DALLACHY, near Aberdeen, is called Dachy. Or fr. G. *dabhach*, a vat, a tub.
- AUCHINDOIR (Aberdeen). Prob. 'field of the oakwood,' G. *doire*; or 'of the chase or diligent search'; G. *toir*.
- AUCHINGILL (Caithness). Pron. Oukingill. Icel. *hawka-gil*, 'hawk's gill,' lit. gap; cf. a 'fish-gill.' The name is also found in Iceland. 'Gill' is either a ravine or a little bay.

- AUCHINLECK** (Ayrshire, Newton Stewart, &c.). 'Field of the stone'; G. *lec*, properly a tombstone or flat stone. Same name as Affleck, Lesmahagow. In 1306 the surname is found as Aghelek, also the name of an old estate in Kyle.
- AUCHINLEYS** (Ayr and Perth). 'Field of the glimmering light' or torch; G. *leus*.
- AUCHINLOCHAN** (Tighnabruaich). 'Field with the little loch.'
- AUCHINTORLIE** (Dumbarton). 'Field of Sorlie' or Somerled, in G. *l'Somhairle*; the *t* has eclipsed the *s*.
- AUCHINVALLEY** (Kilsyth). G. *achadh-an-bhaile*, 'field with the farm-town,' or 'township-field.'
- AUCHLECKS** (Blair-Athole). 'Field of the flat stone' or tomb; G. *lec*, with Eng. pl. *s*.
- AUCHLEVEN** (Aberdeen). 'Field with the elms'; G. *leamhan*.
- AUCHMACOY** (Ellon). Prob. G. *achadh mac Aoidh*, 'field of Mackay.'
- AUCHMEDDEN** (Aberdeen). Prob. 'middle field,' fr. G. *miadhon*, the middle. Cf. 'Middlefield' and PITMEDDEN.
- AUCHMITHIE** (Arbroath). 1434, Achmuthy. Prob. G. *achadh muthaidh*, 'field of the herd.'
- AUCHMULL CASTLE** (Forfar). 'Bare field'; G. *maol*, bald, bare.
- AUCHNACRAIG** (Mull). 'Field with or under the crag.'
- AUCHNAGATT** (Aberdeen). Prob. 'field of the wild-cat,' G. *cat*, as in Carnagat, Ulster; or 'of the withes,' G. *gad*.
- AUCHNASHEEN** (Ross). 1548, -schene. 'Field of the fox-gloves'; G. *sion* (pron. sheen); or, as likely, 'of the drizzle,' G. *sine*. There is an Auchensheen, near Dalbeattie.
- AUCHTARSIN** (L. Rannoch). G. *achadh tarsuinn*, 'oblique field.' Cf. Ben Tarsuinn, S. Arran, and Pennytersan, Kilmalcolm.
- AUCHTERARDER**. 1295, Eutrearde, Outreart; 1330, Huchtirardor; 1597, Ochterardour. G. *uachdar-àird-tir*,

'upper highland'; lit. G. *uachdar*, Pictish *uactair*, W. *uchdar* (fr. *uch* above), is the top, summit, and *àird* is a height, peak, or cape. But Rhys thinks in *-arder* may be a trace of Ammianus' (c. 360) 'Vertur-iones,' and Sim. Durham's (c. 1130) 'Wertermorum.' Certainly A. is in the old land of Fortrenn, which name is = Vertur-iones.

AUCHTERDERRAN (Kirkcaldy). G. *uachdar-doirean*, 'high land with the thickets or groves.'

AUCHTERGAVEN (Perth). G. *uachdar-gamhainn*, 'high land of the yearling cattle.' Cf. AUCHENGANE.

AUCHTERHOUSE (Forfar). 1245, Hwuchtyruus; a. 1300, Hutyrhuse; 1461, Uchtirhouse; *-house* (here pron. hoos) may be a corruption, perh. fr. G. *fuathas*, a spectre or apparition.

AUCHTERLESS (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Oethrelyss; c. 1280, Uchterless; 1364, Othyrles. Prob. G. *uachdar-lios*, 'high land with the enclosure or garden on it.'

AUCHTERMUCHTY (Fife). 1250, Huedirdmukedi; c. 1290, Hiehermakedi; 1293, Utermokerdy; 1294, Utre-mukerty. 'Field of the swine-pen.' The G. *uachter* or *uachdar* refers to the slight rising in the centre of the village; and '-mukerdy' is *muc-gàradh* 'pig-enclosure' (cf. BALMUCHY). Forms 1293-94 give the 'Sassenach's' pron. of *auchter*- to this day.

AUCHTERNEED (Strathpeffer). 1447, Wethirnyde; 1619, Ochterneid. 'High field with the nests'; G. *neade*, L. *nidus*. With form 1447 cf. Ballywater, 'upper town,' Wexford.

AUCHTERSTRUTHER (Largo). c. 1150, Ochterstruther. But c. 1400, we find a curious form, Auchterutherstruther. 'High field like a cart-saddle'; G. *srathair*.

AUCHTERTOOL (Kirkcaldy). 1178, Ochtertule; a. 1200, Octretul; c. 1240, Huctartule; 1289, Houthyrtullech. 'Field upon the hill'; G. *tulach*.

AUCHTOSE (Lesmahagow). G. *achadh tuas*, 'field above, upper field.'

AUCHTRIEVANE (Kirkmabreck). G. *uachdarach bhan*, 'white upland.'

AUCHTYFARDLE (Lesmahagow). Looks like G. *achadh téighe fàrdail*, 'field of the house of delay or detention.'

AUGUSTUS, Fort. So called in 1716, after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

AULDBAR (Forfar). 1250, Aldbar. Prob. G. *allt-* or *alld-a-barra*, 'glen by the height.'

AULDEARN (Nairn). c. 1340, Aldyrne. G. *allt Eireann*, see EARN. As it stands, looks like G. *allt-fhearna*, 'glen with the alders.' In *Registr. St Andrews*, re ann. 954, we find Ulurn, which might be *allt-chuirn*, 'glen of the cairn'; G. *carn*.

AULDGIRTH (Dumfries). 'Old garden,' N. *garth*, garden. Cf. next and APPLGARTH; in 1578, Aplegirth.

AULDHAME (N. Berwick). 1094, Aldeham. O.E. *ald hám*, 'old house.'

AULISTON PT. (Sound of Mull). Doubtful; the -ton is prob. 'hill or castle' G. *dùn*; cf. EDDERTON.

AULTBEA (Poolewe). G. *allt-beath* (pron. bay), 'glen with the birches.'

AULTMORE (Banff). 'Big glen'; G. *mòr*, big.

AULTNAPADDOCK (Glass). 'Glen' or 'burn of the spectres or clowns'; G. *boduch*, influenced by Eng. *paddock*, a toad.

AVEN WATER (Kincardine), R. (Lanark), L. and Ben (Banff). See AVON.

AVICH (Lorn) and AVOCH (Cromarty). Lorn A., c. 1322, Louchaby. Crom. A., c. 1333, Auauch; 1481, Avauch; 1493, Alvach; 1580, Awach, now pron. Auch. Perh. G. *amhach*, 'neck.' But form 1493 is = ALVA.

AVIEMORE (Inverness). G. *abh mòr*, 'big river,' i.e., the Spey. Gaels now call it *Agidh mhòr*, whatever that may mean. Cf. W. *ag*, a cleft or opening. Blargie, Badenoch, was spelt in 1603 Blairovey, the same change.

AVON, R. (Linlithgow and Banff) and L. (Ben Macdhui). The Loch is pron. A'an; the R. is prob. the Haefe in O.E. *Chron.*, ann. 710. Strathaven in *Sim. Durham*

(a. 1130), *re ann.* 756, is Ovania. G. *abhúinn* (pron. aoun), water, river; W. *afon* (for *Antona*, now Avon, trib. of R. Severn, in Tacitus, *Ann.*, xii. 31, should be read *Aufona*). Same root is seen in *Guadi-ana* in Spain, in *Dan-ube*, and in *Punj-aub* ('five rivers'); and prob. in *Aa*, name of several European rivers. *Evan* in Tweeddale is the same word; see also *AVEN*. Five Avons in S. Britain.

AWE, L. and R. Former pron. locally *ow*; G. *ou*; latter, *āh*; G. *atha*. a. 700, *Adamnan*, *Aba*; 1461, *Lochqaw*; 1682, *Owe*. Former prob. Old G. *abh*, W. *aw*, 'water'; cf. Eu, Normandy; c. 1110, *Owe*. Latter prob. same root as G. *ath*, 'a ford, a shallow part of a river.'

AYR (town and county take name fr. river). a. 1177, *Ar*; 1197, *Are*; c. 1230, *Air*; c. 1400, *Aare*; prob. O.N. *eyri*, 'tongue of land, gravelly bank.'

AYTON (Berwick, and near Abernethy, Perth). Berw. A., ?c. 970, *Athan*; 1098, *Eitun*; 1250, *Aytun*. Perh. G. *athan*, 'the little ford.' The form *Eitun* shows it was then thought = 'town on the Eye.' There are also *Aytuns* in Yorks. Cf. *YTHAN*.

B

BACK (Lewis, burn S. of Hawick). N. *bac*, 'a bank'; but same root as O.E. *bæc*, O.N. *bak*, back, O. Icel. *bakki*, a ridge, Dan. *bakke*, Sw. *backe*, a hill, hillock. Cf. *Backton* and *Backworth* in England.

BACKIES (Golspie). As above, with diminutive and Eng. pl. s. Cf. 'The *Lochies*,' &c.

BADDINSGILL (Peebles). '*Baldwin's gill*' (cf. *baldric* and *baudric*). '*Baldewinus the Fleming*' occurs in a local deed c. 1150; Icel. *gil* is a mountain recess, dale.

BADENOCH (Inverness). Local pron. *báh-janach*. 1229, -nach; 1290, -naghe; c. 1300, *Badenau*, *Baunagd*; 1522, *Badzenoch*. Prob. G. *badanach*, 'bushy, abounding in groves.' Only 1522 and the modern pron. suggest M'Bain's derivation, G. *bàidheanach*, 'marshy land,' fr. *bàdh* 'to drown'; cf. *LOCHABER*, *Adamnan's Stagnum Aporicum*.

BADENSCOTH (Aberdeen). Looks like G. *bàdh an sgotha*, 'creek, harbour of the boat,' but where was the creek here? Perh. G. *badan sgotha*, 'little thicket, shaped like a boat.'

BAD-NA-CARBAD (Assynt). G. = 'thicket of the bier,' where the mourners rested for refreshment. Cf. **UISKENTUIE**.

BADYCHARK (Leochel). G. *bad-a-choirce*, 'grove' or 'hamlet among the oaks,' G. *coirc*.

BAILLIESTON (Lanark).

BAINSFORD (Falkirk). 1797, 'Briansford, commonly called Bainsford.' Here Sir Brian de Jay, preceptor of the Scottish Templars, stuck fast while trying to cross Mungall Bog, and was slain in the Battle of Falkirk, 1298. The story is found in the contemporary chroniclers Matt. of Westminster and Walter of Hemingburgh. 'The Pest Burn' once flowed through Bainsford, and it may have the same origin as next.

BAINSHOLE (Inch). From some man *Bain*.

BALACLAVA (Johnstone and Portmahomack). The former is a village, founded 1856, two years after the famous Charge; latter's old name was *Balnuig*.

BALADO (Kinross). G. *bail, baile*, 'a hamlet, village, house, farm' (cf. Sc. use of 'toun'); *ball-* and *balla-* are common in Manx names, and *bal-* and *bally-* in Irish; not in Welsh; *ado* is prob. G. *fhada*, 'long.' Wester, Middle, and Easter B. all lie along the same straight road. Cf. **ADVIE** and **HADDO**.

BALAGIECH (S. of Renfrew). Might be G. *baile-na-geadaig*, 'village with small spot of arable ground,' or *na-gaoithe* 'windy town.'

BALALLAN (Stornoway). See **ALLAN**.

BALBEGGIE (Perth and Dysart). 'Little village'; G. *beag*, with Eng. dimin. *-ie*.

BALBIRNIE (Markinch). *Sic* 1517, but c. 1170 -*berny*. Prob. G. *baile-Brendain* or Brandon. See **BIRNIE**; and cf. **KILBIRNIE**.

BALBLAIR (Ross sh.). 'Village of the plain'; G. *blàr*.

- BALCAITHLY (Denino, Fife). Prob. G. *baile-càithlich*, 'farm or village of the seeds, chaff.' Cf. PITKEATHLY.
- BALCANQUEL (Strathmiglo). 1294, BalmaccanColle; 1490, Balcancle. G. *bail-na-ceann-coill(e)*, 'hamlet at the head of the wood.' The mod. gen. of *ceann* would here be *chinn*.
- BALCARRES (Colinsburgh). 'Village of the contest'; G. *carraid* or *carrais*.
- BALCARY PT. (Kirkcudbright). Perh. 'village of the standing-stones'; G. *caithre* (pron. carey).
- BALCASKIE (Anstruther). 1296, Balcaski. ? 'Village of the stopping or checking'; G. *casgaidh*, or 'of the warrior,' G. *gaisgich*.
- BALCOMIE (Crail). 1297, Balcolmy. Prob. 'village of St Colman,' perh. he of Northumbria, 7th century; just as
- BALCONY (Kiltearn), 1333, Balkenny, is fr. *Cainnech* or Kenneth, perh. he who was friend of Columba. But in G. it now is Balcomhnuidh, which just means 'the residence.'
- BALDERNOCK (Milngavie). c. 1200, Buthirnok; 1238, Buthernokis; 1745, Badernock. Prob. G. *both* or *bail*, *earnag*, 'house, farm, or hamlet, with the sloes.'
- BALDOVIE (Broughty Ferry). Perh. G. *bail doimh*, 'poor hamlet.'
- BALDRAGON (Broughty Ferry). 'Village of the dragon,' a word adopted in Gaelic.
- BALELIE (Denino). 'Other farm'; G. *eile*, as contrasted with BALCAITHLY.
- BALERNO (Midcalder). 1289, -nauch. Prob. 'village at the end of the field'; G. *earr-an-achaidh*. Cf. EARNOCK.
- BALFOUR (Markinch, Edzell, and Kirkwall). Mark. B., 1568, Balfouris. *Prima facie*, 'cold village'; G. *fuar*. But we also have Delfour (1569, Dallefour), Kincaig, which, if fr. *fuar*, would become by aspiration Daluar. So Wh. Stokes thinks -four must be Pictish, cognate with W. *paur*, Armor. *peur*, 'pasture-land.' Cf. FORFAR and TRINAFour. The vulgar pron. Balfour is thus the correct one.

- BALFRON** (Stirling). *a.* 1300, Bafrone; (? 1503, Buthrane, *cf.* BALDERNOCK). *G.* *bail-bhron*, 'house of mourning.'
- BALFUNNING** (Drymen). *a.* 1300, Buchmonyn. *Perh.* 'village of the heathy expanses'; *G.* *monadhean*, or 'of the hills,' *G.* *monachan*. On the Buch-, *a.* 1300, see BALDERNOCK; and for the -ing, *cf.* Ardinning (*àrd dunain*), Strathblane.
- BALGEDIE** (Kinross). See BALAGIECH, only here *d*, being unaspirated, remains.
- BALGÓNIE** (Markinch and Aberdeen). Markinch B., 1163, -gone. Aberdeen A., prob. *a.* 1300, Palgovery; 1487, Balgowny; 'village of the smith.' *G.* and *Ir.* *gobha*, *gobhann*, or 'Gow.' *Cf.* Ballygow and -gowan, Ireland.
- BALGOWAN** (Perth, Kirkcudbright, &c.). Prob. as above.
- BALHARVIE** (Kinross). *G.* *baile-thairbh*, 'village of the bull' (*tarbh*); with Eng. dimin. -ie.
- BALINTORE** (Fearn). Possibly same as Ballindore (Muckairn, Argyle); *G.* *baile-an-Deairaidh* (= Dewar), 'village of the stranger'; surname of St Maelrubha; *cf.* KINTORE. More likely, 'village of the hillocks,' *G.* *tòrr*, and so = the neighbouring HILTON. Ballitore and Tintore, Ireland, are fr. *Ir.* *tuair*, bleaching-green.
- BALISHARE** (Lochmaddy). *N.* *báls eyri*, 'gravelly spit or point, with the beacon,' *N.* *bál*. *Cf.* Alisary L. Aylort.
- BALLACHÚLISH** (Argyle). 1522, Ballecheles. *G.* *bail-a-chaolais*, 'village on the straits.' *Cf.* EDDRACHILIS and KYLE.
- BALLANTRAE** (S. Ayr). 'Village on the shore'; *G.* and *Ir.* *bail-an-traigh*. *Cf.* Ballintrae, Antrim.
- BÁLLATER** (Aberdeen). 'Village on the hill-slope'; *G.* *leitir* (fr. *leth*, a half or part, and *tir*, land), *Ir.* *leitar*, as in Letterfrack, &c. *Cf.* LETTERFEARN.
- BÁLLIKINRAIN** (Killearn). *Sic* 1680, but *c.* 1610, *Pont*, Balachendrain, -ekendrain. *G.* *bail-a-chinn-rainn*, 'village, farm, at the head of the division,' or *bealach-an-rainn*, 'pass at the division.'
- BALLINDÁLLOCH** (Moray and Balfon). Moray B. *c.* 1300, and Balf. B. *a.* 1350, Balinodalach. 'Village in the field'; *G.* *dalach*, gen. of *dail*.

- BALLINGALL** (Kinross, and 2 in Fife). 1294, Balnegal; 1590, Bamgall; G. *bail-na-gaill*, 'village of the stranger or Lowlander.' Cf. Baligal, Melvich.
- BALLINGRY** (Lochgelly). a. 1400, -yngry. Pron. Bingry; perh. = Irish Ballingarry, 'house with the garden'; G. *gàrradh*. Might be 'house of the flock'; G. *greigh*.
- BALLINLUIG** (Pitlochry). 'Village in the hollow'; G. *lag*, gen. *luig*; also in Ireland.
- BALLINTUIM** (Blairgowrie). 'Village on the knoll'; G. *tom*, *tuim*. Tuam, Ireland, is fr. Ír. *túaimm*, a grave.
- BALLOCH** (L. Lomond, lochlet near Muthil, and old name of Taymouth, *sic* 1570. Also c. 1190, 'Belach,' near Abernethy, Perthsh.). Lom. B. 1238, Bellach, c. 1370, le Balach. G. *bealach*, 'a pass.' Cf. W. *bulch*, a gap, a pass.
- BALLOCHMÝLE** (Mauchline). 'Bare pass'; G. *maol*. Cf. Craigmyle House, Glassel.
- BALLYGRANT** (Islay). = GRANTSHOUSE; G. *baile*. Bally- is very common in Ireland; and in Arran, as Ballykine, -menach ('middle-house'), -michael, &c.
- BALLYNAVIN** (Perthsh.). 'Village on the river'; G. *an-aibhne* (*abhuinn*).
- BALLYOUKAN** (Pitlochry). Prob. 'village with the graves'; G. *uaghaichean*, pl. of *uagh*.
- BALMACARRA** (Lochalsh). Prob. 'village of the erect rock or pillar'; G. *carragh*.
- BALMACLELLAN** (New Galloway). *Sic* 1505 [cf. 1183, *Chart. Dunferm.*, Balmacglenin]. 'Village of John M'Lellan,' whose charter is of date 1466.
- BALMAGHÍE** (Castle-Douglas). (Cf. 1420, 'Balmaceth' or 'Balmagye,' Fife.) 'Village of M'Ghie.'
- BALMAHÁ** (L. Lomond). c. 1610, Balmacha. Possibly Old G. *bail-magh-abh*, 'village on the plain by the water'; the accent forbids *bail magha*, 'village on the plain.' Perh. *bail-na-chath* (pron. há), 'village of the battle.'
- BALMASHANNER** (Forfar). a. 1400, -moschenore. Prob. 'village of my dear bard or elder'; G. *mo seanair*, cf. p. cv.

- BALMERINO** (N. Fife). Pron. now *Bamérnie*; *c.* 1200, *Balmerinach*; 1227, *-morinach*; 1629, *-merinoch*. G. *bail mearanach*, 'wanton, drunken village.'
- BALMÓRAL** (Braemar). 1451, *Bouchmorale*. Looks like G. *bail* (or *both*) *mòrail*, 'majestic house.' But in mod. G. it is *Baile mhoireir*, 'laird's dwelling.'
- BALMUCHIE** (Fearn). 1529, *Balmochi*. 'House or farm of swine'; G. *muc*, gen. *muic*.
- BALMUNGO** (St Andrews). 'Mungo's house or farm.'
- BALNAB** (twice in Galloway, and Islay). 'House of the abbot'; G. *ab*, *aba*. The two first are, or were, near Whithorn and Saulseat Priors respectively. Cf. *Lochanabb*, *Kildonan*.
- BALNABRUAICH** (Tarbat, &c.). 'Village on the bank or shore'; G. *bruach*. Cf. *TIGHNABRUAICH*.
- BALNAGOWAN** (Invergordon and Appin). Invergordon B., 1475, *Balnagovin*; 1490, *-gown*. 'The smith's village.' See *BALGONIE*.
- BALNAKILL** (Kintyre). 'House in the wood'; G. *coille*, or, 'village of the church,' *cill*. Cf. *Ballinakill*, Ireland.
- BALQUHIDDER** (Callander). *a.* 1300, *Bugodre*; also *Buchfudder*, *i.e.*, old G. *buth foidir* or *fothir*, 'house, booth on the bit of land.' But the name now is G. *baile-chuil-tir*, 'farm on the backlying land,' *cùl*, the back. Cf. *BUCHANAN* and *Balquhiddelock*, *Stirling* (*fhodarach*, having much fodder or straw).
- BALRUDDERY** (Forfar). 'Place of the *rider* or knight'; G. *ridire*, loaned fr. O.E. *ridere*. Cf. *Kilruddery*, *Bray*.
- BALSHAGRAY** (Partick), 1515, *-schagre*. Perh. G. *bail seac graighe*, 'farm of the decayed or withered flock.' Cf. *Balgray*, *Beith*.
- BALSUSNEY** (Kirkcaldy). Pron. *-sisney*. *c.* 1560, *-sussnie*. Perh. G. *bail Sassunach*, 'Englishman's house.' Cf. *BLAIRCESSNOCK*.
- BALTA SOUND** (Shetland). *Sagas*, *Baltey*; 'belt-isle,' O.N. *balti*, Dan. *baelt* + *ey* or *ay* or *a*, island.

- BALTHANGIE (Aberdeensh.). Prob. 'house of thanks'; G. *tang, thaing*.
- BALTHAYOCK (Kinfauns). Prob. G. *bail thathach*, 'house of the guest or visitor,' an inn. Cf. Tayock, Montrose.
- BALVENIE (Dufftown). c. 1200, Balbegno. G. *baile-Bhaine*, 'house of St Beyne,' reputed first bishop of Mortlach. But as there never was such a bishopric, perh. fr. *Baine*, daughter of the K. of Alban, *Four Masters*, p. 10.
- BALWEARIE (Fife). Prob. G. *baile-iarach*, 'west house.' Cf. Blaw Weary, 'west plain,' and Castle Weary, in Galloway.
- BAMFLAT (Biggar). *Old*, Bowflat; 'flat or field for cattle' (see BOWLAND). Bam- is a curious and unexplained corruption; but cf. Bamgall for BALLINGALL.
- BANAVIE (Fort William). 1606, Banvy; cf. c. 1270, Banevyn, Gowrie, fr. G. *abhvinn*, river. G. *ban abh*, 'white or clear water'; cf. AVIEMORE and L. Vanavie, L. Shin. Prob. this cannot be 'Vicus Bannavem,' c. 450 A.D. in Patrick's *Confessions*.
- BANCHORY DEVENICK and BANCHORY TERNAN (W. from Aberdeen). a. 1300, Banchery defnyk; 1361, Banchory deveny; a. 1300, Bancheri-tarny; 1489, Banguhori-terne; also 1164, Benchorin. Banchory is G. *beinn g(h)eur*, 'sharp, pointed ben or hill,' same name as Bangor in Wales and Ireland (Ir. *Beannchor*, peaked hill or pinnacle; W. *bangor*, upper row, high circle¹), for which the Lat. adj. is *Benchorensis*, as in *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 671, 'Maelrubha Benchorensis'; cf. Beannachar (1603, Benchar), Kingussie. Devenick is fr. St Devinicus, said to be contemporary of St Columba, who laboured in Caithness. Perh. same name as is seen in Landewednack, near Lizard Point. St Ternan's date was c. 500; he was prob. a disciple of Palladius.
- BANFF. a. 1150, *Bk Deer*, Banb; c. 1140, Banef; 1290, Bamphe; 1291, Banffe; 1295, Banet. Banba, according to Irish Nennius, was a Welsh or Irish Queen, reported to have come fr. Scotland. Banba is also an early poetic name for Ireland; connection with Banff cannot

¹ Professor Bright says, this means 'eminent community.'

be proved. Many think, possibly fr. Ir. *banb*, 'a sucking-pig,' as in Bannow, Wexford. If so, it may be a relic of totemism. Cf. Bamff Well, Coupar-Angus, and Bamff House, Perthshire.

BANKEND (Dumfries), **BANKFOOT** (Perth), **BANKHEAD** (Lanark, &c.). O.E. *banc*, a bank, hillock, cognate with *bench*.

BANKNOCK (Dennyloanhd). 1510, Ballinknok. G. *bail-an-cnoc*, 'village on the knoll.'

BÁNNACHRA (L. Lomond). G. *beannach rath*, 'fort set cornerways, or with horns or angles.'

BANNOCKBURN (Stirling). 1215, Vtred Banoc. Sic 1314; 1494, Bannockysborne. Celtic *ban oc*, 'white, shining stream,' same root as *ESK*, &c.; cf. *OXNAM* and *Ockbrook*, Derby, and see p. xlv. It is thus parallel to *BANAVIE*, though not to *BANKNOCK*. Not at all likely to be fr. G. *bannag*, 'a bannock,' as in Ach da bannag, Urray, Ross-shire; though this origin has had its supporters fr. the days of Bellenden, 1536, onwards.

BANTASKIN (Falkirk). Sic 1774, but 1450 Pettintostale; 1451, -toskale; 1497, Pettentoskane; 1617, Pantaskin; 1745, Pen-. A puzzling name; originally prob. Pictish G. *pette* or *pet an t'oisgan*, 'croft of the yearling ewes,' or 'of the lubbers, the blockheads'; G. *oisg* or *othaisg* may mean either. Pan- or Pen- is here a contraction of *pet an*; cf. *PENDRIECH*. Ban- is prob. a mod. modification; if ancient, prob. contraction of G. *badan*, 'a little thicket,' or 'clump of trees,' as in *Bandeath*, S. Alloa; 1195, Badyndeth (*deathach*, mist, vapour). The later ending -taskin suggests G. *t'eas cumhain* (pron. kuin), 'of the narrow waterfall,' or, possibly, *esquin*, 'fen.'

BANTON (Denny). c. 1610, Bantoin. Prob. G. *ban dùn*, 'white hill.' For ton = dun, cf. *EDDERTON*.

BARCALDINE CASTLE (L. Crerar). Prob. G. *barr calltuinn*, 'height of the hazel.' Cf. *CALTON*.

BARDRISHACH (Argyle). G. *barr drisach*, 'bramble-covered height,' fr. *dreas*, bramble.

BARDOWIE (Baldernock). G. *barr dubh*, 'dark or black height' (*barr*). Cf. *DOWALLY*.

- BARÉMMAN** (Roseneath). Prob. G. *barr-Adamnan*, 'height of A.' See p. cvi.
- BARGEDDIE** (Coatbridge). 'Height with the little field,' G. *geadaibh*.
- BARGRENNAN** (Newton Stewart). 'Height of the castle,' or chief's residence; G. *grianain*. Cf. Arngrennan, Tungleland.
- BARJARG** (Closeburn). 'Red height'; G. *dhearg*, red.
- BARLINNIE** (Glasgow). 'Height by the pool'; G. *linne*, a pool. Cf. LINNHE.
- BARMEKIN, THE, OF ECHT** (S.E. Aberdeen). Here was an old British hill-fort. B. means the outer fortification or barbican of a castle, also a turret; found c. 1340 in the romance of *Alexander*, 'barmeken.' Dr J. A. H. Murray thinks perh. fr. O.N. *barm-r*, brim, border, wing of a castle, but cannot explain *-kin*; perh. the diminutive.
- BARNAICH** (N. Ayrsh. and Alva). G. *bàirneach*, 'a limpet,' name of a house clinging to the hillside.
- BARNBOGLE CASTLE** (Dalmeny). [*? a. 1177, Lennox Charters, Berenbouell*]; c. 1320, Prenbowgal; 1481, Bernbougale. G. *barr-an-baoghail*, 'height or cape of danger,' or *-an-buachaill*, 'of the shepherd'; cf. Barnbauchle, in Galloway. *Pren* is W. for a tree (cf. PRINLAWS). First syll. possibly G. *bearn*, a gap.
- BARNÉGO** (Dunipace). [*? c. 1177, Lennox Chart., Brenego*]; 1503, Byrnago; 1510, Barnago; c. 1610, Barnegy. 'Height,' G. *barr*, or possibly, 'water, fountain,' old G. *bior*, an *aigich* 'of the stallion,' *aigeach*. Cf. BALERNO.
- BARNEYWATER** (Kirkcudbright). G. *bearna uachtar*, 'upper pass' or 'cleft.'
- BARNHILL** (Glasgow, Kinnoull, and Forfar). May be plain English. Perh. G. *barr-an-choille*, 'little height with the wood' (*coill*). Cf. Barnhillie, formerly Barnkylie, in Kirkcudbright.
- BARNSMUIR** (Crail). Cf. KINGSBARNs, near by.
- BARNTON** (Edinburgh). c. 1400, Berntoun; 1493, Barne-toune; 'barn town,' *toun* here in its Sc. usage. O.E. *bere-ern*, 'barley place,' M.E. *beren*, mod. *barn*.

BARNYARD (Irongray). Popular corrup. of G. *bearnach àird*, 'height with the gaps or fissures' (G. *bearn*, Ir. *bearna*, a gap, a notch). Cf. CRAIGIEBARNs and RAWYARDS.

BARR (Ayr). G. *barr*, the top, 'a height.'

BARRÁSSIE (Troon). M.E. *barras* or *barres*, O.Fr. *barras*, fr. *barre*, a bar. 'Tilt-yard, knightly lists.'

BARRA(Y) (Hebrides). 11th century, *Gaelic MS.* *Barru*, *Sagas* *Barey*; 1292, *Barrich*. In 1549 the parish is called *Kilbarr*. 'St Barr's isle' (Icel. *ey*). See DUNBAR.

BARRHEAD and **BARRHILL** (Ayr, &c.). Tautologies, formed by Eng. speakers who did not know that G. *barr* means 'head or hill.' The latter may be for *barr-choill*; cf. BARNHILL.

BARROCK (Thurso). Prob. dimin. of G. *barr*, 'a height.'

BARROGILL CASTLE (Caithness). Perh. Icel. *báru gill*, 'ravine of the wave or billow.'

BARSHAW (Paisley). Hybrid, 'height with the wood'; O.E. *scaga*. See SHAW.

BARRY (Forfar). *Sic* 1234. ? G. *barrach*, 'brushwood, birch,' or = BARROCK; also in S. Wales.

BARSKIMMING (Mauchline). 1639, *Barskinning*. Perh. 'protruding height,' fr. G. *sginneadh*, a protruding, fr. *sginn*, 'to squeeze or force out.' Cf. Craigsimming, Sorbie.

BARTHOL (Old Meldrum). 'Head of the hollow'; G. *barr thuill*, fr. *toll*, a hole, hollow, crevice.

BARVAS (Lewis). 1536, *Barwas*. Might be N. *bára óss*, 'wan, pale mouth' of the river.

BASS ROCK (Firth of Forth). a. 1300, *Basse*. Also THE BASS of Inverurie. Perh. G. *bathais*, 'forehead, front,' fr. the curious shape of the rock; cf. PAISLEY, and Basquharnie (*bathais chairnich*), Cairnie. G. *bais* or *bāss* also means a mound which looks artificial, but is really natural (cf. DUNIPACE). A man Bass is mentioned in *Bk. of Lecain* (Chron. of Picts and Scots, p. 48).

BATHGATE. c. 1160, *Bathchet*; 1250, -ket; 1316, -getum. Prob. G. *both Chet*, 'house of Chet,' Ce or Got, one of

- the seven sons of Cruithne. Cf. CAITHNESS and DALKEITH. The Eng. *bath* was so spelt fr. earliest times.
- BATTOCK, Mt. (Kincardine). G. *Monadh biataich*, 'hill of the raven'; but cf. BEATTOCK.
- BAVELAW (Currie). c. 1240, Baueley. First syllable perh. same as Bavan, common name in Ireland, = Ir. *badhun*, a strongly-fenced enclosure for cows. *Law* is Sc. for hill (see p. lxxxvi); *ley* is *lea*, a meadow.
- BAYBLE (Lewis). Prob. corruption of N. *papuley*, 'little priest's isle'; see PAPLAY; perh. of *papa-dal-r*, 'priest's dale.'
- BAYHEAD (Lochmaddy). Translation of G. *Ceann-a-bhaidh*, *badh*, a bay.
- BEALACH-NAM-BO (Aberfoyle). G. 'pass for the cattle.' On the article *nam*, see p. xlv and cf. BALLOCH.
- BEALLACHANTUIE (Kintyre). G. *bealach-an-l'suidhe*, 'pass of the seat.' Cf. p. xlvii.
- BEAM, The (farm, Bonnybridge). Prob. fr. O.E. *béam*, a tree. Cf. the 'hornbeam.'
- BEANCROSS (Falkirk). c. 1610, Beanscorse; and now pron. bean-corse, prob. = *carse*. It stands in the CARSE of Falkirk, where beans are largely grown. Cf. board, Sc. *brod*.
- BEARSDEN (Glasgow). Modern: though there were bears in Scotland not more than 900 years ago. O.E. *denu*, 'a den,' is closely akin to *dene*, Eng. *dean*, Sc. *den*, a valley.
- BEATH (Dunfermline) and BEITH (Ayr). Dunf. B., c. 1140, Beith. Ayr B., *Taliessin Beit*; 1178, Beth. G. *beath* or *beith*, a 'birch'; final *th* here preserved, lost in AULTBEA.
- BEATTOCK. Prob. G. *biodach*, 'sharp-topped,' fr. *biod*, a hill-top.
- BEAULY. 1230, Prioratus de Bello Loco; a. 1300, Beaulieu; 1497, Beulie; 1639, Beawly (so now pron.). Fr. *beau lieu*, 'beautiful spot' (cf. Beaulieu, pron. Bewly, in Hants). Monasteries in both; that in Beaully founded by the monks *Vallis umbrosæ*, c. 1220.

BEDRULE (Jedburgh). 1275, Badrowll; 1280, Rulebethok; 1310, Bethocrulle; *a.* 1600, Bethrowll; still sometimes pron. Bethorule; 'lands of *Bethoc* on the river *RULE*.' B. was wife of Radulph, earliest known lord of the manor here, *c.* 1150. A Kynbethok is found in *Registr. Aberdon.*, *a.* 1300.

BEESWING (Dumfries). A picture of *Beeswing*, a racehorse famous 80 years ago, was the sign of a public-house once here, around which the village grew.

BEBBIE (Kirkcudbright). Prob. G. *beag*, little, + Dan. *bae*, *by*, town, village.

BELHAVEN (Dunbar). Fr. *bel* (found in Eng. *c.* 1314), + O.E. *haefen*, Dan. *havn*, 'fine haven.' G. names are rare here, or it might be, *bail-a-h'aibhne*, 'village on the river.' Cf. PORTNAHAVEN.

BELHELVE (New Machar). 1292, Balheluy; 1293, -helwy; 1450, Balhelfy. Prob. G. *baile-chailbhe*, 'village by the headland.' G. *calbh* is lit. a bald pate.

BELIVAT (Nairn). Perh. G. *baile-liobh-aite*, 'hamlet in the smooth place.' Cf. Belclare, Belfast, &c., in Ireland, and GLENLIVAT.

BELLAHOUSTON (Renfrew). 1818, Billyhouston House; ? *baile-na-Houston*, 'HOUSTON's village.'

BELLIE (Fochabers). Perh. G. *baile*, 'a village, a house.' Cf. Billie, Coldingham, *c.* 1400, Bilie; also 1386, 'Bilymire.'

BELL ROCK (off Arbroath). Fr. the warning bell formerly hung on the 'Inchcape' reef.

BELLSHILL and **BELLSIDE** (Lanark); also **BELLSQUARRY** (Edinburgh).

BELLYBOCHT HILL (Thornhill). G. *baile bocht*, 'house of the poor man.'

BELMONT (one of the Sidlaw Hills, and in Unst). Fr. *bel mont*, 'fine hill.'

BELSES (Hawick). 1541, Belsis; fr. *De Bel Assize*, a Norman knight. Belassis near Durham is in 14th cny. spelt Belasise, Bellassys, Belas.

BEMERSIDE (Melrose). Perh. fr. O.E. *beamere*, *bemera*, a trumpeter, fr. *béme*, a trumpet.

BENARTY HILL (Kinross). *c.* 1420, *Wyntoun* Bennarty. *Chartul. St Andr.*, Cabennartye, perh. first part = Cæsar's Cebenna, the Cevennes, *W. cefn*, a ridge; second part perh. = Arthur. *Cf.* ARTNEY.

BENBECULA (Outer Hebrides). 1449, Beanbeacla; 1495, Bendbagle; 1549, Benvaigha, Buchagla; *c.* 1660, Benbicula; also, 1535, Beandmoyll, and 1542, Beanweall (prob. *G. maol*, bare). Might be *G. beinn-na-faogh-hail*, 'mountain of the fords,' or better, *beinn-na-faogh-lach*, 'hill by the strand,' an appropriate name; but, as Prof. Mackinnon says, how comes its modern shape?

BENDERLOCH (L. Etive). *Old* Bendraloch, 'hill between (*G. eadar*) the lochs' (*i.e.*, L. Etive and L. Creran). *Cf.* EDRACHILIS.

BENDOCHY (Coupar-Angus). *c.* 1130, Bendacthin. ? Fr. Old *G. daochan*, anger, horror.

BENDOURAN (Tyndrum). More correctly *doireann*, 'mount of storms.'

BENHÁR (Lanarksh.). Prob. fr. *G. ghar*, 'near hill.'

BENHOLM (Kincardine). 1262, Bennum; *c.* 1280, Benam. Can it be 'Ben's home,' O.E. *hám*, or a hybrid fr. *G. beinn*, a hill? On *ham* and *holm* see p. lxix.

BENJOCK (Stobo). ? 'Hill of the drink'; *G. d(h)each* (*cf.* BARRJARG). Prof. Veitch says, this with Benrig (Roxburgh) and Mt. Bengerlaw (to which add Benhar) are the only Lowland 'bens.'

BENNACARRAIGAN (Kilmory, Arran). *G.* = 'hill of the cliffs.' *Cf.* CARRICK.

BENNACHIE (Insch). *c.* 1170, Benychie; *c.* 1356, Benechkey; 1359, Benchye. Perh. 'hill of Ché'; see p. li. But BÉNNOCHY (Kirkcaldy) maybe *G. beannachadh*, 'blessing.' *Cf.* Tigh Beannachadh on Gallon Head, Lewis.

BENTPATH (Langholm).

BENVIE (Dundee). *Sic* 1479, but *a.* 1300, Banvy. Prob. = BANAVIE.

BEN-Y GLOW (Blair Athole). 'Veiled, hooded, cloud-capped mountain'; *G. glo*, a veil.

- BERNERA** (Long Island and Lorn). *Sagas*, Bjarnar-ey, 'Björn's (lit. 'bear's') isle.'
- BERRIEDALE** (Caithness). *Sagas*, Berudal; 1340, Beridale; and most prob., says Dr Jos. Anderson, the Beruvik in *Orkney. Sag.*, v. and xciv. *Beru-* is doubtful; Icel. and O.N. *dal* is a dale; perh. Berriedale, like Birgidale, S. Bute is = BORRODALE.
- BERVIE** (Kincardine, town and river). *Sic* 1199; c. 1212, Bervyn; 1290, Haberberui. Perh. fr. G. *bear* or *bior*, W. and Corn. *ber*, a spit or pin; but M'Bain thinks fr. root *borv*, as in Bourbon. There is an Old G. *bir*, *bior*, water, a well.
- BERWICK**, also NORTH BERWICK. *Sic* 1097; a. 1150, Berewic, Berwich; 1187, Suth Berwyc; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, ch. xcii., Beruvik; 1303, Berwik; 1250, Northberwyk (cf. too, 700-15, *Chart. Wiltred*, 'Bereueg' in Kent; 1060, *Chart. Edw. Confessor*, 'Uppwude cum Ravelega berewico suo'). O.E. *berewic*, 'a demesne farm,' fr. O.E. *bere*, barley, *bere*, + *wic*, a dwelling, village; so same in meaning as the Eng. place-name Barton. Cf. Berwick St James and St John, both near Salisbury.
- BESSIE YON** (Glasserton, Wigtown). 'Bessie's Oven'; in Yorks. *yoon*, O.E. *ofen*. Cf. Sc. *yin* = one.
- BETTYHILL** (Farr). Market knoll, called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford, c. 1820.
- BIEL** (Drem). Prob. = 'bield'; in sense of shelter, refuge, it is fr. O.E. *beldo*, boldness, but this sense is not found till c. 1450. So prob. fr. M.E. *bylde*, 'a building,' fr. verb *build*; old past tense, *bield*; O.E. *byldan*. For lost *d*, cf. kin and kind. Also in Northumberland.
- BIELD**, The (Tweedsmuir). Perh. fr. O.E. *beldo*, *bieldo*, boldness; though in Sc. a *bield* always means 'a shelter, refuge,' and is found so c. 1450.
- BIGGAR**. c. 1170, Bigir; 1229, Bygris; 1524, Begart. Perh. G. *beag tir*, 'little land'; but 1524, like Biggart, Beith, and Biggarts, Moffat, is N. *bygg garð-r*, 'barley-field.' Cf. APPLEGARTH.
- BILBSTER** (Caithness). Old Bilbuster. Perh. 'sword-place'; fr. O.Sw. and O.E. *bil*, a sword or 'bill,' and N. *bolstaðr*, see p. lxxii.

BINDLE (Portmahomack). *Sic* in local pron. Prob. = Eng. *bundle*, spelt in 16th cny. *byndle*, O.E. *byndele*, in G. *beinneal*.

BINNEND (Burntisland). In O.E. *binn* was a manger, then a 'bin'; but this is prob. = next.

BINNY (Uphall). 1250, Binin. G. *beinnan*, 'a little hill.'

BIRGHAM (Coldstream). Pron. Bírjam; c. 1098, Brycgham; c. 1180, Brigeam; prob. 1250, 'Capella Brigham Letham.' O.E. *bricg*, a bridge; here, as so often, the *r* has been transposed; + *hám*, home, house, village; 'village at the bridge.'

BIRKET'S HILL (Urr, Kirkcudbright). O.E. *beorc*, Sc. and Dan. *birk*, 'a birch.' On -et, cf. Aiket.

BIRKHAL (Ballater). As above.

BIRNAM (Dunkeld). O.E. *biorn*, *beorn*, warrior, in M.E. *berne*, *birn*, + *hám*, home, 'hero's house.' Cf. BIRGHAM.

BIRNESS (Ellon). Formerly also Bishop's Brynnes. 1392, Brenes, Byrnes. Doubtful; at any rate nothing to do with NESS.

BIRNIE (Elgin). a. 1200, Brennach. Prob. 'Brendan's Field' (G. *achadh*). Very old church of St B. here. He it was who made the famous seven years' voyage; friend of St Columba. *Brennach* might be G. for 'pretty, striped with various colours.'

BIRNIEKNOWE (Cumnock). As above, or perh. N. *björn*, a bear, + Sc. *knowe*, O.E. *cnoll*, N. *knoll*, a knoll or hillock.

BIRRENSWARK HILL (Annandale). First part doubtful; cf. the Broch of Burrian, Orkney; *work* (O.E. *worc*), as in 'outwork,' often means a fortification.

BIRSAY (Orkney). c. 1050, and c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*; Birgisherad. This is O.N. for 'hunting territory'; cf. HARRAY. Here the Jarls of Orkney lived.

BIRSE (Aboyne). 1170, Brass. G. *bras*, 'rash, impetuous,' as of a torrent. For transposed *r*, cf. Sc. Kirsty, and Eng. Christie, &c.

BIRTHWOOD (Biggar). Perh. fr. Icel. *byrði*, a board, 'wood fr. which planks were got.' *Berth* is quite a recent

word, and purely nautical. *Cf.*, too, Tusser's *Husbandry*, of date 1573, p. 62, ed. 1878, 'In tempest . . . warm barth under hedge is a sucker to beast.' But the origin of *barth* is unknown to Dr Murray.

BISHOPBRIGGS (Glasgow). 'Lands or rigs of the bishop' of Glasgow. Rig is Sc. for ridge (or furrow), O.E. *hrycg*, *hrick*, Icel. *hrygg-r*, Dan. *ryg*, a ridge, lit. the back. The *b* has crept in through confusion with Sc. *brig*, a bridge.

BISHOPTON (Renfrew). Also referring to the Bishop of Glasgow. In England usually Bishopston.

BIXTER (Walls, Shetland). Might be 'brook-place,' fr. Icel. *bekk-r*, Sw. *bäck*, a beck or brook, + *-ster*, fr. *bolstaðr*. See p. lxxii.

BLACKBURN (two in Berwicksh., Bathgate, Liddesdale, Aberdeen). Liddes. B., c. 1160, Blachaburne. Its Celtic equivalent is DOUGLAS.

BLACKFORD (Edinburgh and Perthsh.). Also c. 1240, in *Chartul. Moray*, Blakeford.

BLACKNESS (Linlithgow). c. 1200, Blackenis.

BLACKSBOAT (Craigellachie). 'Boat' enters into many names of ferries in this region. 'Boat of Forbes, Garten, Inch,' &c.

BLACKSHIELS (Edinburgh). On Sc. *shiels*, 'group of huts or houses,' see p. lxviii.

BLACKWATER (Cabrach) and **BLACKWATERFOOT** (Arran). Latter is the G. *Bun na Duibh Aibhne*. Three Blackwaters in England.

BLADNOCH (Wigtown). 1563, Blaidnoo. G. *bladh* (or *blaidh*) *-an-achaidh*, 'bit of the field.' In Ir. *bladh*, *blod*, *blag* is a division, partition. The G. *achadh* is sometimes pron. *achóo*.

BLAIKET (Wigtown). 'Black place'; O.E. *blaec*, *blac*; *-et* is prob. just a suffix as in thick-et (*cf.* AIKET). There is a Blacket Place in Edinburgh. *Cf.* 'Ecclesiam Sce. Brigide de blacket,' *temp.* Alexander II.

BLAIRADAM (Kinross). 'Plain of Adam' (the proprietor); G. *blàr* means a field or plain, and also a battlefield.

- BLAIR ATHOLE. Often simply Blair; as above, and see ATHOLE. *Cf.* Blair Drummond, Perthshire.
- BLAIRCESSNOCK (Perthsh.). 'Battlefield of the Saxon,' G. *Sassunach*.
- BLAIRGOWRIE. G. *blàr-goibhre*, 'plain of the goat' (*gobhar*).
- BLAIRHILL (Coatbridge) and BLAIR LODGE (Polmont). Modern hybrids.
- BLAIRHOYLE (Port of Menteith). c. 1600, -guhoille. 'Plain of the wood.' G. *c(h)oille*.
- BLAIRINGONE (Clackmannan). G. *blàr-an-gobhainn*, 'field of the smith,' or 'Smithfield.'
- BLAIR LOGIE (Stirling). 'Field in the little hollow'; G. *lagan*. *Cf.* LOGIE.
- BLAIRMORE (Firth of Clyde). 1248, Blarmor. 'Big plain'; G. *mòr*, big. The village was named fr. a neighbouring farm, c. 1854. Blairbeg, 'little plain,' is close by.
- BLAIR'S SMITHY (Aberdeen).
- BLAIRVADDICK (Gareloch). c. 1240, Blarvotych. Prob. 'bushy plain,' fr. G. *b(h)adach*, fr. *bad*, a bunch, thicket, grove. Or fr. *b(h)odach*, 'a peasant, a churl.'
- BLALOWAN (Cupar-Fife). G. *baile-na-leamhan*, 'house among the elms.'
- BLANEFIELD (Lanark). Prob. 'flowery field' (see STRATH-BLANE); but W. *blaen* is 'source.'
- BLANTYRE (Lanark). 1263, -tthyre; 1290, -tire; 1319, Blaunty-r; W. *blaentir*, 'a promontory, or projecting land,' lit. foreland.
- BLAWRAINY (Kirkcudbrt.). G. *blàr raithneach*, 'ferny plain.'
- BLEBO (Fife). Prob. 1144, Bladebolg; but *sic* 1570. ? G. *blad-a-bolg*, 'the mouth of the bag' or 'womb.'
- BLINGERY (Wick). -ery is corrup. of G. *airidh*, shealing, hill-hut, as in Assary, Shurrery, &c.; and perh. Bling- (*g* soft) is fr. O.N. *blekkja*, *blenkja*, to cheat, deceive, referring to the appearance or site of the place.

BLINKBONNY (Falkirk, Gladsmuir, &c.). Prob. = 'Belle Vue'; but Auchnabony, Galloway, is fr. G. *banbh*, a young pig.

BLOCHÁIRN (Baldernock). 1504, Blacharne. Perh. G. *blot-a-chàirn*, 'the cave or den of the cairn'; or else *bail-a-chàirn*, 'village by the cairn' or 'mound.'

BLYTHEBRIDGE (Dolphinton). Near to Blyth Hill. Perh. connected with W. *blythair*, a belching, *blythach*, a bloated person, or with *blwth*, a blast, a puff. The Eng. 'blithe' in Dr Murray's dictionary has no quotations referring to a hill or the like. Blyth, S. Yorks., is c. 1110, Blida.

BOARHILLS (St Andrews). c. 1120, Alexander I. gave *Cursus Apri*, or 'boar chase,' to the See of St Andrews; interesting proof of the former existence of the wild boar in Scotland. Yet the present spelling is said to be the 'improvement' of an 18th cny. dominie. Previously the name was always spelt Byir-, or Byre-hills; cf. BYRECLEUGH.

BOAT OF FORBES (on Don), BOAT OF GARTEN (Grantown), BOAT OF INCH (Kingussie). Names of old ferries; see FORBES and INCH. Garten is fr. G. *gairtean*, better *goirtean*, 'a field of corn,' a croft, fr. *gart*, standing corn.

BOATH (Forres and Alness). For. B. prob. the 11th century, Bothgualan; but see PITGAVERY. Dr M'Lauchlan says, later syllables are often dropped, leaving Both (G. for 'house') alone. Cf. INVER. Same word as 'bothy.'

BOCHASTLE (S. Perthsh.). G. *both-chaisteal*, 'house, hut by the castle' or fort.

BODDAM (four in Aberdeensh. and S. of Shetland). 1523, 'le Boddams,' near Alford. Aberdeen Sc. for 'valley' or 'bottom,' O.E. *botm*, north. E. *bodome*, in C. Douglas, 1513, *boddum*.

BOGIE (river and strath, Aberdeen). 1187, Strabolgin; 1335, -bolgy; 1594, Strathbolgie. Same root as the Irish legendary Fírbolg ('bag-men'), fr. Ir. *bolg*, a bag or sack. A 'Bolgyne,' Markinch, is mentioned in a grant of land by Macbeth. Cf. Cairnbulg, in Aberdeenshire.

- BOGLÍLY (Fife). G. *bog lilih*, 'marsh with the lilies,' loaned fr. Eng. *lily*, O.E. *lilie*.
- BOGNAMOON (Aberdeensh.). G. *bog na muin*, 'bog at the back.'
- BOGRIFFIE (Aberdeensh.). 'Brown, heathery-coloured bog,' G. *riabhach*.
- BOGROY (Inverness-sh.). G. *bog-ruadh*, 'red bog' or clayey ground.
- BOGSIDE (near Alloa, and near Fintry). Also BOGTON (Cathcart), *sic* 1384.
- BOGUE FELL (Kirkcudbright). G. *bog*, soft; *fell*, see p. lxi.
- BOHALLY (L. Rannoch). Prob. G. *both-challaid*, 'house with the fence or hedge'; and *cf.* CALLY.
- BOHARM (Banff). c. 1220, Boharme; also Bucharin. *Cf.* 'Bocquharne,' 1488, near Brechin, and Bucharn, Gartly, 1534, Bogquharne. Perh. G. *both-chàrn* or *càirn*, 'house by the cairn.' The liquids *m* and *n* often interchange. *Cf.* Dum- and Dunbarton, Dum- and Dunfermline, and L. BROOM.
- BOISDALE (loch and parish, Outer Hebrides). c. 1400, Boysdale; 1427, Baegastallis; 1549, Baghastill. Prob. N. *báss* (pron. baws), 'rocky basin at the foot of a waterfall,' + *dal*, dale, of which *tall* is a corruption. The derivation fr. N. *bui* (pron. boy), 'a goblin,' leaves the *s* unaccounted for, as its gen. is *bua*. Can *Baega* be St Begha? See KILBUCHO.
- BOLD (Peeblessh.). *Old*, Boild. O.E. and M.E. *bold*, 'a dwelling,' cognate with O.N. *ból*. *Cf.* BOLTON.
- BOLÉSKINE (Foyers). G. *poll eas cumhan* (pron. kuin), 'pool of the narrow waterfall,' *i.e.*, Fall of Foyers. M'Bain suggests *bual esquin*, 'place of fen.'
- BOLTON (Haddingtonsh.). c. 1200, Botheltune, Boteltune, Boweltun; 1250, Boulton; 1297, Boltone. O.E. *botl-tun*, 'dwelling-enclosure,' *i.e.*, a collection of houses, a village; influenced by O.N. *ból*, 'a house, dwelling-place' (see p. lxxiii). At least nine Boltons in England. *Cf.* MOREBATTLE, and BOTHWELL.

BONALLY (Edinburgh). G. *both-an-aile*, 'house on the rock or cliff.'

BÓNAR BRIDGE (Sutherland). 1275, Bunnach, and still locally pron. much the same, only with the first vowel *ā*. The name must be G. *bonn achaidh* or *ath*, 'end of the field' or 'of the water,' *i.e.*, the Dornoch Firth. Bonar is a mod. corruption, influenced by the common Eng. surname.

BONCHESTER BRIDGE (Hawick) and BONCHESTER HILL (Abbotrule). Early history unknown. Prob. 'at the foot of the camp,' G. *bonn*, 'foot'; *cf.* Bonjedward, near by; + O.E. *caester*, adapted fr. L. *castra*, a camp. Though England is full of -chesters and -casters, this is perh. the only Scottish instance out of Berwickshire.

BO'NESS, or BORROWSTOUNNESS. c. 1470, Bowne; 1783, Boness; in 1745 is found Borroustoun, N.W. of Kirkintilloch, and in 1538, *ibid.*, Reay, fine example of contraction. The original village of Borrowstoun is a mile inland fr. the ness and seaport. The full form was a common name for a Sc. municipal borough (O.E. *burg*, fort, 'shelter-place'), and Borough-town is still used in Ireland. Burrows-toun (in *Ormin*, c. 1200, 'burrghess tun') is used as an ordinary Sc. word by Henryson, Allan Ramsay, and even Scott (*Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.).

BONHILL (Alexandria). c. 1270, Buthelulle; c. 1320, Buch-nwl; c. 1350, Bullul. Good example of corruption. Difficult to explain; first part either G. *both*, 'cottage,' or *bonn*, *bun*, 'the foot or bottom'; and latter part prob. fr. G. *allt*, gen. *uillt*, 'a river.' If so, Bonhill may mean 'the low ground by the stream.' The *h* is a mod. intrusion.

BONKLE (Lanarksh.). 1290, Bonkil. G. *bun* or *bonn-coill*, 'the foot of the wood' (*cf.* BUNKLE). There is a part of Falkirk always called 'The Foot of the Wood.'

BONNINGTON (Leith, Ratho, Lanark, Peebles, and Renfrew). (c. 1087, Bonintone, Kent; 1296, Bonigtone, England.) Peebles B., c. 1380, Bonnestoun. Leith B., *old*, Bonnytoun. Lanark B., 1776, Boniton. c. 1600, Bonitone, near Maryton. It is doubtful if this can be fr. 'bonny,'

though *bonie* is found in Eng. c. 1300. It is also doubtful if *bonny* is fr. Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. On *-ing* bef. *ton*, cf. p. lxxxv.

BONNYRIGG (Dalkeith). See BONNINGTON; on *-rigg*, cf. BISHOPBRIGGS and L. *dorsum*.

BONNY WATER and BONNYBRIDGE (Falkirk). c. 1610, Bony. Like nearly all names of streams, prob. a Celtic root, perh. connected with G. *bonnag*, 'a jump, a spring.'

BONNYTOUN (Linlithgow). 1451, Bonyntone. See BONNINGTON.

BONSKIED (Pitlochry). Local pron. Baunsküd, also Pownsküich. G. *bun* or *bonn sgaoid*, 'low place with the blackthorns,' or fr. *syed*, and so, 'the foot or lower part of the triangular bit of ground' (between R. Tummel and Glenfincastle Burn). Former is favoured by the parallel Baunskeha (Ir. *sceach*, haw or thorn), Kilkenny.

BOQUHÁPLE or BUCHQUHAPLE (Thornhill, Perth). 1523, Buchoppil. G. *both chaibeail*, 'house of the chapel,' one of the six belonging to Inchmahome Priory.

BORDLANDS (Peebles), BORELAND or BORLAND (Perth, Denny, Biggar, and often in Galloway). 'Board or mensal land,' land held on the rental of a food-supply; O.E., Sw., and Dan. *bord*, a board, shelf, table; O.N. *borð*, plank, table, maintenance at table, 'board.'

BORGUE (Kirkcudbright and Caithness). O.N., Sw., and Dan. *borg*, O.E. *burg*, *burh*, a fort, 'shelter place,' a 'burgh.' The diminutive Borgan is found in Minigaff parish.

BORLICK (Perthshire). Prob. G. *mhòr leac*, 'big flat rock'; cf. VOIRLICH.

BORLUM (Ft. Augustus and Urquhart). Corruption of BORELAND; so says Professor Mackinnon.

BORNISH (S. Uist). N. *borg-nes*, 'ness or cape with the fort' (see BORGUE); *nish* is the common West Coast form of Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, lit. a nose.

BOROUGHMUIRHEAD (Edinburgh). See Bo'NESS and BORGUE; *muir* = moor, O.E. and Dan. *mor*.

- BORRERAIG (Dunvegan). Prob. N. *borgar-aig*, castle-bay (cf. BURRA). On *aig*, see ASCAIG. Cf. Boreray, N. Uist.
- BORROBOL (Sutherland). Prob. N. *borg-bol*, 'fort place,' fortress. On *bol*, see p. lxxiii.
- BORRODALE (Ardnamurchan). As above + N. *dal*, dale, glen. Cf. Birgidale, Bute, and Borradale, Inverness.
- BORTHWICK (Midlothian and Roxburgh). Midl. B., *sic* 1430. Prob. O.E. *burh*, *burg*, M.E. *borh*, fort, + *wic*, place, village; thus B. = Castleton. Cf. Borwick, near Carnforth.
- BORVA, or BORVE (Lewis). Another corruption of N. *borg*, 'a fort.' Cf. BORGUE.
- BOSWELLS, St (Melrose). 1296, 'William de Boseville.' Fr. *Boisil*, Prior of Melrose, c. 650, and preceptor of the great Cuthbert; *-well* arises through influence of Norm. suffix *ville*, or *vil*, 'town' (cf. BOTHWELL). The name of the parish till the 17th century was Lessuden (Lessedwyn).
- BOTHKENNAR (Grangemouth). 1291, *-ner*; 1304, Boghkener (G. *bogh*, a 'bow or bend'); 1363, Buttkenner. G. *both ceannair*, 'house of the driver or goadsman.'
- BOTHWELL. *a.* 1242, Botheuill; *a.* 1300, Bothvile, *-wile*; *c.* 1340, *-euyale*. This is a curious and doubtful name. Prob. G. *both*, hut, house, + Norm. Fr. *ville* (L. *villa*), village or farm. See p. xcii. For a similar formation, cf. BOLTON.
- BOTRIPHNE (Keith). 1226, Buttruthin; 1275, Butruthie. G. *bot ruaidh aibhne*, 'house by the reddish river.' Cf. RUTHVEN.
- BOURD BEN-Y- (Ben Macdhui). G. *beinn na buird*, 'table mountain'; G. *bord*, a 'board' or table.
- BOURTIE (Aberdeen). *Old*, Bourdyn. G. *buar dùn*, 'cattle hill,' though a Gael would always say now *dùn buar*.
- BOURTRIEBUSH (Aberdeen). Sc. for 'elder-bush'; M.E. *burtre*, further origin unknown. Perh. 'the bower-tree.'
- BOUST (Coll). N. *bolstaðr*, place (see p. lxxii). Cf. Colbost, Skeabost, &c.

BOWDEN (Melrose and Torphichen). Tor. B. may be *Mons Badonis*, scene of one of King Arthur's battles; at least Dr Guest has proved it cannot be Bath. But early forms of Melr. B. hardly countenance this—1124, Bothendene; c. 1150, Bouldene; c. 1250, Bowelden; with these cf. forms of BOLTON and BONHILL. Prob. G. *both-an-duin* (W. *din*), 'house on the hill'; if so, not the same word as Great Bowden, Market Harborough.

BOWER (Wick). c. 1230, Bouer; 1605, Boar; O.N. *búr*, Dan. *buur*, O.E. *búr*, 'house'; same root as our 'bower' and 'byre.'

BOWHILL (Selkirk, and Colvend, Galloway). Sir H. Maxwell thinks, G. *buachaill* (pron. boghel), boy, lit. 'cowherd,' name often given in Ir. to standing stones. But as likely fr. Sc. *bow*, the O.N. *bú*, farm, farm stock, cattle. *Bú* is found in Eng. a. 1300, *Cursor Mundi*, 6744.

BOWHOUSE (Polmont). 'Cattle house.' See above.

BOWLAND (Galashiels). Prob. 'cattle-land,' but some think corruption of BOR(E)LAND.

BOWLING (Dumbarton). Uncertain; possibly *bowling* or *bolling* (fr. *bole*, trunk), old word for 'a pollard' (tree). Cf. Bowling Bank, Wrexham, and Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, and BUTT OF LEWIS.

BOWMORE (Islay). G. *bòth-mòr*, 'big mound or house.'

BOW OF FIFE. *Sic* 1770. Fr. its shape; O.E. *boga*, Dan. *bue*, a bow.

BOWPRIE (Aberdour, Fife). 1320, Beaupré, which is Fr. for 'fine meadow.' Cf. BEAULY.

BOYNAG, or BYNACK, BURN (Crathie). Prob. G. *bonnag*, 'a jump, a spring.'

BOYNDIE (Banff). c. 1170, charter, church of Inver-bondin. Prob. G. *bonn dùin*, 'the foot of the hill.'

BOYNE (Banff). G. *bo fhionn*, 'white cow.' Cf. ABOYNE.

BRABSTERMIRE (Caithness). N. *breið bolstaðr*, 'broad place' + *mýrr*, moor, bog.

BRACADALE (Skye). 1498, Bracadoll. 1549, Vrakdill. N.

brekka (confused with G. *bhreac*) *dal*, 'spotted dale or valley.'

BRACARA (Arisaig). Perh. G. *breac cara*, 'spotted, mottled haunch' (of the hill).

BRACKLINN FALLS (Callander). G. *breac linne*, 'speckled, foamy pool,' W. *Ulyn*.

BRACHO (Beith) and BRACO (Dunblane and Cruden). The *a* pron. as in fate; prob. G. *bracach*, 'greyish.' Cf. CRAIGO, and Breagho, Fermanagh, which is Ir. *breagh mhaigh*, 'wolf-field.'

BRAEHEAD (Lanark, &c.). O.N. *brá* = O.E. *bráew*, *bréaw*, the eyelid; a brae is properly the steep bank of a river ('banks and braes o' bonnie Doon'); + *head*, O.E. *heafod*.

BRAEMAR. 1560, the Bray of Marre; c. 1610, *Pont*, Brae of MAR; 1682, Brea-marr. See above; but in Highland names rather through the G. *bràigh*, 'the upper part,' then a 'brae' or slope, a different root fr. *brá* or *bráew*.

BRAES, The (Skye), also BRAE (Lerwick). See above: latter certainly fr. O.N. *brá*, the former is in G. *Bràigh*.

BRAID (Edinburgh). 1165, Brade. G. and It. *bràghaid* or *bràghad*, 'neck, gully,' referring to the glen where Hermitage of Braid now is, and = Braid R., Antrim. The gen. form *bràghad* has been transformed topographically into a nomin., meaning 'the upper part.' Cf. BREADALBANE.

BRAIDWOOD (Lanark). *Braid* is Sc. for 'broad'; O.E. *brād*.

BRAIGO (Islay). Prob. the 'brae goe' or inlet (cf. BRAE-HEAD). Goe is the Icel. *gjá*.

BRAN, Falls of (Dunkeld.) a. 1200, Strathbranen. Prob. G. *braon*, 'drizzling rain, a shower.' Bran was the name of Fingal's dog; and O.Ir. *bran* is a raven, as in Brankill.

BRANDER (L. Awe). G. *Bran dobhar* or *dúr*, 'the dog Bran's water.'

BRANDERBURGH (part of Lossiemouth). See above; and cf. BORGUE.

- BRANXHOLM** (Hawick). *a.* 1400, Brancheshelm. *Branks* is prob. a man's name (*cf.* next). The Eng. *branch*, Fr. *branche*, is found in Robert of Gloucester, 1297; + O.E. and Dan *holm*, small island in a river, Icel. *hólm*, island; also applied to rich land by a river's side. *Cf.* Branksome, Bournemouth, and Branxton, Coldstream.
- BRAWL** (Strathy, Thurso). *c.* 1375, Brathwell. Perh. 'quern-shaped hill'; G. *bràth*, a quern, handmill, and *mheall*, a bare, round hill.
- BREADALBANE** (Perthsh.). *c.* 1600, Bredalban. G. *Bragad* or *Braget Albainn*, upper part or 'hill district of Alban' or Scotland (*cf.* BRAEMAR). This is prob. the Brunalban of *Pict. Chron.*, *c.* 970, the east slope or brae of Drumalban (the great dividing ridge of Scotland); while in same *Chron.* Brunhere or Bruneire (G. *iar*, west) is probably the west side. *Brun* is an old word for a bank or slope or brae (*cf.* BRUAN), W. *brynn*, 'a hill.' Alban did not include Argyle.
- BREAKACHY** (Beauly, Kincaig, and Caithness). *Cf.* Charter *re* Don Valley, *c.* 1170, '*Brecachath* quod interpretatur campus distinctus coloribus.' G. *breac achadh*, 'spotted or mottled field'; one of the very few cases where the second syllable of *achadh* is still represented in a place-name; *cf.* 1297, Garviagha or GARIOCH.
- BREAKISH** (Broadford). Perh. G. *breac innis*, 'spotted island or meadow.'
- BRECHAM WOOD** (Longformacus). So called because withes were cut here for draught-horse collars, in Sc. *brecham*, M.E. *berhom*, perh. fr. O.E. *beorg-an*, to protect, + *hame* or *hem*, the iron guard of the collar.
- BRECHIN**. Pron. Bréehin. *Sic a.* 1150, but *Pict. Chron.*, ann. 966, Magna civitas Brechne (gen. case); *c.* 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Brecini (*ibid.*); 1435, Brequin. Perh. contains G. *breac*, 'spotted, speckled'; or possibly fr. a man, Brachan or Brychan. *Cf.* Skene, *Celtic Scotl.*, ii. 36, ed. 1887.
- BREICH** (Holytown). G. *breòch*, 'the brim, brink.'
- BRERACHAN GLEN** (Pitlochry). Also spelt Briarachan; *c.* 1392, Glenbrerith. Prob. G. *brathair achanna*, 'friar's (lit. brother's) fields.'

- BRESSAY (Shetland). Perh. O.N. *brestr-ay*, 'island of the crack' or 'burst'; less likely fr. O.N. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, and so, 'island like a breast.' Possibly 'Brest's isle.'
- BRIDGENESS (Bo'ness). Pron. Brignes, no bridge here; prob. G. *breac*, 'spotted,' + *ness*.
- BRIDGE OF ALLAN, DEE, DUN, EARN, ROY, TURK, WEIR, *q.v.*
- BRIMS or BRINS NESS (Thurso). 1559, Brymmis. O.N. and O.E. *brim*, 'surf, or the sea'; *s* is the genitive.
- BROADFORD (Skye). 'Broad frith' or fjord; Icel. *breið-r*, *fjörð-r*, Sw. and Dan. *bred fjord*. Cf. Strangford Lough. But Broadland, Cairnie, is a corruption of BORDLAND.
- BRODICK (Arran). c. 1306, Brathwik; 1488, Bradewik. Icel. *breið-r vík*, 'broad bay'; *broad* in 13th and 14th century Eng. was *brail(e)*.
- BRODIE (Nairn). Sic 1311; 1380, Brothie. Prob. G. *brothach*, 'muddy.' Cf. ARBROATH. Its other name is DYKE, which is thought to be a translation.
- BROGAR (Stennis). Perh. M.E. *brod garth*, 'broad yard' or garden; or fr. O.N. *brá*, the eyelid, a brae.
- BROOKLANDS (Kirkcudbright). Also near Manchester. O.E. *bróc*, 'a brook.'
- BROOM (loch in west of Ross, and Pitlochry). Loch B., 1227, Braon; 1569, Breyne; 1573, Brune; 1586, Brume; 1682, Loch Broom or Brian. G. *braon*, 'drizzling rain, dew.' *m* and *n* often interchange.
- BROOMHILL (Lenzie and Inverness), BROOMHOUSE (Lanark), BROOMLEE (Dolphinton). Fr. O.E. *bróm*, 'broom,' same root as *bramble*; *lee* is O.E. *léah*, pasture, fallow-land.
- BROOMIEKNOWE (Lasswade), BROOMKNOWS (Berwicksh.), and BROOMIELAW (Glasgow). 'Broom-clad hill' (see KNOWE); Sc. *law* is O.E. *hláew*, a hill. 1325, Bromilaw. Dr Murray gives no quotation for 'broomy' *a.* 1647.
- BRORA (Golspie). 1542, Broray; 1595, Browra. 'Bridge river'; O.N. *brú*, Dan. and Sw. *bro*, gen. *broer*, a bridge, and *aa*, a river. Once the only important bridge in Sutherland was here.
- BROUGH (Thurso, also Brough Ness, S. Ronaldsay, and Brough of Birsay, an islet). Thurso B., 1506, Brucht. By

common transposition of *r* fr. O.N. and Dan. *borg* = O.E. *burh*, a castle, a fort, a 'broch' (cf. BORGUE and BURGHEAD). There is a Brough in Yorks., near Kirby Stephen.

BROUGHTON (village now part of Edinburgh, and near Biggar). Edinb. B., 1128, Broctuna; c. 1200, Brouhtune; then Bruchton, which is still the vulgar pron. Prob. as above, + O.E. *tun*, village. Of course, O.E. *broc* is a badger.

BROUGHTY (Dundee). 1595, Brochty; 1629, Bruchtie. Prob. G. *bruach-taibh*, 'bank of the Tay,' or possibly 'brink of the ocean.' G. *Taibh* means either, and the site well admits of either meaning. Perh. = BROUGH TAY.

BROXBURN (Bathgate) and BROXMOUTH (Dunbar). 1094, Broccesmthe. 'Brock's burn' and 'mouth'; O.E. G. and Ir. *broc*, a badger. Cf. Brockly, Kinross, and Broxbourne, Herts.

BRUAN (Wick). Old G. for 'a bank.' See BREADALBANE.

BRUAR, Falls of (Blair Athole). Mr M'Lean, Pitilie, recognises here no G. root. But Mr Jas. Macdonald derives Cairn-a-Bruar, Cahrach, fr. old G. *brothaire* (*th* mute), 'a cauldron.' No doubt this is the same; root *bruith*, to boil. Cf. R. Brue, Somerset.

BRUCKLAY (New Deer). c. 1220, Brachlie; 1654, Bruclaw. Perh. fr. G. *brach*, a bear, afterwards confused with G. and O.E. *broc*, a badger; hence G. *broclach* and *brocluidh*, a warren, 'badger's den,' cavern. Cf. Brockly, Kinross, and Brockley, Cavan.

BRUHLADDICH (Argyle). G. *bruach chladaich*, 'bank on the shore' or stony beach.

BRUNTON (Cupar). *Old*, Bryantoun, after some Norman.

BRYDEKIRK (Annan). Same as KILBRIDE and LEANBRYDE, 'Church of St Brigida' or Bridget, contemporary of St Patrick.

BUACHAILL (Staffa) and BUACHAILL EITE (L. Etive). G., 'The Shepherd of Etive,' fr. *bo-ghille*, cow-herd.

BUCCLEUCH (St Mary's Loch). a. 1600, Bockcleugh, Buckcleuch. 'Buck's glen,' fr. O.E. *buc*, O.N. *bukkr*, Dan.

buk, male of the goat or fallow-deer, + Sc. *cleugh* = Eng. *clough*, early Eng. *clou*, *clog*, a cleft, ravine, gorge. Cf. Doecleugh, and Wolf-cleuch near by, and Catcleuch, Bonnybridge. However, the original name was Bal-cleuch, which is prob. G. *bail cluiche*, 'house of the sports' or 'funeral solemnities.'

BUCHAN (Aberdeen and Minigaff). Abdn. B., *sic* in *Bk. Deer*, a. 1000; c. 1295, Bouwan; 1601, Baugham. Perh. G. *baoghan*, 'a calf'; but Minig. B., like Bohaun, Galway, is fr. G. *bothan* (pron. bohan), 'a little hut.'

BUCHANAN (S. of L. Lomond). c. 1240, Buchquhanane; 1296, Boughcanian; 1562, Bowhanan. Possibly fr. G. *bogh*, 'a bow or bend,' cf. BOTHKENNAR; but prob. G. *both-a-chanain*, 'house of the canon.'

BUCHANTY (on R. Almond). Possibly Ptolemy's *Banatia*; perh. G. *baoghan-tigh*, 'calf-house.'

BUCHARN. See BOHARM.

BUCHLYVIE (Aberfoyle), also EASTER and WESTER BUCHLYVIE (Aberdour, Fife). Aberd. B., *old*, Boclavies; possibly G. *both lamhaich*, 'house for shooting or slinging,' or 'house of swords,' i.e., Armoury. The last part may be fr. *sliabh*, 'a moor.' Phonetically this would suit.

BUCKET (trib. of R. Don). 1654, Buchet. ? G. *bucaid*, 'a bucket, pimple, knob.'

BUCKHAVEN (Leven). Founded c. 1555; said to be fr. G. *beuc*, a roar, 'roaring, stormy haven,' because of the breakers outside; cf. the *buckie* shell, so called because of the roaring or booming it makes. Haven is O.E. *hæfen*, Dan. *havn*.

BUCKHOLMSIDE (Galashiels). 'Buck's pasture.' See BUC-CLEUCH and BRANXHOLM.

BUCKIE (Banff) and BUCKIES (Glen Quiech). G. *bucaidh*, lit. 'a pimple, a knob.'

BUDDON NESS (Barry). Prob. same as Bodden Point, near Montrose, which is prob. G. *both dun*, 'hut hill'; for hardening of *th*, cf. BRODIE.

BUITTLE (Castle-Douglas). 1296, Botel (perh. not this B.). 1572, Butill. Prob. O.E. *botl* = O.N. *bol* (for *boðl*), 'a

dwelling,' spelt *a.* 1200 *buttle*, found in NEWBATTLE, old Newbotil, &c. *Cf.* Bootle, Liverpool.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN (Peterhead). A raging, rocky recess, in which the sea boils as in a cauldron. Sw. *buller*, noise, roar, Dan. *bulder*, tumbling noise. G. Douglas in 1513 uses this as a Sc. word, *bullyer*.

BULLIONFIELD (Dundee). 1509, Bulyeoun. Presumably fr. *bullion*, found in Eng., 1463, as *bolyon*, Fr. *boulon*, a knob or boss of metal, fr. *boule*, a ball.

BUNAVEN (Islay). G. *bun aibhne*, 'foot or mouth of the river.'

BUNAVOULIN (Morven). 'At the foot or end of the mill'; G. *bun-na-mhuilinn*.

BUNAWE (Argyle), or BONAWE. 'Bottom, foot, root' (G. *bun*, *bonn*) 'of the R. AWE.'

BUNCHREW (Inverness). G. *bun chraobh*, 'at the foot of the trees,' fr. G. *craobh*, a tree.

BUNESSAN (Mull). 'At the foot of the little waterfall'; G. *eaasan*. *Cf.* Moressan, Aberfoyle.

BUNKLE (Berwickshire). *c.* 1130, Bonekil = BONKLE.

BUNRANNOCH. 'Lower part,' 'reaches (G. *bun*) of Rannoch.'

BUNROY. 'Red end'; G. *ruadh*. *Cf.* BOGROY.

BURDIEHOUSE (Edinburgh and Beith). Always said to be 'Bordeaux house,' fr. some Fr. settlers; but who these were, history does not record; ? weavers.

BURGHEAD (Elgin). *G* pron. hard; site of a borg (see BORGUE) built by the Norse *c.* 880. They called the cape Torfnæs.

BURGIE (Moraysh.). *c.* 1240, Burgyn. Perh. O.E. *byrgen*; later *burien*, 'a tomb.' In Sc. *burian* is now a tumulus or hill-fort.

BURN OF CAMBUS. O.E. *burna*, O.N. *brunn-r*, a burn or brook, lit. a spring or fountain; also in Med. L., *e.g.*, *c.* 1160, *Melrose Chart.*, 'ad burnam de fauhope.' See CAMBUS.

BURNBANK (Lanarksh.) and BURNBRAE (Methven and Falkirk). See above, and BRAEHEAD.

- BURNES (N. of Orkney). Prob. N. *byrr-naes*, 'fair-wind point.' See BORGUE, and *cf.* BURWICK.
- BURNHERVIE (Inverurie, Aberdeen). Perh. 'Harvey's burn.' *Cf.* HALLRULE.
- BURNMOUTH (Berwick). Prob. the 'Cramesmuthe' of *Durham Chart.*, 1098. A creek here is, or quite recently was, called Cramsmoo.
- BURNSWARK, Hill of (Lockerbie). See BIRRENSWARK. Roman camp here.
- BURNTISLAND (Fife). 1538-1710, Bruntisland. Said to be fr. the burning (*burnt*, in Sc. *brunt*, O.E. and O.N. *brinnan*, to burn) of a few fishermen's huts on an islet to the west of the present harbour, leading them to settle on the mainland. Name *a.* 1500, Wester Kingorne.
- BURRA (Shetland). 1299, Borgarfjord, N. for 'castle frith' or bay, fr. *borg*, fort.
- BURRAVOE (Shetland). As above, + Icel. *vö-r*, a little bay, inlet.
- BURRAY (Orkney). *c.* 1260, Borgar; 1529, 'vulgo *Burge* and *Burray*' = BURRA. *Cf.* Burradon, Northumbld.
- BURRELTON (Coupar-Angus). ? 'Birrell's town'; possibly fr. O.Fr. *burel* (now *bureau*), coarse woollen cloth, baize, frieze; found in Eng. fr. *c.* 1300 till last century.
- BUR(s)WICK (S. of Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Bardvik. Prob. N. *barð vik*, 'the edge or brim of the bay.'
- BUSBY (Glasgow). *c.* 1300, Busbie; 1787, Bushby. 'Bush town'; O.N. *busk-r*, Dan. *busk*, Sc. *buss*, a bush, + Dan. *by*, place, village. See p. lxxii.
- BUSTA (Shetland). Pron. *bísta*. Corruption of N. *bolstaðr*, place. *Cf.* Bosta, Lewis, and BOUST.
- BUTE. Norse chron., *c.* 1093, Bot; 1204, Bote; 1292, Boot; in G. Boite. Prob. G. *bot* (Old Icel. *búð*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*), 'the hut or bothy' (of St Brendan).
- BUTT OF LEWIS. (1716, Bowling-head.) Dr Murray says fr. verb *butt*, 'to jut out' (O.Fr. *buter*). The only quot. for *butt* = cape, which he gives, is fr. Florio's *Ital.*

Dictionary, 1598, '*capo*, a cape or but of any lands end.' More likely to be fr. Dan. *but*, 'short, blunt, stumpy.' *Butt* occurs in Eng. = buttock as early as c. 1450.

BUTTERGASK and BUTTERSTONE (Dunkeld). *Sic* 1461, but c. 1200, Buthyr,—Buthurgasc. Prob. G. *bothar gasc*, 'causeway-hollow' (cf. GASK); fr. Ir. *bóthar* come four Batterstowns. On Mr W. J. Liddell's probably wrong theory, see p. lxi. Cf. too Butterdean, E. Berwicksh., which is fr. the *bittern*; and Burghill near Brechin, 1574, Buthirgille, i.e., valley, ravine with the road; and BALDERNOCK.

BUXBURN (Old Machar). 'Buck's burn.' See BUCCLEUCH.

BYRECLEUGH (Lammermuirs). 'Cowhouse glen'; O.E. and Sc. *byre*, 'cowhouse, shed, lit. dwelling'; same root as BOWER, + *cleugh*. See BUCCLEUCH.

BYRES (Haddington). 1294, Byrys. See above.

BYTH (Turriff). *Sic* 1654; *y* pron. as in *by*; ? Icel. *vithja*, *vith*, 'a withy, willow, osier.' Cf. *bythwind*, spelling of the plant withwind, in Lilly, 1647.

C

CABRACH (Jura), and Buck of (Rhynie, Aberdeen). 1374, Cabrauche. G. *cabrach*, 'abounding in trees' or possibly 'in deer,' or 'a thicket.'

CADBOLL (E. Ross-sh.). 1281, Kattepoll; 1478, Catbollis; 1529, Cathabul; c. 1560, Catboll. Prob. 'Place of the Cat or Cataibh'; see CAITHNESS and *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii. Possibly fr. G. *cath*, *catha*, old G. *cat*, 'a battle.'

CADDER (Glasgow). a. 1300, Chaders, Kader. Prob. = CALDER and CAWDOR.

CADDONFOOT and -HEAD on Caddon Water (Selkirk). Prob. G. *cath* or W. *cad*, 'battle,' + G. *dùn*, 'hill or fort,' W. *din*, a fort. Cf. Cadden Castle, Kinneff.

CADELAW and -MUIR, and CADEMUIR WHAUM or WHYM (Peebles). Old Cadmore, 'battle-moor'; W. *cad*, G. *cath*, a battle. On *law*, see p. lxxxvi; on *muir*, MUIR-AVON. *Whaum* is Icel. *hvamm-r*, 'grassy slope, vale.'

- CADESLEA (Earlston). *c.* 1150, Cadesley. As above, + O.E. *leah*, 'fallow land, pasture.'
- CADZOW (Hamilton). *c.* 1150, Cadihou, Cadyhow; *c.* 1360, Cadyow. Looks as if = *cad-y-howe*, 'battle of the hollow' or valley, but this would be an abnormal combination of the W. *cad*, G. *cath* + O.E. *holh*, *holg*, a hollow, Sc. *how*. Cf. RATHO. There is said to be a W. *hu*, a cap; but the latter half remains very doubtful.
- CAERDON (Tweeddale). 'Fort on the hill'; W. *caer*, Ir. *caher*, G. *cathair* (pron. *car*), a fort, + W. *din*, G. and Ir. *dùn*, a hill, cognate with 'Downs' and dune. The Brythonic form *caer*, Armor. *cear*, *ker*, predominates in this region; prob. origin of names Carr and Kerr.
- CAERKETTON (Pentlands). 'Fort of the battles'; G. *catan*, fr. *cat*, *cath*, a battle.
- CAILLEACH HEAD (W. Ross.-sh.). G. 'old wife's head.'
- CAIPLIE COVES (Crail). *Wyntoun*, *c.* 1420, Caplawchy. Perh. 'horse-field'; G. *capall* (L. *caballus*) *achadh*, which last so often occurs as *auch* or *achy*.
- CAIRNAQUHEEN (Balmoral). 'Cairn of memory or recollection'; G. *càrn-na-chuimhne*. It was the rendezvous of the countryside.
- CAIRNBAWN (Crinan and W. Sutherland). G. *càrn bàn*, 'white cairn or heap.' Cf. Ir. 'colleen bawn.'
- CAIRNBEDDIE (Perthsh.). G. 'cairn of Beth' or Macbeth (old G. *mac bead*, *mac bethad*, 'son of life'). For interchange of *th* and *d*, cf. BRODIE; -ie is Eng. dimin. Tradition points to the ruins of M.'s fort (now ploughed over) between Birnam and Dunsinane.
- CAIRNESS (Lonmay, Aberdeen). G. *càrn eas*, 'cairn at the waterfall.'
- CAIRNFEHEL (Aberdeensh.). 'Cairn of the tooth,' G. *fiacaill*.
- CAIRNGORM MOUNTAIN. 'Green cairn or hill'; G. *gorm*, green, as grass, or blue.
- CAIRNGRASSIE (Stonehaven). 'Cairn of the blessing'; G. *graise*, gen. of *gràs*, grace, prosperity, a divine blessing.

CAIRNIE or -EY (Huntly). G. *cairneach*, 'stony ground,' fr. *càrn*, a loose heap of stones.

CAIRNNORRIE (Methlie, Aberdeen). Prob. 'east cairn or hill'; G. *noir*, the east.

CAIRNRYAN (Wigtown). See RYAN. The name of the village till c. 70 years ago was *Macharyskéeg*; but the Postmaster-General changed it then.

CAIRNTABLE (Muirkirk). Perh. G. *càrn tabhail*, 'cairn of the sling.' But see next.

CAIRN TOUL (Aberdeen). G. *càrn t'sabhail* (pron. *tál*), 'cairn of the, or like the, barn.' The hill near by is called 'Barn.' But Carrantual, Killarney, is fr. Ir. *tuathail*, left-handed, meaning 'hill like a reverted sickle' (*carran*).

CAITHNESS. a. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Kathenessia; a. 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Catness; c. 1100, *Irish Nennius*, Cat; a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, ann. 934, Cathenes; 1232, Kataness; 1329, Cathanesia. In O.N. Catanes, but in *Orkney. Sag.* simply Ness; Naze, nose or 'ness of the Cataibh,' old G. locative of *cat*, 'among the cats.' Why the men here were so called is unknown. Cait, Gatt, Got, was the legendary son of the eponymous Cruithne, 'father of the Picts.' Rhys think Cait or Gatt may be connected with Bede's *Urbs Giudi* or INCHKEITH. Gaels call it *Gallaibh*, 'strangers' land.' Quite possible is the derivation fr. O.N. *kati*, gen. *kata*, a kind of small ship; cf. CATACOL and Cattegat.

CALAVA BAY (Sutherland). Tautology, Icel. *kjala-r vág-r*, 'keel bay.'

CALDALE (Kirkwall). Prob. fr. Icel. and Sw. *kol*, 'coal'; abundance of peat found there. Otherwise, fr. Icel. *kald-r*, Sw. *kall*, 'cold.'

CALDER (loch, &c., near Thurso; East, Mid, and West Calder, Midlothian; and Water, near Airdrie). Thurso C., c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Kalfadal (? 'calf's glen,' fr. Icel. *kálf-r*, Sw. *kälf*); but Midl. C., 1250, Kaldor, and some Southern C. is spelt in *Chartul. Paisley*, Kaledour; also 1293, Caldovere; 1294, Calder. G. *coille dobhar* or *dúr*, 'wood by the water or stream.'

Cf. CADDER, CAWDOR, SCOTSCALDER. *Coil*, Ir. *caill*, a wood, in place-names, seems often to become *cal*. See below.

CALDERCRUIX (Bathgate). Pron. -crooks; 1561, -cruikis. 'The crooks' or windings of the R. Calder.

CALDWELL (Renfrew). Presumably 'cold well,' fr. Sc. *cauld*, O.E. *cald*, Icel. *kald-r*. *Cf.* Coldwells, Cruden.

CALEDONIAN CANAL (Inverness). The name *Caledonia* first occurs in Tacitus, *Agricola*, c. 80 A.D. *Cf.* DUNKELD.

CALF (Eday, Orkney), also CALF OF MULL (Tobermory), and CALVA (islet in W. of Sutherland). Orkney C. in N. chron., Kalf-ey. Mull C. in do., Mylarkalfr (in G. *An calbh*). Icel. *kálf-r*, Sw. *kalf*, 'a calf,' hence, 'a small islet near a large one' (*cf.* 'Calf of Man'); + *ey* or *ay* N. suffix for 'island.'

CALIFORNIA (Polmont). Fancy name.

CALLANDER (S. Perthsh. and Falkirk). Fal. C. 1164, Calentare; 1296, -tyr; c. 1350, Callanter. Falkirk, Muiravon, and Polmont district was once called Calatria, e.g., in Ailred of Rievaulx, c. 1145; in Ir. Annals, Calathros, said to be Ir. *calath ros*, 'hard wood'; and this name is often thought the same as Callander. Early forms do not encourage this. They look like G. *caill an tir*, 'wood on the land.' This sounds awkward; so perh. *cailleanach tir*, 'district, land full of reeds or husks of grain,' G. *caillean*. However, M'Bain derives both this and CALDER fr. root *cal*, 'sound, call.'

CALLERNISH (W. of Lewis). The same 'as the Icel. 'Kjalar-ness,' 'keel cape'; *cf.* CALAVA.

CALLIGRAY (Harris). Prob. G. *coill na greaich*, 'wood on the high flat.' *Cf.* AUCHENGRAY.

CALLY, Bridge of (Blairgowrie). G. *cailleach*, a nun. *Cf.* Benchallie, not far off.

CÁLROSSIE (Fearn). G. *calbh rosan*, 'bare, bald little promontory.'

CALTON (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Prob. G. *calltuinn*, or *calldainn*, 'a hazel or hazel-copse.'

- CALVINE (Blair Athole). *G. coille mhine* (fr. *min*), 'smooth woods.'
- CAMBO (Crail). 1327, -bov. *G. cam*, 'crooked,' and? *bogh*, 'a bend.' *Cf.* Cambo, Northumbld., 1298, Cambhou, Camou.
- CAMBUS (Stirling). Adamnan mentions an Ait-Chambus near Adnamurchan. *G.* and *Ir. camus*, 'a bay, creek, crook.' For intrusion of *b*, *cf.* CAMERON, CROMARTY, and CUMBERNAULD. Also *cf.* OLD CAMBUS.
- CAMBUSBARRON (Stirling). 1215, -barroun; *c.* 1270, -run. 'Bend at the little height,' *G. barran*; possibly *camus-barr-abhuinn* (pron. *ðwn*), 'bend at the height over the river.' Cambusdrenny (*G. draighneach*, 'thorns') refers to the same crook of the Forth.
- CAMBUSCURRY BAY (Tain). *Sic* 1487. 'Bay of the glen'; *G. coire. Cf.* CURRIE.
- CAMBUSDOON (Ayr). 'Bend of the R. DOON.'
- CAMBUSKENNETH (Stirling). *Sic* 1147; *a.* 1150, Cambuskinel; 1296, Cambusshenel. 'Bend of Kenneth' or Canice, in *Adamnan*, Cainnachus, friend of Columba, and patron of *Kilkenney*.
- CAMBUSLANG (Glasgow). 1344, Camyslang. 'Creek of the boat or ship,' *G. long*, confused with *Sc.* and *O.E. lang*, 'long.' Also *cf.* LONGFORGAN.
- CAMBUSMORE (The Mound). 'Big bay' (Loch Fleet); *G. camus mòr*.
- CAMBUSNETHAN (Lanarksh.). *a.* 1153, Kambusnaythan; *c.* 1200, Neithan. 'Bend of Nechtan'; in *Bede* 'Naiton,' perh. he who was king of the Picts *c.* 700. *Cf.* NENTHORN.
- CAMBUS O' MAY (Aberdeensh.). *G. camus a maigh*, 'crook in the plain.' *Cf.* May, in Mochrum parish, and ROTHIMAY.
- CAMELON (Falkirk, and Balmaghie, Galloway). [977, *Hist. Britonum*, 'Gueith (*i.e.* the battle of) Camlann in qua Aruthur et Medrant corruere.' This Camlann, *W. cam llan*, 'crooked enclosure,' must have been in S. Britain.] Originally CARMUTRS; 1526 *Boece*, erroneously,

Camelodunum; hence, 1535, *Stewart*, Camelidone; 1536, *Bellenden*, Camelon; 1777, *Nimmo*, New Camelon. Local pron. *Kaimlon*, as if *G. cam lon*, 'crooked marsh,' referring to a spur of the Mungall Bog. *Cf.* Camling, Carsphairn; Cameline, Ireland; and Lincom, New Luce.

CAMERON (Fife and Stirling). Stirl. C., *a.* 1200, Cambroun. Fife C., *c.* 1320, Cambron. (1467, Gilla Camsroin; 1594, 'clan chamron.') There is also early mention of a Kambroun, near Craigmillar. Generally said to be *G. cam sron*, 'crooked nose'; in which collocation Gaels make the *s* mute. For intrusion of *b*, *cf.* CAMBUS and Cambo; also *cf.* Campbell. But Wh. Stokes says, prob. 'crooked hill.' For *G. brun*, see BREADALBANE.

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow). Prob. *G. camadh làthaich*, lit. 'crook or bending of the puddle' or swampy place. A zigzag burn used to flow here. If the name were fr. the adj. *cam*, 'crooked,' the accent would be on the first syllable.

CAMPBELTOWN (Kintyre and Fort George). Kint. C., named *c.* 1598, fr. Duke of Argyle, head of the Clan Campbell. Crom. C., named in 1623 after John D. Campbell of Calder. Campbell occurs in chron. as *De bello campo* = Norm. Beauchamp or 'Fairfield'; and as early as *Sim. Durham*, ann. 1121, we find 'Gulielmus de Campellis, Catalawensis episcopus.' Earliest Sc. mention of the name is of a 'Gillespie Cambell,' 1263; which looks like *G. cam beul*, 'crooked mouth,' or *cambel*, 'wry-mouthed.' *Cf.* CAMERON.

CAMPERDOWN (Dundee). Called after the scene of Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch in N. Holland, 1797.

CAMPFIELD (Banchory and Falkirk). Former prob., latter certainly, a field of battle (1298 and 1746).

CAMPSIE (Glasgow and near Glenalmond) and **CAMPSIE FELS**. Glas. C., 1208, Kamsi; *a.* 1300, Camsy; 1522, Campsy (through fancied connection with *camp*). *G. cam sith*, 'crooked hill' or hill range. Fell is O.N. *fjall*, Dan. *fjeld*, 'mountain, hill.' Also near Londonderry.

CAMPTOWN (Jedburgh). *Cf.* Chester.

- CAMSTRADDAN (L. Lomond). 'Crooked lanes'; G. *sraiddan*, pl. of *sraid*.
- CAMUSNAGAU (Fort William). 'Creek or bend of the stranger'; G. *gall*. Here we get the mod. G. spelling of CAMBUS.
- CAMUSTOWN (Forfarshire). A curious hybrid (see above).
- CANISBAY (John o' Groat's House). c. 1240, Cananesbi; 1274, Cranesby; 1455, Cannasby. A 'crane' in Icel. is *trani*, Dan. *trane*; so 1274 is prob. a mistake. Pont's map, c. 1610, gives Conansbay, which Dr Jos. Anderson thinks shows the name is fr. an early Celtic chief, *Conan*; but the earliest form makes it most likely = 'canon's place.' *Canon* is found c. 1205 in Layamon as a name for a clergyman. *Bay* is the northern form of the Dan. and O.E. *by* or *bi*, a village. See p. lxxii, and cf. DUNCANSBAY.
- CANISP BEN (Assynt). ? N. *kenna ups*, 'well-known house-roof,' fr. its shape.
- CANNA (Arisaig). 1549, Kannay. Prob. 'island like a can or pot'; O.N. and Sw. *kanna*, O.E. *canne*, G. *cunna*, a can, + a or *ay* or *ey*, N. for 'island.' Cf. Canna Mill, Wooler.
- CANNY, R. (Banchory, Kincardine). Perh. fr. St Kenneth (see CAMBUSKENNETH); G. *cannach* is sweet-willow, myrtle.
- CANONBIE (Dumfries). 1290, Canenby and Canneby. 'Canon's town' = CANISBAY; O.E. *canonic*, M.E. *canon* or *-un*. An Austin priory founded here in 1165.
- CANTY BAY (North Berwick). Prob. G. *ceann-tighe*, 'head of the house, i.e., chieftain.' G. *cann-thigh* is a strawberry.
- CAPPLEGILL (Moffat). 'Chapel glen'; N. *kapilla-gil* (see AUCHINGILL). Shows how far inland Scandinavian influence went.
- CAPUTH (Dunkeld). Pron. Kaypüt; 'full of heights like shoe-lasts,' fr. G. *ceap*, a last, as in Edinkyp, Loch Earn; so Rev. J. M'Lean. Cf. Caputhall, Bathgate.
- CARBERY (Inveresk). Said to be fr. *Cairbre*, son of Niall of the nine hostages; common in Ireland. Quite possibly a tautology fr. W. *caer*, a fort, + Eng. *burgh*, *bury*; see TURNBERRY, and cf. BERRIEDALE.

- CARBETH (Killearn). Perh. 'fort among the birches'; G. *cathair* (pron. carr or cahur) *beath*; also cf. CAIRN-BEDDIE.
- CARBOST (Skye). Prob. N. *kjárr*, 'copse,' and *bost*, short form of *bolstaðr*, place (see p. lxxii). Cf. Shawbost, Skeabost.
- CARBROOK (Plean). 1497, -brok. No 'brook' here; so prob. G. *cathair broc*, 'fort of the badgers.' Three in England.
- CARDENDEN (Dunfermline). Prob. G. *car dùn*, 'twisting, undulating hill,' + *den*, O.E. *denu*, a dell, 'dean,' or 'dene,' often found in place-names.
- CARDONALD (Paisley). 'Donald's fort'; W. *caer*.
- CARDORCAN (Newton Stewart). *Old*, Garrowdorkan. Here *car-*, as in several cases, is fr. G. *ceathramhadh* (pron. carrou), 'a land-quarter,' fr. *ceithir*, four, cf. Kerrow, Kingussie; second syllable prob. a man's name (cf. Dorking); perh. fr. G. and Ir. *torc*, a boar; cf. Edendurk, Tyrone.
- CARDOWAN (Lanark). W. *caer*, 'fort,' or G. *càrr dubhgain*, 'rock at the deep part of the stream,' fr. *dubh*, black. Cf. PARDOVAN.
- CARDRONA (Peebles). *Sic* 1534; c. 1500, Cardronow; 1530, -ono. 'Fort on the ridge' (G. *dronnag*), or, as the *o* is long, fr. G. *drothanach*, 'breezy,' *th* mute. Old British fort here.
- CÁRDROSS (Helensburgh). 1208-33, Cardinros, Cadinros; 1401, Cardrose. Perh. W. *cerddin ros*, 'rowan-tree moor.'
- CARESTON (Brechin). *Old*, Keraldiston; 1529, Caraldstoun; 1643, Carralstoun. 'Dwelling of *Keraldus*,' 'judex' or 'dempster' of Angus, 1227.
- CARFIN (Lanarksh.). G. *càrr fionn*, 'white or glistening rock.'
- CARGILL (Perthsh.). c. 1180, Kergill; 1296, Carghill. G. *càrr gill* (gen. of *geall*), 'rock of the pledge,' or 'wager,' or 'love,' or fr. *geal*, *gile*, white.
- CARINISH (Lochmaddy). N. *Kari-ness*, *Kari* being a Norse personal name; cf. Carness, near Kirkwall, and CARBOST.

CA(E)RLANRIG (Hawick). See below, and DRUMLANRIG.

CA(E)RLAVEROCK (Dumfries). *Sic* 1299. W. *caer*, a fort; *laverock* is Sc. for a lark; O.E. *lāwerce*, or *-ferce*. Some think fr. Lywarch-Ogg (or 'the little'), son of Lywarch Hen, lord in Nithsdale, c. 600. Possibly fr. G. *leamh-reach*, 'elm-wood.'

CARLETON (3 in Galloway, Colmonell). A 13th cny. charter is said to have *Karlaton*, which, like the Eng. Carletons, must be O.E. *ceorla tūn*, 'churls', serfs' dwelling.' But for most of the Sc. places the old form Cairiltoun occurs (*Whithorn Priory Rentals*). This shows the origin to be 'Ton of the Cairils,' who came fr. Antrim to Carrick, it is said, in 1095. They are still represented in Galloway by the M'Kerlies. Cf. Minnie Carlie (fr. G. *moine*, a moss) on Carleton Fell.

CARLONAN LINN (Inveraray). Perh. G. *càrr lonain*, 'rock of prattling, foolish talk,' and G. *linne*, 'a pool.'

CARLOPS (Penicuik). c. 1425, *Wyntoun*, Karlynlippis. 'Carline's loup,' 'old woman's leap,' fr. northern M.E. and O.N. *kerling*, 'old woman'; fem. of Karl, assimilated with *carl*, Sc. for churl; -ing in Sc. is usually -in' (cf. waddin' = wedding, &c.), + *loup*, Sc. for a leap, O.N. *hlaup* (cf. O.E. *hleápan*, past tense *hleóp*, Icel. *hlaupa*, to leap). Carlops Hill, Dean, and Burn, ancient names; village only founded in 1784. Cf. Carlinwark, old name of Castle Douglas.

CARLOWAY (Lewis). 1716, Carlvay. N. *Karla-vag-r*, 'Karl's bay,' or simply, 'men's bay.' Cf. STORNOWAY.

CARLOWRIE (Kirkliston). G. *càrr labhairadh* (pron. lowra), 'rock of the echo,' lit. 'of speaking.' Cf. Craiglowrie, Galloway.

CARLUKE (Lanarksh.). c. 1320, Carneluke; 1567, Carlouk. ? 'Cairn of St Luke.' Its old name was Eglismalescoch (cf. LESMAHAGOW, near by), i.e., 'Church of ?' The *ma* is prob. the endearing prefix, and -och the dimin. (see p. cv); so *Lesc* may be the name here corrupted into Luke.

CARMICHAEL (Lanark). c. 1180, Kermichael; c. 1250, Karemigel. W. *caer* (Armor. *caer*, *ker*) *Michael*, 'Michael's fort.'

- CARMÚIRS (Falkirk). 1458, Duae Carmuris; 1632, Wester and Easter Carmure. Prob. G. *cathair*, W. *caer*, 'a fort'—there was one here in Roman days; and *muir* O.E., Icel. and Dan. *mór*, 'a moor, heath, or marsh,' a word early adopted into G. However, DALMUIR is fr. G. *mòr*, 'big.'
- CARMUNNOCK (Glasgow). c. 1177, Cormannoc. Prob. G. *coire manaich*, 'glen or corrie of the monk.'
- CARMYLE (Lanarksh.) and CARMYLIE (Forfar). Lanarksh. C., c. 1240, Kermill; 1510, Cermyle. G. *càrr maol*, 'bare, rounded rock.' Cf. *Myl*, spelling of MULL in the sagas. Of course -mill may be the gen. of G. *meall*, a hill; the Car- will then mean 'fort'; thus, 'fort on the hill.'
- CARNBEE (Anstruther). c. 1450, Carnbe; 1457, Carnebene. Looks like G. *càrr na bein*, 'rock of the hide' or wild beast's skin.
- CARNBO (Kinross). Sic c. 1210. 'Rock or mound of the cattle'; G. *bo*.
- CARN DEARG, LEAC, &c. (Inverness-sh.). G = 'red cairn or mound,' 'cairn of the flag or tombstone,' &c.
- CARNEGIE (Carmyle). c. 1350, Carinnegi. 'Fort at the gap'; G. *eag*, *eige*, 'a gap, nick or hack.'
- CARNETHY (Pentland Hills). W. *caer Nechtan*, 'King Nechtan's fort' or 'rock'; see CAMBUSNETHAN; though Rhys says W. *carneiddi*, 'cairns.'
- CARNOCK (Dunfermline, Airth, and Ross-sh.). St N. C., 1185 *Jocelyn*, Kernach. Dunf. C., 1215, Carnock; 1250, Kernoch. Airth C., 1449, Crannok; 1468, Kernok. G. *càrneach*, 'a rocky place, a quarry'; G. *crannag* is 'a pulpit.'
- CARNOUSTIE (Arbroath). Perh. G. *cathair*, *càrr*, or *carn na fheusta*, 'Fort, rock, or cairn of the feast'; *fh* lost by aspiration.
- CARNTYNE (Glasgow). ? c. 1200, Prenteineth. Doubtful. Cf. PREMAY and TYNE. It seems Brythonic.
- CARNWATH (Lanarksh.). c. 1165, Charnewid; 1174, Karnewic; 1186, Carnewith; ? c. 1200, Karnebuth. W. *carn gwydd* (pron. with), 'cairn, mound among the shrubs or

woods'; cf. Icel. *vith-r*, O.Dan. *wede*, Dan. *ved*, a wood, a tree.

CAROEY (Skye). G. *càrr ruadh*, 'red rock.' Cf. Rob Roy.

CARPOW (Abernethy). Prob. the ancient Cairfull, which is W. *caer pwll*, 'rock or fort at the pool.' Cf. POWBURN.

CARRADALE (Kintyre and Skye). C. in Kintyre, like the neighbouring GLEN RISDALE, might mean 'copsewood-valley,' N. *kjarr*, copse, brushwood. Only there is a R. Carra, and river names are rarely N.; so perh. cognate with Ir. and G. *carrraig* or *carr*, 'a rock, a cliff.'

CARRBRIDGE (Aviemore). G. *carr*, 'a pillar, stone, or rock.'

CARRICK (Ayrsh. and Lochgoilhead). Ayrsh. C., *Taliessin*, Carrawg; c. 1200, Karic; 1286, Carryke. G. and Ir. *carrraig*, 'a sea-cliff or rock.' Compounds very common in Ireland and in Galloway, where, e.g., we have Carrick-aboys, -cow, -glassen, &c.

CÁRRIDEN (Bo'ness). c. 560, *Gildas*, Cair Eden, and prob. in *Brit. Triads*, Caer Eiddyn; 1250, Karedin. W. *caer*, G. *cathair*, 'fort on the slope or hillside'; O.W. *eiddyn*. Cf. G. *aodann*, front, face; and Dunedin, or EDINBURGH.

CARRINGTON (Edinburgh). 1296, Keryngton. Prob. from some man; ? 'the descendants of Kerr or Carr.'

CARRON (Falkirk, Elgin, W. Ross-sh.). Falk. C., prob. O.E. *Chron.*, ann. 710, Caere; c. 1200, Karun; 1208, Caroun. Ross-sh. C., prob. seen in tribes, Carnones and Cerones, mentioned by Ptolemy, c. 120, in this region. Either G. *car abhuinn* (pron. òwn), 'bending, winding river,' fr. *car*, 'a turn or winding'; or perh. fr. same root as *carranuich*, 'to separate or stir up.' But the Ir. Carrons are corruption of Ir. and G. *càrn*, cairn, rock.

CARRONFLATS and CARRONSHORE (Falkirk). 1552, Carroun-flat. Latter founded c. 1750. The Carron is a tidal river even above this.

CARR ROCKS (Crail and Berwick-on-Tweed). Tautology; G. *càrr*, W. *caer*, Armor. *ker*, *cear*, also O.E. (in *Lindisfarne Gosp.*, c. 950) *carr*, 'a rock' (cf. Ir. *carrraig*, sea-cliff, rock). *Car-* is in some Ir. place-names, Carlow,

&c., though not in the Irish dictionaries. *Carr* is perh. cognate with *scaur*.

CAR(R)UBER (Linlithgow, also farm in Fife). 'Fort by the marsh,' O.G. *abar*. 'William of Caribris' was Bailie of Edinburgh in 1454.

CARRUTHERS (Ecclefechan) and CARUTHERSTONE (Lockerbie). c. 1350, *Caer Ruther*, 'fort of R.,' an old Celt. The final syllable is O.E. *tun, tune*, village. Cf. *Karruderes*, ? Berwicksh., Raine's, *N. Durham*, append. 39.

CARSEBRECK (Auchterarder) and CARSETHORN (Kirkcudbright). See CARSE; G. *breac* is 'speckled, mottled.'

CARSE OF ARDERSIER (Cromarty), OF THE FORTH, OF GOWRIE (Forfar), OF STROWAN, also FRIAR'S CARSE (Dumfries). Dr Murray's earliest quotation is fr. Barbour, 1375, 'kerss'; but in charter of Wm. Lion, c. 1200, we find 'Filio Walteri Falconer in lie Carse de Gowrie,' and in oath of fealty to Edward I., 1296, 'Johan Strivelyn de Cars' (= C. of Forth). In Sc. still called *kerss*, as in KERSE, Grangemouth. It means 'low, alluvial land along a river.' Root doubtful; prob. O.N. *carr*, Dan. *kaer*, also W. *cors*, pool, marsh, fen-land, Icel. *kjarr*, copse-wood; common in M.E. as *carr*. Cf. Hungry Kerse, Br. of Allan, and Kersie (1195, Carsyn), S. Alloa.

CARSHOGLE (Hill, Thornhill). Possibly by common transposition of *r*, G. *crasg* (or *crosg*) *oglaich*, 'pass or crossing of the soldier'; lit. a youth. Cf. ARNGASK, and Carsegour, *old Caskygour*, Kinross. More prob. *cathair seagail*, 'fort among the rye.'

CARSKEY (Kintyre). G. *cathair sgeaig*, 'fort among the hawthorns.'

CARSPHAIRN (Kirkcudbright). 'CARSE with the alders'; G. *fearna*.

CARSTAIRS (Lanarksh.). 1170, *Casteltarres*; c. 1250, *Castrotharis*; 1510, *Carstaris*; 1536, *Castarris*; 1540, *Castalstaris*. O.E. *castel* (or G. *caisteal*) *Terras*, 'T.'s castle or fort'; but see CASTLEBAY. *Terras* is still a Sc. surname; and cf. 'Tarrisholme,' 1376, in Liddesdale.

CART, R. (Renfrewsh.). The Black and White Cart join to form the R. Cart; G. *caraid*, 'a pair.' The Water of Kilmarnock is also called Carth, for it, too, forms a pair of streams. Cf. Cartmel, Lancashire. M'Bain connects with W. *carth*, 'scouring.'

CARTER FELL and HAUGH (Cheviots). *Sic a.* 1540. G. *car tir*, 'twisting, undulating land.'

CARTLAND CRAGS (Lanark).

CARTSDYKE (Greenock).

CARWHINELOW, R. (S. Dumfriessh.). Prob. W. *caer Gwen-dolew*, 'fort of G.,' leader in the Battle of Ardderyd, 573.

CASHEL DHU (Sutherland). G. and Ir. *caiseal*, 'circular stone fort,' + G. *dubh*, 'black, dark.' Fifty 'Cashels' in Ireland; cognate with L. *castellum*.

CASKARDY. Prob. G. *gasc àirde*, 'nook, hollow by the height.' Cf. GASK. Others derive fr. *casg*, 'a stopping, a limit.'

CASKIEBEN (Aberdeen). Prob. G. *gasc-a-beinn*, 'nook between the hills.' Cf. above, and 'Kaskybaran' (= *na bearna*), Fife, 'opening between high lands.'

CASSILIS (Maybole). Prob. G. and Ir. *caiseal*, 'a wall, a castle,' with the Eng. pl. *s*.

CASTLEBAY (Uist). In dealing with some names containing *castle*, it needs to be remembered O.E. *castel* originally was = L. *castellum*, the Vulgate N.T.'s translation of Gr. *κώμη*, 'village' or 'ton'; only through Norman influence did it come to mean 'a fortress.' Cf. Freeman, *Nor. Conq.*, ii. app. S.

CASTLE CAMPBELL (Dollar). Formerly 'Castell Gloume' (? = G. *goch leum*, mad leap). Name changed in 1489, after its owner, first Earl of Argyle.

CASTLECARY (Falkirk.) *Sic* 1450, but c. 1200, *Castelcarris* (*Lennox Charters*). Prob. a tautology fr. W. *caer*, 'fort.' Old Roman fort here.

CASTLE CAVAN (Perthsh.). Old G. *cabhan*, a field, Ir. *cabhan*, a hollow, 'hollow place.' Common in Irish names, but not cognate with *cabin*.

- CASTLE DOUGLAS. Modern. Sir Wm. Douglas, who built largely here, changed the name fr. Carlinwark. *Cf.* Castle Kennedy (Stranraer).
- CASTLEMMILK (Dumfries and Glasgow). Dumfries C., 1189, Kastelmilc. Glas. C., 1387, Castel mylke. See ABER-MMILK and CASTLEBBAY.
- CASTLE STALKER (Appin). On Island Stalker, *sic* 1501 (*G. Eilein-an-stalcaire*, 'falconer's isle'), fr. O.E. *staelcan*, Dan. *stalke*, to go warily, stalk. Said to have been built for James IV.'s hunting expeditions.
- CASTLE SWEN (Knapdale). In old Ir. MS. *Dun Suibhne* (pron. Sween). S. was Abbot of Iona, 766. Dr MacIaughlan says fr. *Sweyn*, a chief who died in 1034.
- CASTLETON or -TOWN (Roxburgh, Braemar, Thurso). Roxburgh C., 1220, Caseltoun. Eight in England. *Cf.* pp. lxxxii-lxxxiii.
- CASTRÁMONT (Girthon). See p. xci.
- CAT (Hill of Forfar). G. *cat*, 'a cat,' or *cath*, 'a battle.'
- CATACOL (L. Ranza). 1433, Catagill. Dr Cameron says *cata* means 'a small ship,' and *gill* is O.N. *gil*, 'ravine.' *Cf.* AUCHINGILL, and for interchange of *c* and *g*, *cf.* AUCHNAGATT.
- CCATHARINE's, St (L. Fyne). Modern.
- CCATHCART (Glasgow). 1158, Kerkert; c. 1170, Ket- or Katkert; c. 1375, Catkert. 'Battle (G. *cath*) on the R. CART.' On *Ker*-, *cf.* CAERDON.
- CCAT(H)KIN BBRAES (Glasgow). G. *cath cinn*, 'battle height or head'; and *cf.* BBRAES.
- CCATHLAW (Torphichen). Hybrid; G. *cath*, 'battle,' + *law* O.E. *hláew*, a 'cairn,' Sc. 'for hill.'
- CCATRAIL, or PICTS' WORK DITCH (said to run from Peel Fell to Mossilee, near junction of Tweed and Gala). Dr J. A. H. Murray, a Border man himself, informs me that this is an invented name for an invented rampart. It is first described in Gordon's *Itinerar. Septentrion*, 1726; but this is improved upon by the imagination of Chalmers (*Caledonia*, 1807). Some think it is referred to in a *a.* 1304 charter, as 'the fosse of the Galwegians.'

- CÁTRINE (Mauchline). Perh. 'battle at the point or division of the land'; G. *rinn*. Or, as accent is on Cat-, perh. corruption of G. *caitean*, 'a rough, shaggy surface.' Also cf. KATRINE.
- CA(T)ERLINE (Bervie). *Old*, Katerlyn. Prob. G. *cathar*, 'soft, boggy ground,' and *linne*, 'a pool.'
- CAULDCOTS (Arbroath). 'Cold huts'; O.E. *cot*, *cott*, a chamber, hut, Icel. *kot* (cf. *dovecot*, and see CALDWELL). Cf. Calcots, Elgin.
- CAULRIG (Inverness). Prob. 'cold (Sc. *caul*' or *cauld*) rig or ridge.' See p. lxx.
- CAUSEWAYBANK (Chirnside), -END (Manuel), and -HEAD (Stirling). Fr. Eng. *causey* + *way*, M.E. *caucé*, O.N. Fr. *caucie*, late L. *calceata*, 'a beaten, trodden way,' fr. *calx*, the heel. At Stir. C. stood the Spittal, to which a causeway ran fr. Stirling Bridge, c. 1220, La chausee; *Stlg. Burgh Sasines*, Lang Calsay.
- CAVAY (Orkney). Not, as some say, 'cheese isle,' but prob. *Kalf-ey*. Cf. CALF, CALVA.
- CAVERS and CAVERTON (Roxburgh). 1291, Kauirs; c. 1310, Cauers. Prob. fr. a man's name. Cf. Caversham, Reading.
- CAWDOR (Nairn). Now pron. Kāhdor; c. 1280, Kaledor; 1501, Caldor, = CALDER.
- CEANNACROE (Inverness). 'Peak or head of the hill.' G. *ceann* in names is usually Ken-, Kin-. Croe is the G. and Ir. *croagh*, *cruach*, a stack-like hill, of which CRUACHAN is the diminutive. Cf. Croaghpatrick, &c.
- CEANN A MHAIM (Inverness). 'Head or point of the rounded hill'; G. *màn*, gen. *mhàim*, prob. cognate with L. *mamma*, a breast. The *n* of the article is merged in the *ceann*.
- CELLARDYKE (Anstruther). 1600, 'The Silverdyk,' in Sc. 'Sillerdyke.' Dyke is O.E. *dīc*, ditch, or bank of earth thrown up from the *ditch*, which is a softened form of the same word. Cf. Sillerford, Strathbogie.
- CERES (Cupar). 1279, Sireis; 1517, Siras, which is almost the modern pron. G. *siar*, 'west,' or *saor* (pron. seer),

‘carpenter’ (*cf.* Balsier, Sorbie), with Eng. plural. *Siris* is G. and Ir. for a cherry. Bishop Forbes thinks, perh. fr. St Ciricius or ST CYRUS; *cf.* EGLISGRIG.

CESNOCK R. (Mauchline). 1625, Cesnok. Perh. G. *seasganach*, ‘marshy.’ There is a Cessford Burn near Morebattle, 1596 Cesfurde, which must be fr. Eng. *cess*, ‘a peat bog,’ of unknown etymology, and for which Dr Murray’s earliest quotation is 1636.

CHALLOCH (Girvan and Newton Stewart). G. *teallach*, ‘a hearth, forge.’ Initial *t* in G. often = *ch*. *Cf.* CHIPPERDINGAN.

CHALMAN ISLAND (Iona). Prob = *Colman*, name of about sixty Irish saints.

CHANCE INN (Arbroath).

CHANNELKIRK (Lauder). First *a.* 1200. *Lib. de Ortu Cuthbti*, Childeschirche, and then said to have been built in honour of St Cuthbert, who was in that region when a child, O.E. *cild*, ‘a child, especially of gentle birth.’ The mod. form comes through the common spelling, 1160–1300 (*Dryburgh Chart.*), Childenechirche, Childinchirch, which either gives an irregular gen. plur. of *cild* or the rare adj. *childene*, ‘pertaining to children’; 1535, Chyndylkirk; 1620, Chingelkirk; 1634, Cheinilkirk; 1834 (given as still the local pron.) Ginglekirk. It is a curious corruption. *Channel* in mod. Sc. means ‘gravel.’

CHANONRY (Fortrose). 1503, ‘The Canonly of Ross’; 1570, Channonrie. ‘The *ric*, O.E. *rice*, or jurisdiction of the canon’ (see CANONBIE). The word *canonly* does not seem to occur till 1482. The G. name of Fortrose is *A’chanonach*, ‘the canonry.’

CHAPEL (two in Fife, and four others). Common, too, in England. Chapel (late L. *cappella*, fr. *cappa*, cape, cope; see Dr Murray’s Dicty.) is so spelt in Eng. *c.* 1275.

CHAPELHALL (Airdrie and Annan), -HOPE (St Mary’s L.; see HOBKIRK), -KNOWE (Hawick; *knowe*, see p. lxxxvi), -TON (Hamilton), -TOUN (Ballindalloch).

CHAPPELERNE (Carmichael). 'Chapel-house'; O.E. *erne*, 'house, cot.' Cf. WHITHORN and Blackerne, Kirkcudbrt.

CHARLESTON (Dunfermline). Also near St Austell.

CHARTERSHALL (Bannockburn). c. 1610, Chartreushall. So prob. not fr. the family of *Charteris* (*i* mute), but some 'Charterhouse' or house for Carthusian monks.

CHERRYBANK (Perth). Cherry, c. 1350, *cheri*, is in O.E. *ciris*, G. *kirsche*.

CHESTERS, The (Hawick and Bolton, Haddington), CHESTER KNOWES (Chirnside), CHESTER LEES (Tweedsmuir, and CHESTER RIG and HILL (Traquair). L. *castra*, camp, *castrum*, 'fort' (cf. Chester, and the many -chesters in England). Remains of circular or oval hill-forts found at all, or nearly all, the places cited. The Romans certainly were in Peeblesshire, but it is doubtful whether these are Roman or British. Professor Veitch thinks they mark the Cymri or Brythons' final but unsuccessful stands against Pict, Scot, and Saxon, their last retreats.

CHEVIOT HILLS. c. 1250, Montes chiueti; a. 1300, Mons chiuioth; 1596, Cheuott. Prob. G. *c(h)iabach*, 'bushy,' fr. *ciabh*, hair, which would yield both Chevy and Cheviot. For -*ach* becoming -*iot* cf. ELLIOT. Cf. too Chevington, Northumbld.

CHICKEN HEAD (Stornoway). Translation of G. name, *rudha na chirce*. But *circe* is really a G. mistake for *kirke*, the name having been originally half N., indicating the spot where a church was built. See KIRKABY.

CHIPPERDINGAN WELL (Wigtown). G. *tiobar Dingan*, 'well of St Ninian.' See p. cii, and cf. CHALLOCH and TIPPERLINN.

CHIRNSIDE (Berwicksh.). Local pron. Chirsit. Sic 1250; but c. 1098, Cirnside (this early spelling supplies a lack in Dr Murray's Dicty.). 'Hillside like a churn'; O.E. *cyrin*, M.E. *chyrne*, Sc. *kirn*.

CHISHOLM (Roxburgh). 1254, Cheseholme. 'The Chisholm,' G. *an Siosalach*, is a branch fr. the Norm. Sysilts or -Cecils, early settled in Roxburgh. The name is thus 'Cecil's home.' See HOLM.

CHONZIE, Ben (S. Perthsh.). Prob. = *Choinneach*, G. gen. of 'St Kenneth,' not so prob. fr. *chon*, gen. of G. *cu*, 'a dog.' Cf. Carchonzie Woods, Callander, while L. Con is not far away. The *z* is the old Sc. *y*.

CHRYSTON (Glasgow). Pron. as 'Christ' is; so just 'Christ's village.' Cf. Christon, near Exeter, and Christskirk, old name of Strath, Skye.

CIR MHOR (Corrie). G. 'great comb or crest.'

CLACHAIG (Dunoon and Arran). Inflected form of G. *clachag*, Ir. *clachag*, 'a stony place,' fr. *clach* or *clach*, a stone.

CLACHAN (Tayinloan), also CLACHAN OF ABERFOYLE, &c. Perh. twenty, 'clachans' in Scotland; G. for 'village'; often also for 'church.' Same root as above.

CLACHAN EASY (Wigtown). 'Village of Jesus'; G. *Iosa*. Cf. CHRYSTON.

CLACHDHIAN (Ben Machdui). 'Stone of shelter'; G. *dion*.

CLACHNACUDDAN (stone at a street corner, Inverness). G. *clach nan cudainn*, 'stone for the tubs'; cf. CULLICUDDEN.

CLACHNAHARRY (Inverness). G. *clach na h'aire*, 'stone of watching,' which it actually was. But Clach-charra, Onich, is 'stone of strife, quarrel, trouble,' G. *carraid*, where two sons of Cummin of Inverlochie were said to have been slain; and Knockenharrie, Galloway, is 'little rough hill,' fr. G. *carrach*, rough, lit. mangy.

CLACKMANNAN. Sic 1221, but 1147, Clacmanant; c. 1585, Clacmana. 'Stone of Manan,' prob. same as the Manannan MacLir of Ir. legend, who gave his name to the Isle of Man. The huge stone now in the middle of the village is prob. of glacial origin. The district, called in G. *Manann*, in W. *Manaw*, stretched fr. Clackmannan over the Forth through Stirlingshire to SLAMANNAN MOOR and east to R. Avon.

CLADICH (Inveraray). G. *cladaich*, 'the shore.' Cf. BRUAN.

CLAIGINN, common as a hill name in both Scotland and Ireland, G. *claigionn*, Ir. *claigeann*, 'a skull,' and hence 'a round, dry hill.'

CLA(I)RDON HILL (Thurso). G. *clàr dùn*, 'smooth, bare, bald hill.'

CLARENCEFIELD (Annan).

CLARKSTON (Airdrie); *cf.* 1173, 'Clerkynton,' Midlothian.

CLASHBREAC (Morvern). 1496, Clashbrake. 'Spotted, speckled hollow'; G. *clais breac*. G. and Ir. *clais*, 'a ditch, trench, furrow, hollow in a hill,' is common as Clash- in names in Galloway and Ireland. *Cf.* Clashmore, Assynt.

CLASHMACH HILL (Huntly). 'Hollow of the battle field,' a secondary meaning of G. *magh*, 'a plain.' Tradition points to three battles here.

CLASHNEACH, Nick of (Minigaff). A tautology; G. *clais n'ech*, 'trench or furrow of the horse.'

CLATT (Aberdeen). *a.* 1500, Clat. = CLETT.

CLAVERHOUSE (Dundee). O.E. *clafre*, *clæfre*, 'clover,' spelt *claver* in both Eng. and Scots fr. 14th to 17th cnies; (*cf.* Claverdon, -ing, and -ley, England).

CLAY OF ALLAN (farm, Fearn). *Clay*, prob. as in Clayshant, Galloway, = G. *clach seant* (fr. L. *sanctus*), 'holy stone.' *Cf.* Cambus o' May, and see ALLAN.

CLEGHORN (Lanark and Cairnie). Cair. C. *old*, Clegern. O.E. *clæg erne*, 'clay house,' *cf.* Dan. *kleg*, 'clay.' *Cf.* DREGHORN and WHITHORN.

CLEISH (Kinross). 1231, Kles; *c.* 1280, Cleth. G. and Ir. *clais*, 'a ditch, furrow.' In the same district is Clashlochie (G. *locha*), 'ducks' ditch'; the name has nothing to do with Loch Leven, on which the place stands.

CLELLAND (Motherwell). Prob. 'clay land,' fr. O.E. *clæg*, M.E. *clay*, *clei*, 'clay.'

CLEPINGTON (Dundee). Prob. 'Clephane's village.' *Cf.* Clephantown, Nairn.

CLETT, The (Thurso). 1329, in S. Ronaldsay, Klaet. G. *cléit*, 'a rocky pillar.'

CLIBRECK BEN (Sutherland). 1269, Clybry. G. *cliath breac*, 'spotted side or slope.'

CLIFTON (Morebattle). *a.* 800, *Hist. St Cuthbti*, Cliftun, O.E. for 'dwelling by the cliff.'

CLINTMAINS (St Boswells). Sw. and Dan. *clint*, 'brow of a hill, promontory.' Cf. Clint, Yorks., and Clent Hills, Stafford; but Clinty, Antrim, is Ir. *cluainte*, meadows. *Mains* is common Sc. term for a farm-steading, or large country house; prob. the same as manse, Low L. *mansus*, fr. L. *maneo*, *mans-um*, 'I remain.'

CLIPPENS (Kilbarchan). G. *clibein*, 'a small excrescence,' with Eng. plur. *s*.

CLOCH, The (Gourock). *Chart. Jas. VI.*, Clochstane. G. *cloch*, or *clach*, 'a stone, rock.'

CLOCHAN (Fochabers). Diminutive of above. In Ir. it means a beehive-shaped stone house.

CLOCHNABEIN or -BANE (mountain, Kincardinesh.). Prob. G. *cloch-na-ban*, 'rock of the women.' It is sometimes called 'White Stone Hill,' as if fr. G. *ban*, 'white.'

CLOCKSBRIGGS (Forfar). Without further information explanation of this corruption is impossible; but first syllable prob. G. *cloch*, 'a stone.'

CLOLA (Mintlaw, Aberdeen). Doubtful. Cf. CLOVA and CLOVULLIN.

CLONE (three in Galloway). c. 1230, Clon in Ross-sh. G. and Ir. *cluain* (pron. cloon), 'a meadow.'

CLOSEBURN (Dumfries). a. 1200, Kylosbern; 1278, Closeburn. G. *cill Osbern*, 'cell or church of St Osborne,' N. *Asenbjörn*, 'bear of the gods.'

CLOUSTA (Shetland). Perh. O.N. *klof-sta*, 'place of the cleft,' fr. *klofi*, 'cleft, rift,' and *staðr*, 'place,' see p. lxxii.

CLOVA (Forfar and Aberdeen). a. 1300, Cloueth; 1328, Cloveth. Prob. G. *cliobach*, 'rough,' rather than G. *cladh ath*, 'mound at the ford.' There was a ford at the Aberd. C. till quite recently. Cf. CLOVULLIN.

CLOVENFORDS (Galashiels).

CLOVULLIN (Ardgour). In G. *cladh-a-mhuilinn*, 'the mound of the mill.'

CLOY GLEN (Arran). Fr. the Macloys or Fullartons, who received lands here fr. Robert the Bruce. Macloy is Mac Loui, or 'son of Louis.'

- CLUDEN, R. (Dumfries). *Taliessin*, Glut vein. Perh. W. *clwyd afon* or *án*, 'warm river.' Cf. AVON, and R. Clwyd, Wales.
- CLUGSTON (Wigtown). A Cloggeston is found in 1296,¹ Perh. = Ballyclug, Ireland; Ir. *clug*, G. *clag*, 'a bell.'
- CLUNAIG (Skipness). 1511, Clynage. Dimin. of G. *cluan*, 'a meadow.' See next.
- CLUNAS (Nairn). G. and Ir. *cluain* or *cluan*, 'a meadow,' with Eng. plural.
- CLUNIE, -Y (Blairgowrie, Aberdeen, Laggan, and loch west of Fort Augustus). Blair., c. 1164, Klunen; 1291, Clony. Lag., c. 1603, Cloonye. As above; old form Cluanan occurs. Cf. Clun, Salop; also Cluniter (*cluan-a-tir*), Dunoon.
- CLUTAG (Kirkcinner, Galloway). Prob. refers to the valuation of land in 'pennylands'; G. *clitag* being the 8th of a farthing.
- CLYDE, R., *Tacitus* (c. 80 A.D.) and *Ptolemy* (c. 120), Clota; a. 700, *Adamnan*, Cloithe; c. 720, *Bede*, 'Alcluith'; O.E. *Chron.* (Worc.), ann. 924, *Stræcled* (Strathclyde); a. 1249, Clud. Doubtful. Whitley Stokes says = L. *cluere*, to wash. Not likely to be fr. G. *clith*, strength. Rhys thinks *Clota* may have been a pre-Celtic divinity, and says the name is not = Welsh R. Clwyd, which means warm. However, Domesday's spelling of R. Clwyd, 'Cloith,' is practically the same as Adamnan's spelling of Clyde. Cf. also Joyce, *Irish Names*, 2nd series, pp. 371-72.
- CLYDESDALE. 1250, *Matthew Paris*, Cludesdale.
- CLYNDER (Helensburgh). *Old*, Clyndaig. G. *cluan dearg*, 'reddish meadow.'
- CLYNE (Golspie and E. Ross-sh.). Gols. C., c. 1240, Clun. Ross C., 1375, Clyn. G. *claoín*, 'a slope.'
- CLYNELISH (Sutherland). G. *claoín-lios*, 'hill slope with the garden.' The Gael usually aspirates his *s*.
- CLYTH (Lybster). G. *cliathach*, a side, 'the slope of a hill.'

¹ See J. Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. ii., s. ann. 1296.

CNOC AINGIL (Iona, Islay, Lismore, Lochaber, Kintail, Tain).
G. *cnoc aingeal*, 'angel's hill,' not 'hill of fire.' *Cnoc*
in names is usually spelt Knock.

COALTON (Dysart). A colliery village.

COATBRIDGE, and near it COATDYKE and COATS. Corn. *coat*,
W. *coed*, 'a wood,' G. *coid*, 'brushwood, sticks.' Two
Coathams in north of England, and three Coats in
England.

COBBINSHAW (S. of Edinburgh). Prob. 'Colvin's hill.'
Shaw is properly a wood, O.E. *scaga*, but in Sc. often
applied to a hill. Cobbie Row's Castle in Weir, Ork-
ney, is corruption of Kolbein Hruga's Castle, a name
mentioned c. 1150. *Hruga* means a heap.

COCKAIRNIE (Aberdour). *a.* 1169, Kincarnathar; 1178,
Kincarnyne; form *a.* 1169 = Kincarn Nether; and there
are still Nether and Upper Cockairnie. Kincarn = G.
cinn càirn, 'at the head of the cairn or heap.' But for
the form Cockairnie, *cf.* COCKENZIE.

COCKBURNSPATH (Berwicksh.). 1128, Colbrandspath; 1461,
Coburnispeth; 1503, Cowburns pecht; and now pron.
Cóburnspath. Transposition of *r* is very common, and
l easily drops. *Cf.* POWBURN.

COCKENZIE (Prestonpans). 1590, Cowkany. Local pron.
Cockénnie. Prob. = Culkenzie, Rosskeen, 'Kenneth's
nook,' G. *cuil*. *Cf.* next and COWDENKNOWES.

COCKLÁRACHY (Drumblade). 1423, Culclerochy; 1557,
Coclarachquhy. Corruption of G. *cùl cléirich*, 'hill-back
of the cleric' or 'priest.'

COCKLEROY or -RUE (hill, Linlithgow). Looks like a mixture
or confusion of W. *coch celli* and G. *coil ruaith*, both =
'red wood.' *Ruadh* would yield both -rue and -roy.

COCKMUIR (Leadmuir). Prob. 'Red muir,' W. *coch*, red.
Cf. MUIRDRUM.

COCK OF ARRAN. *Sic* c. 1610. Its northern point. In
G. An Coileach, 'the cock.' *Cf.* Cocklaw; 1461,
Coklaw.

COCKPEN (Dalkeith). 1250, Kokpen; *a.* 1300, Cockpen.
W. *coch pen*, 'red head' or 'hill'

COIGACH (Ullapool). 1502, Cogeach (the mod. pron.); 1530, Coidgeach. Prof. Mackinnon says, G. *cuigeach*, 'a fith.' The local explanation is *coigach*, 'five fields,' there being five places there beginning with Ach- (*cf.* FIMBUSTER).

COIGNAFEARN (Inverness). G. *cùig na fhearn*, 'fifth part with the alders.' There are five farms at the head of Strathdearn, Cuignasith, &c.

COILANTOGLE (R. Teith). G. *coil an t'oglaich*, 'nook' or 'wood of the youth or soldier,' or fr. *t'seagail*, 'of the rye.' *Cf.* CARSHOGLE.

COILTON (Ayr). Fr. King Cole. See KYLE.

COIR-NAN-URUISGIN (Ben Venue). G. 'cave (*coire*, a dell or hollow) of the goblins.' It was thought to be haunted.

COLABOLL (Lairg). Prob. fr. the Norse personal name *Kol*, 'Kol's place' (N. *bol*.)

COLDBACKIE (Tongue) and COLDBACKS (Shetland). See CALDWELL and BACK. It means 'cold hill ridge.'

COLDINGHAM (Berwicksh.). Seems to be c. 120, *Ptolemy*, Colania; c. 709, *Eddi*, Coludesburg; *Bede*, same date, Coludi Urbs; c. 1098, Collingham; c. 1100, Coldingaham; c. 1180, Coldingham; a. 1500, often spelt with a G; 1639, Cauldingham; 'Home, village of Colud's descendants'; *cf.* p. lxxxv. The part of Berwicksh. near the Priory was, after the 11th cny., called 'Coldinghamshire.'

COLDSTREAM. 1290, Colde-, Caldestreme, referring to the R. Tweed.

COLDWELLS (Cruden). *Cf.* CALDWELL.

COLFIN (Port Patrick). The *cols* may often either be fr. G. *còil*, *cùil*, 'a corner, nook,' or *coill*, 'a wood'; so this will either be 'clear, white (G. *fionn*) nook' or 'wood.'

COLINSBURGH (Fife). Founded by Colin Lindsay, third Earl of Balcarres, in 1682.

COLINTON (Edinburgh). 1538, Colintoun. 'Colin's village.' There are two Collinghams in England.

- COLINTRAIVE (Kyles of Bute). G. *caol an t'snaimh*, 'strait kyle, at the swimming place' (for cattle to be driven over). Cf. ARDENTRYVE. Liquids *n* and *r* often interchange, and *mh* is = *v*.
- COLL (island, and in Lewis). *Sic* 1449; *c.* 1590, Collow. G., Ir., and W. *coll*, 'a hazel.'
- COLLACE (Perth). 1250, Kulas; 1403, Cullace. Prob. G. *chil eas*, 'nook of the waterfall.' The village is on a slope, down which tumbled a rocky burn.
- COLLESSIE (Newburgh). 1288, Cullessy. Perh. G. *coill* or *chil easaige*, 'wood' or 'nook of the pheasant' or 'squirrel'; and cf. above.
- COLLI(E)STON (Ellon and Arbroath). *Collie* is a common Sc. surname, also Sc. for 'sheep-dog.'
- COLLIN (Kirkcudbright). G. *cuileann*, 'holly.' Cf. 1147, 'Colling,' Stirling, now COWIE.
- COLMONELL (Girvan). *c.* 1240, -manel. Fr. St Colmonella, died 611; called in *Adamnan*, Columbanus; = *Colum an Eala*, 'Colum of the Eala' (name of stream in King's Co.). Cf. KILCALMONELL.
- COLONSAY. 1335, Golwonche; 1376, Colowsay; 1463, Colonsay; 1549, Colvansay. In *Adamnan* it is Colosus, which is perh. = COLL, 'a hazel.' Most say = 'Columba's or Colum's isle' (N. *ay*), or 'isthmus' (Norse G. *aoi*), for C. and ORONSAY once joined. But Prof. Mackinnon thinks this cannot be the original meaning, as *m* would not easily become *n*. Yet *m* and *n* often do interchange (cf. the many cases of *dum* for *dun*, DUMBARTON, &c.).¹
- COLPACH and COLPY (Aberdeen). Prob. O.G. *colpa* or *colpach*, 'a cow, heifer,' hence, 'a pasture for cows.' A Colpley in Renfrew occurs in 1461. *Colpa* was one of the sons of the legendary Milesius; hence Colp on the R. Boyne.
- COLQUHOUN, MAINS of, and CHAPEL of (Old Kilpatrick). *Sic c.* 1246, but 1308, Kelquon; 1373, Culqwhone;

¹ Joyce, *Irish Names*, 1st series, gives one or two other examples of this in his chapter on *Corruptions*; and, e.g., *comfort* and all its derivatives were in M.E. frequently spelt *confort*.

- also Colquhan. Local pron. Cuchúin. Prob. G. *coil cunhann* (*mh* mute), 'narrow wood.'
- COLTNESS (Lanarksh.). Cf. Coltbridge, Edinburgh. Quite possibly G. *coilte an eas*, 'woods by the waterfall.'
- COLVEND (Dalbeattie). 1560, Colven; 1610, Culwen; *Pont's map*, c. 1620, Covenn or Cawenn. First two forms = G. *cùl bheinn*, 'back of the hill'; Pont's is evidently G. and Ir. *cabhan*, 'a hollow.' See CASTLE CAVAN.
- COLZIUM (Kilsyth). c. 1610, Colyam. Prob. G. *coille-a-mhàim*, 'wood on the rounded hill,' G. *màm*, L. *mamma*, 'a breast or pap.'
- COMAR (Ben Lomond). Farm at mouth of ravine on Ben Lomond's north side. G. and Ir. *comar*, 'a meeting, confluence of two waters.' Cf. CUMBERNAULD.
- COMERS (Aberdeen). As above, with Eng. plural.
- COMISTON (Edinburgh). Derivation fr. *Camus*, Danish general who fought here, is prob. mythical.
- COMRIE (Crieff) and CUMRIE (Cairnie) = COMAR, with the Eng. dimin.
- CON, L. (L. Katrine). G. *cu*, gen. *coin*, 'a dog.'
- CONAGLEN (Fort William). ? G. *cona gleann*, 'Scots-fir glen.' M'Bain says, G. *con-gleann*, *con* here being the L. prefix *con-*, in G. usually *comh*, 'together.' Cf. *Cona Mheall* (hill), Durness.
- CONCHRA (Strachur and Lochalsh) and CÓNÓCHRA (Drymen). Latter, c. 1610, Connochra. G. *con-cra*, 'collection of folds,' *cra* or *cro*, 'a fold or weir.' Cf. Contullich.
- CONDORRAT (Cumbernauld). G. *con* or *comh-dobhar* (or *dôr ait*, 'joint-river place' (cf. CONAGLEN and CONWHISK). A little tributary here joins the Luggie Water.
- CONISBY (Islay). Prob. fr. Dan. *konge*, 'a king.' Cf. Coniston and CUNNINGSBURGH. On Dan. *by* or *bi*, 'a village,' see p. lxxii.
- CONNEL FERRY (Oban). Not after *Conall*, K. of Dalriada, c. 560, or some other Celtic hero, like Inis Chonaile, L. Awe; but G. *coingheall*, 'a whirlpool,' referring to the falls on L. Etive.

CONNINGSBURGH or CUNNINGSBURGH (Shetland). Prob. fr. Icel. *konung-r*, Dan. *konge*, 'a king.' CONISBY may be fr. same root. Cf. Kingstown, Queensborough, &c. But, of course, O.E. *coning*, *cunning*, M.E. *cunny*, *cony*, was the regular word for 'a rabbit.'

CONON or CONAN (E. Ross-sh.) Perh. fr. *Conan*, the Ossianic hero.

CONTIN (Strathpeffer). 1227, Conten; 1510, Contan. Prob. G. *cointin*, 'a dispute, debatable land'; but cf. Quantan's Head, Carsphairn.

CONWAY (Beaulieu). c. 1220, Coneway; a. 1330, Conveth. G. *coinneamh* or *coinnhe* (pron. *convé*), a refection = 'food-rent,' cf. BORELAND. But Conva and Convoy, Ireland, are fr. Ir. (and G.) *con mhagh*, 'hounds' plain.'

CONWHISK (Dumfries). G. *con uisge*, 'joint, united waters or streams.' Cf. CONDORRAT.

COODHAM (Kilmarnock). Said to be a. 1300, *Charter*, Cowdams. A mod. refinement, c. 1850, fr. 'Coodam' or 'Cowdams,' prob. referring to a cows' drinking-place.

COOKNEY (Stonehaven). Doubtful. Cf. 'Quikenne,' a. 1400, near Hawick.

COOMLEES (Tweeddale). 'Hollow pastures'; W. *cwm*, 'hollow' (cf. Eng. *coomb*, O.E. *cumb*, a valley or a bowl). On *lee*, see BROOMLEE; and cf. Coomb Hill, Tweedsmuir. Leo of Halle says, root is same as O.E. *cimban*, to join.

COPINSHAY (Orkney). c. 1260, Kolbensey. N. 'Colvin's or Kolbein's Isle.' Cf. COBBINSHAW. On *ay*, cf. BARRAY, &c.

COPPERCLEUCH (Selkirk). ? 'Copper-beech glen.' See BUC-CLEUCH.

CORBY (Roxburgh). *Corbie* is Sc. for 'a raven, crow'; N. and Sw. *korp*, L. *corvus*. Three in England; and cf. Corbiehall, Carstairs, Corbie Den, Cults.

CORGARFF (Strathdon). G. *coire garbh*, 'rough ravine or corrie.'

CORNCOCKLE MUIR (Dumfries). 'Corn-cockle' is the name of the common cockle flower, *Lychnis Githago*.

- CORNSILLOCH (Dalserf). G. *càrn seileach*, 'cairn, mound of the willows.'
- CÓRPACH (Fort William). G. *corp-achadh*, 'corpse-field,' grave-yard, *i.e.*, that at Kilmallie. Cf. Lochan-nan-Corp, Callander, and Lancarf, lit. 'body-enclosure,' Cornwall.
- CORRA LINN (Lanark). Corra is said here to mean 'round' (*cf.* G. *corran*, a reaping-hook). Linn or llyn is W. rather than G., which is *linne*. Cf. Corra Pool, Galloway.
- CORRAN (L. Linnhe). G. 'a reaping-hook,' in Ir. *carran*, as in Carran Tual. Cf. Zancle, now Messina, in Sicily.
- CORRIE (Arran and Dumfries). Arran C., 1807, Currie. G. *coire*, 'a cauldron'; hence, 'a glen, ravine.'
- CORRIEFECKLACH (Galloway). G. *coire feocalaich*, 'glen of the polecat.'
- CORRIEGILLS (Arran). Tautology, see above. Icel. *gil*, 'a ravine.' Cf. CATACOL. Possibly fr. N. *karri*, 'a cock-ptarmigan.'
- CORRIEMULZIE (Braemar and S.E. of Oykell Bridge). Perh. G. *coire muileagach*, 'glen abounding in cranberries'; though natives call it *c. mhuileadh*, which they interpret 'fit for driving a mill,' G. *muileann*.
- CORRIEVAIRACK, or CORRYARRICK (Inverness). G. *coire eirich*, 'rising ravine or glen.' M'Bain thinks it may be connected with G. *eirach*, 'spring.'
- CORRIEVRECKAN (Jura). *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Vortex or Charybdis Brecaín; *c.* 1380, *Fordun*, Corbrekane. G. *coire Bhrecaín*, 'cauldron, *i.e.*, whirlpool of Brecaín,' grandson of the famous Niall, *c.* 450.
- CORSEWALL POINT (Wigtown). 'The cross well'; here dedicated to St Columba. Transposition of *r* is very common. Cf. Corsapool, Islay.
- CORSOCK (Kirkcudbright). 1527, Karsok. W. and Corn. *cors*, 'bog, fen,' + dimin. *oc* or *og*. Cf. CARSE and Corscleugh, Yarrow.
- CORSTORPHINE (Edinburgh). 1147, Crostorfin; 1508, Corstorphyne. G. *crois torr fionn*, 'cross of the clear (lit. white) hill.' A cross certainly stood here; and *cf.* CORSE-

WALL. There is an Incheturfin, *c.* 1130, in charters of Dunkeld, but that is *G. innis tuar fionn*, 'meadow of the white bleaching-green.' There is a Torphin Hill just opposite Corstorphine, near Juniper Green; and *cf.* CARFIN. A Thorfinn or Turphin, the famous Earl of the Orkneys, appears in Scotland *c.* 1165, but he has probably given rise to no place-name.

CORTACHIE (Kirriemuir). *c.* 1320, Carcathie. *G. cathair* (pron *cār*) *catha*, 'fort of the battle.'

CORUIISK (Skye). *G.* and *Ir. coire uisge*, 'glen of the water.' *Cf.* Usk, Esk. The Hill of Corskie, Gartly, must be the same name.

CORVEN. *G. corr bheinn*, 'rounded hill.' *Cf.* Corwen, Wales.

COSHLETTER (Skye). *G. cois leitir*, 'foot of the hill-slope.'

COTHAL (Kinaldie, Aberdeen). Doubtful. ? *G. ceathachail*, 'misty.' *Cf.* 'Couthal,' 1329, in *Arbroath Chart.*, vol. ii.

COULBEG and COULMORE (Sutherland). *G. cùl beag* and *mòr*, 'little' and 'big corner or nook.'

COULISS (Nigg). 1351, Culuys; 1550, Culles. *G. cùl lios* (pron. *lis*), 'at the back of the garden or court.'

COULL (Aboyne). *a.* 1300, Coul; 1454, Colle. *G. cùil*, 'a nook, a corner.'

COULMONY HOUSE (Nairn). 'At the back of the moss or moor'; *G. moine*.

C(o)ULTER (Biggar, loch near Stirling, and Aberdeen). Big. C., *c.* 1210, Cultyr; 1229, Cultir. Aberd. C., *c.* 1170, Kultre and Cultyr; *a.* 1300, Cultyr. 'At the back of the land'; *G. tir*, *W. tre*. *Cf.* BAL-QUHIDDER. Only Inchcoulter is in *G. innis-a-choltair*. *Coltair* is a puzzle. Simeon Durham, *a.* 1130, mentions a Culterham near the Teviot, prob. Holm-Cultram, Cumberland.

C(o)ULTER ALLERS (Biggar). See above. *Allers* = 'alders'; O.E. *alor*, *aler*, O.N. *ölr*. *Cf.* Allerbeck, Ecclefechan, and Ellerlie, Dumfries.

COUNTESSWELLS (Aberdeen). *Sic* 1613.

- C(o)UPAR FIFE and COUPAR ANGUS. Fife C., 1183, Cupre; 1294, Coper. Angus C., c. 1169, Cubert; 1296, Coupre in Anegos. Doubtful. ? *G. cuphair*, 'the cypress-tree.' *G. bearrta* means 'clipped, pruned, shorn.'
- COURANCE (Lockerbie). Prob. fr. a man.
- COUSLAND (Dalkeith). *Sic* c. 1160. 'Cows' land'; O.E. *cú*, Icel. *kú*, Lowl. Sc. *coo*, 'a cow.' Cf. Cousley Wood, Sussex.
- COVE (Dumbarton, Aberdeen, L. Ewe). O.E. *cōfa*, 'chamber, cave,' Icel. *kofi*, Sw. *korwa*, 'a hut.' Two in England.
- COVINGTON (Lanark). c. 1190, Villa Colbani; c. 1212, Colbaynistun; 1434, Cowantoun; c. 1480, Covingtoun, 'Colban's or Cowan's village.' C. was a follower of David, Prince of Cumbria, c. 1120. There is a Covington near St Neot's. Cf., too, Coven, Wolverhampton, and SYMINGTON.
- COWAL (L. Fyne). From King Comgall, Coill, or Cole, chief of the Dalriad Scots in the 6th century; but *Liber Pluscardensis*, 1461, spells it Touvale.
- COWCADDENS (Glasgow). 1510, Kowcawdennis; 1521, -kadens; 1532, -caldens. Latter half, perh. same as in COWDEN-KNOWES; thus the name would be a hybrid. But cf. Icel. *gadd*, Sw. *gadd*, an ox-goad. It was a loan by which the cows went to pasture.
- COWDENBEATH (Dunfermline). There is a Cowden in England, and it is an Eng. surname; but here it is prob. Celtic as in next. See BEATH.
- COWDENKNOWES (Earlston). 1604, Couldenknowes; 1827, Coldingknowes. Hybrid; *G. caol dùn*, 'narrow hill,' + Sc. *knowe*. Cf. Cowdenhill, Bonnybridge. On *knowe*, see p. lxxxvi.
- COWIE (St Ninians, Kincardine and Huntly). St N. C., 1147, Collyne; later, Collin, Collie. Hun. C., c. 1340 Collie. Kinc. C., *old*, Colly. *G. coille*, 'a wood.' Cf. 'how' and 'hollow.'
- COWLAIRS (Glasgow). Prob. just 'cow pastures or lairs'; O.E. *leger*, couch, bed.

- COYLET INN (L. Eck). Perh. G. *caol ait*, 'narrow place.'
- COYLTON (Ayr). Prob. G. *caol dùn*, 'narrow hill.' See KYLE, and cf. EDDERTON.
- CRACKAIG, or CRAIGAIG. G. *creag*, 'a crag,' a rock, or perh. *croic*, 'a skin' (cf. Clintycracken, Tyrone; Ir. *cluainte croiceann*, 'meadows of the skins,' = Sc. SKINFLATS). *Aig* is the sign of the locative or dative, 'among the crags.'
- Cragganmore (Craigellachie). G. *creagan mòr*, lit. 'big, little rock.'
- Craggie, or CREAGACH. G. *creagach*, 'rocky.'
- CRAICHIE (Forfar, and Parton, Kirkcudbright). G. *cruachach*, 'hilly.' Cf. CRUACHAN.
- CRAIG(A)NURE (Mull). 'Rock of the yew-tree'; G. *iubhar* (pron. yure).
- CRAIGDAM (Old Meldrum). G. *creag daimh*, 'rock of the ox.'
- CRAIGDUCKIE (Kinross). 'Crag of the hawk'; G. *t-seabhac* (pron. tavae).
- CRAIGELLACHIE (Ballindalloch). Some say, G. *creag eagalach*, 'rock of warning' (lit. 'causing fear'), war-cry of Clan Grant. Cf. 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.' Only, the *g* in *eagalach* is hard; and M'Bain thinks, fr. *eileachaidh*, prob. meaning, 'stony, rocky,' fr. *ail*, *ailech* or *eilech*, 'a rock.' Mr Jas. M'Donald says, Ballachie Burn, Cabrach, is G. *allt lochan*, 'stream of the pools,' lit. 'little lochs.'
- CRAIGENPUTTOCH (Nithsdale). Said to be G., 'rock of the kite,' same root as L. *buteo*; but dictionary gives only *putag*, a small ridge of land.
- CRAIGENVEOCH (Old Luce). G. *creag-an-bhfithich* or *bhfiaich* (pron. veeagh), 'rock of the raven.'
- CRAIGFOODIE (Cupar). Might be G. *creag-fòide*, 'rock with the turf.'
- CRAIGIE (Kilmarnock, Perth, Blairgowrie). Perth C., 1266, Cragyn. G. *creagan*, dimin. of *creag*, 'crag, rock.'

- CRAIGIEBARN (Dunkeld). As its site shows, plainly G. *creag-a-beirn*, 'crag at the gap or pass'; with the common Eng. plural.
- CRAIGIEBUCKLER (Aberdeen). Fancy name given to an estate by its purchaser, James Blaikie, in 1815. Its former name was Burnieboozle.
- CRAIGIEBURN (Falkirk and Perth). Perth C., 1466, Cragy-burn. Hybrid, fr. G. *creagach*, 'rocky,' and *burn*.
- CRAIGIEVAR (Alford). G. *creag-a-bharr*, 'rock with the point or head.'
- CRAIGLEITH (Edinburgh). 'Rock over the (Water of) Leith.'
- CRAIGLOCKHART (Edinburgh). 1528, Craglokhart. Prob. G. *creag-loch-àrd*, 'high rock over the loch.' There was once a loch here; but *cf.* Bar- and Drum-lockhart, Galloway, and Drumlougher, Ireland, fr. G. and Ir. *luachair*, rushes.
- CRAIGLÚSCAR (Dunfermline). Perh. 'rock of the sudden noise'; G. *lasgar*.
- CRAIGMILLAR (Edinburgh). *Sic* 1212; but *c.* 1140, Cragmilor. Old form Craigmolard is said to occur, if so = G. *maol àrd*, 'rock of the bare height.'
- CRAIGMORE (Rothesay and Aberfoyle). G. *creag mòr*, 'big rock.'
- CRAIGNEUK (Motherwell and Kirkcudbright). Eng. corruption of G. *creag an eag*, 'crag of the nook.'
- CRAIGNISH (Lochgilphead and Ayrsh.). Loch. C., 1434 Cragginche; 1609, Creginis. 'Rock of the meadow'; G. and Ir. *innis*.
- CRAIGO (Montrose). G. *creagach*, 'rocky.' *Cf.* ABERLEMNO.
- CRAIGROTHIE (Cupar). Either 'red rock,' G. *ruadh*, or, more likely, 'rock of the fort,' G. *rath*. *Cf.* ROTHIMAY, &c.
- CRAIGROWNIE (Dumbarton). Prob. 'rock of the little headland'; G. *rudhan*, dimin. of *rudha* (*cf.* Row). Might be fr. Dan. *rön*, *rönne-træ*, Sw. *rönn*, the rowan or mountain-ash.
- CRAIGROSTAN (Ben Lomond). 1272, Cragtrostane, 'rock of St Drostan,' pupil of Columba; the *d* lost by

aspiration. Cf. Allt-Rostan, near by, fr. G. *allt*, 'a burn.'
The spelling -royston comes fr. recent association with
Rob Roy Macgregor.

CRAIGS, The (Stirling, Bonar Bridge, &c.).

CRAIGVAD (Aberfoyle). G. *creag fhada*, 'long rock.'

CRAIL (Fife). a. 1153, Caraile; c. 1160, Carele; 1195-1639, Carrail. G. *carr aille* = 'rock cliff.' For omission of the first *a*, cf. CRAMOND. The 'Carr Rocks' are just east of Crail. However, Tomcraill and Pitkerril, Perthsh., are prob. fr. the Irish family Cairill or O'Carroll.

CRAILING (Roxburgh). c. 1147, Creling, Craaling; 1606, Craling. Doubtful, cf. CRAIL. No proof that it is = *traver-ling*, fr. G. *treamhar*, 'a bare hillside,' as in TRANENT, but possibly so.

CRAMOND (Edinburgh). 1178, Caramonth; 1292, Cramunde; 1293, Karamunde. W. *caer Amonth*, 'fort on R. ALMOND.' For dropping of the first *a*, cf. CRAIL; *d* and *t* are often suffixed, as in DRUMMOND, &c. Cf., too, Cramonery, Minigaff, and Cramalt Craig = 'bowed or bent cliff' (G. *allt*), which it exactly is, in Tweeddale.

CRANSHAW (Duns) and CRANSTOUN (Midlothian). 1250, Craneshawes; c. 1160, Craneston. O.E. *cran*, 'a crane'; on *shaw*, cf. COBBINSHAW. But Ir. *crann*, 'a tree,' is common in Ir. names, Crancam, Cranlome, &c.

CRASK, The (Sutherland). G. *crasg*, 'a cross, crossing, pass.'
Cf. ARNGASK and Loch-a-Chraigs, Eddrachilis.

CRATHES (Kincardinesh.). a. 1600, Crathas. English plural *s*; see next.

CRATHIE (Braemar). Perh. = CRATHES, fr. G. *creathach*, 'brushwood.' Cratlie, Ireland, is Ir. *crúit shiabh*, 'crook-backed hill.'

CRAVIE (Banff). G. *craobhach*, 'woody,' fr. *craobh*, a tree.
Cf. Corncravie, Stoneykirk, Wigtown, and Corriecravie, Arran.

CRAWFORD (Lanark). 'John of Crauford' was witness to a Lesmahagow charter, c. 1150; a 1300 Croweford. *Craw* must be O.E. *cráwe*, Sc. *craw*, 'a crow.'

- CRAWFORDJOHN (Lanark). See above. c. 1300, Crawforddeione; 1492, Crawfordde Johne. The *John* (G. *Ian*) was stepson of Baldwin, Sheriff of Lanark. This place-name is almost unique.
- CRAWICK (Sanquhar). W. *caer Rywc*, 'Rywc's fort.' Cf. CRAMOND and ROXBURGH.
- CRAY (Blairgowrie). Prob. G. *creadh*, 'clay,' or, 'the grave.'
- CREAGORRY (Lochmaddy). Perh. G. *creaga curaidh*, 'the cluster of houses of the champion,' or fr. *gair*, 'shouting.'
- CREE, R. (Kirkcudbright), and CREETOWN. 1363, Creth. G. *crich*, 'boundary' between E. and W. Galloway.
- CREICH (N. Fife and Bonar Bridge). Fife C., 1250, Creyh; 1298, Creegh. Bonar C., c. 1240, Crech; 1275, Creych; = CREE; and cf. Coil-a-creidh, Ballater. The name Creagh is common in Ireland.
- CREITYHALL (Buchanan). Corruption of G. *croit an choille* or *chaill*, 'croft by the wood.' Cf. Creitendam, Drymen, fr. G. *damh*, 'an ox.'
- CRERAN, R. and L. (Argyle). G. *crearan*, 'bending of the river,' fr. *crear* or *criathar*, a hoop, sieve.
- CRETANREE (Banff). G. *croit an fhraeich* (pron. ree), 'croft among the heather.'
- CREWE (Grantown). 'Crew' is common in Ireland, = Ir. *craebh*, G. *craobh*, 'a large tree.' Cf. BUNCHREW.
- CRIANLARICH (N. of L. Lomond). Prob. G. *crion laraich* or *lairig*, 'little pass.'
- CRICHTON (Midlothian). c. 1145, Crechtune; 1250, Krektun; 1337, Krethtown; 1367, Creighton (the Sc. pron. still sounds the *ch* as a guttural). 'Border or boundary town'; G. *crich*. Cf. CREE and CREICH. It is thus an early hybrid.
- CRIEFF. 1380, Crefe. Some say, G. *crubba*, 'haunch, shoulder of a hill,' more prob. G. *craoibh*, locative, 'among the trees.' Cf. Dumcrieff, Moffat, and MONCRIEFF.

- CRIFFEL** (mountain, Kirkcudbright). 1300, Crefel. G. *crich*, 'boundary'; cf. CREE, + Icel. *fell*, 'hill,' Dan. *fjæld*, *fjeld*, 'a mountain, rock.' Or perh. more prob. 'split fell,' fr. Icel. *kryfja*, to split.
- CRIMOND** (Buchan). a. 1300, Crechmond; c. 1550, Crichmound. G. *crich monadh*, 'boundary hill.' *Monadh* in 1550 is Anglicised.
- CRINAN** (Argyle). Perh. fr. *Crinan* or Cronan, warlike lay Abbot of Dunkeld in 10th century, whose sway may have reached here. See Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, i. 392, note.
- CROCKETFORD** (Kirkcudbright). G. *crochaid*, 'hanging,' fr. *croch*, to hang. Cf. 'Crocketshot' (or 'hanging-place,' cf. Aldershot) in Renfrew in 1452, and Craigcrocket, Carsphairn.
- CROE GLEN** (Argyle). Ptolemy, c. 120 A.D., mentions tribe *Croenes*, who prob. extended from Loch Linnhe to Loch Carron. G. *crò*, 'a circle, sheep-cot, hovel'; prob. referring to the encircling hills.
- CROFTHEAD** (Bathgate). O.E. *croft*, a field. Prof. Veitch says, in Sc. *croft* properly means 'enclosed, cropped land.' Cf. Croft-an-righ, or 'king's field,' Holyrood.
- CROICK** (Bonar Bridge). G. *cruach*, a stack or 'stack-shaped hill'; or *cnoc*, a hill.
- CROMAR** (Aberdeen). 'The circle or enclosure of Mar.' See CROE.
- CROMARTY**. 1263, Crumbathyn; 1315, -bathy; c. 1400, -bawchty; 1398, Cromardy; c. 1565, -arte. G. *cromb athan*, 'crooked little bay.' In mod. G. *Crom bath*. The -ardy or -arty must be due to some thought of G. *àrd*, *àrde*, a 'height.' So Cromarty may mean 'bend between the heights,' the Sutors.
- CROMBIE** (Fife). Prob. G. *crom(b)*, 'crooked, curved,' with the common dimin. *-ie*.
- CROMDALE** (Craigellachie). G. *crom dail*, 'crooked plain,' fr. the sweep of the Spey here. But its G. name is *crom bail*, 'crooked village.'

- CROMLIX** (Inverness). G. *crom leac*, 'crooked stone,' with Eng. plur. (*cs* = *x*).
- CRONBERRY** (Muirkirk). Prob. G. *cronag*, 'a circle, a fort,' fr. G. *cruinn*, Ir. *cruin*, W. *cruen*, round, + O.E. *byrig*, 'a burgh' or fortified place. Thus the word is a tautological hybrid like Barrhead. For -berry, cf. **TURNBERRY** in same region.
- CROOK** (Biggar, Stirling, Kirkcinner) and **CROOKS** (Coldstream). Icel. *krók-r*, Sw. *krok*, also G. *crocan*, 'a hook or crook.'
- CROOK OF DEVON** (Kinross). The DEVON is a river. Cf. the G. **CAMBUSDOON**, &c.
- CROOKSTON** (Paisley and Stow). Paisley C., c. 1160, Crocstoun; 1262, Cruikston. Place given by Robert de *Croc* to his daughter on marrying a Stewart, temp. Malcolm III. Stow C. perh. similar in origin.
- CROSBY** (Troon). 1503, Corsby. 'Cross town.' Prob. fr. *cros*, Fr. *croix*. On Dan. suffix -by, see p. lxxii. Four in England.
- CROSS** (Lewis and Orkney). Cross in N. is *kross*, G. *crois*, Fr. *croix*, L. *crux*.
- CROSSAIG** (Kintyre). As above, + *aig*, N. Gaelic for 'a bay.'
- CROSSAPOL** (Mull), and L. **CROSSPUILL** (Durness). Mull C., 1542, Crosopolle. Pool here prob. = *pol* or *bol*, N. for 'place' (see on *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii). The *r* is transposed in Corsapool, Islay.
- CROSSBOST** (Stornoway). Really same as **CROSSAPOL**. See *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii.
- CROSSFORD** (Lanark and Dunfermline), **CROSSGATE** HA' (Berwicksh.), **CROSSGATES** (Dunfermline), **CROSSHILL** (Glasgow and Maybole), **CROSSHOUSE** (Kilmarnock), **CROSSLEE** (Stow), **CROSSKIRK** (North Mavine), and **CROSSROADS** (Cullen). Lanark C., 1498, Corsefoord (cf. Corsapool). Most of these names also occur in England, but not Crosskirk. Crosslee, in Ireland, means 'grey cross'; and that near Stow may be the same, fr. G. *liath*, grey, with *th* lost by quiescence.
- CROSSMICHAEL** (Castle-Douglas).

CROSSMYLOOF (Glasgow). The story runs, after the fatal battle of Langside, 1568, when Queen Mary wished to fly to Dumbarton, and was warned she could not cross the Clyde because of the enemy, she cried, 'By cross (*i.e.*, crucifix) i' my loof (*i.e.*, in my palm or hand) I will.' *Cf.*, too, the gipsy slang phrase, 'Cross my loof, and see till your fortune.'

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY (Maybole). Pron. Crossráygel. *a.* 1200, Cosragmol. Doubtful. Prob. 'Cross of St Regulus,' reputed founder of St Andrews, *c.* 370.

CROWLIN (W. Ross-sh.). *G. cro linne*, 'circular pool,' fr. *cro*, a circle.

CROWNPOINT (now in Glasgow). Country-house built there by William Alexander, and called after the frontier fort on Lake Champlain, just (1775) captured from the French.

CROY (Kilsyth and Fort George, also one near Gartness, on map of 1745). Kilsyth C., *sic* 1369. Fort George C., *sic* 1473. *G. cruaidh*, 'hard,' or 'a hillside.' Three in Ireland.

CRÚACHAN, Ben (Argyle). *G.* 'the upper part of the hip'; *cf. cruach*, a stack, or stack-shaped hill.

CRUACH LUSSA (Knapdale). *G.* 'hill of plants'; *G. lus, lusa*. *Cf.* Ardlussa, Jura.

CRUDEN (Aberdeen). *a.* 1300, Crowdan; also Crudane. Perh. *G. craobh-dùn*, 'tree hill' (*cf.* BUNCHREW). Tradition says = *Croju Dane*, 'slaughter of the Dane,' fr. great battle here between Cnut and Malcolm III. All such stories are very dubious.

CRUITHNEACHAN (Lochaber). 'Picts' places'; fr. *G. Cruithnig*, or people who *painted* the forms (*crotha*) of beasts, fishes, &c. over their bodies. Hence the name Picti or Picts; though Prof. Rhys now thinks *Pict* is a non-Aryan word. See also Chambers, *Encycl.*, s.v. *Pict*.

CUCHULLIN HILLS, properly CUILLINS (Skye). 1702, Quillins. First form is a 'guide-book' name only fifty years old. Coolin or *Cuillin* is = *G. cu Chulainn*, 'hound of Culann,' hero in Ossian, 'noble son of Sualtain.' Not likely to

- be fr. G. *cuilionn*, 'holly'; but *cf.* Collin Hill, Galloway.
- CUFF HILL (Beith). ? G. *cubhag*, 'the cuckoo,' or O.G. *cuibh*, 'a dog, a greyhound.'
- CUICH, R. (Kinross). G. *cuach*, drinking-cup, a 'quaich'; *cf.* DUNQUAICH.
- CUIL (Ballachulish). G. *cùil*, a corner, 'retired nook.'
- CULBEN (Banff). c. 1270, Coul-, Culbin. G. *caol beinne*, 'narrow hill.'
- CULBOKIE (Dingwall). 1542, -oky. 'Back of the crook'; G. *cùl bocan*.
- CULCRIEFF (Crieff). 'At the back of the haunch.' See CRIEFF.
- CULDUTHIL (Inverness). 'North back,' G. *tuathail*, 'northern.' *Cf.* DULNAN.
- CULLEN (Banff and Gamrie). a. 1300, Culan; 1454, Colane. Perh. *Celnus Fluvius* of Ptolemy. G. *cùilan*, 'little nook.'
- CULLICUDDEN (Cromarty). 1227, Culicuden; 1535, Cullicuddin. G. *cùl-a-chudainn*, 'the back of the tub or large dish.' Near by was a 'Drumnecudyne' or 'Dromcudyn.' *Cf.* DRUM.
- CULLIPOOL (Oban). G. *cùl a p(h)uill*, 'the back of the pool.'
- CULLIVOE (Shetland). *Sagas*, Kollavag. Prob. fr. a man, 'Colla's bay'; Icel. *vö-r*, a little inlet, or O.N. *vagr*, a bay.
- CULLODEN (Inverness). 'At the back of the little pool'; G. *lodan*. *Cf.* CUMLODDEN. But Gaels call it *Cuìl odair*, which is prob. 'at the back of the ridge or sand bank'; *cf.* DUNOTTAR. Possibly the last syll. represents the god *Odin*; the liquids *n* and *r* do interchange in G.
- CULNAGREEN (Perthsh.). Prob. G. *cùl na greine*, 'at the back of the sun.'
- CULNAHÁ (Nigg). G. *cùl na h'àth*, 'at the back of the kiln' or kiln-like hill.

- CULNAKNOCK (Uig). 'The back of the hill'; G. *cnoc*.
- CULRAIN (Bonar Bridge). Prob. G. *cul rathan*, 'the hill-back with the ferns.' But Culdrain, Galloway, is fr. G. *draighean*, 'the blackthorns.'
- CULROSS (Alloa). c. 1110, Culenross; 1295, Culncross; also Kyllenros. Pron. Kúross. G. *cuileann-ros*, 'hollywood,' Ir. *cuileann*, W. *celyn-en*, 'holly.'
- CULSALMOND (Insch). *Sic* 1446, but 1195, Culsamiel; 1198, -samuelle, both in papal bulls writ by foreign scribes. 'At the back of the Salmond,' which might mean 'dirty hill'; G. *salach monadh* (cf. CRIMOND).
- CULTERCULEN (Ellon). Curious combination, prob. recent. See COULTER and CULLEN.
- CULTOQUEY (Crieff). Pron. -owhéy. Perh. G. *coillte-a-Che*, 'woods of Che.' See p. li.
- CULTS (Aberdeen, and two in Galloway). G. *coillte*, 'woods,' with Eng. plural.
- CUMBERNAULD (Larbert). a. 1300, Cumbrenald; 1417, Cumyrnald; pron. Cummernáud. G. *comar n'allt*, 'meeting, confluence of the streams,' which is actually nearer Castalcary. Skene says *ber* in *cumber* is same as in *aber* (see p. xxxii). On intrusion of *b*, cf. CAMERON; in Ireland we have *p* as well as *b*, as in Donaghcumper, Kildare. But, *nota bene*, Cumberland is from the Cymri or Kymry, i.e., 'fellow-countrymen.'
- CUMBRAES (Frith of Clyde). c. 1270, Kumbrey; c. 1330, Cumbraye; 1515, Litill Comeray. Prob. 'Kymry's isle' (N. *ay* or *ey*) (see above); others say = *Kimmora* or *Kil Maura*, cell or church of a female saint who early laboured there; but where is the proof?
- CUMINESTOWN (Turrieff). Fr. the *Cumines* of Auchry, branch of the well known family of *Comyn*, now usually called in Scotland *Cumming*, whose ancestor, Robert de Comines, came over with William the Conqueror—'Rodbertus cognomento Cumin,' as *Sim. Durham* calls him.
- CUMLODDEN (Inveraray and Galloway). G. *cam lodan*, 'crooked little pool.' Cf. CULLODEN.

- CUMMERTREES (Dumfries). Prob. G. *comar dreas*, 'the confluence at the thorn or bramble'; cf. CUMBERNAULD and Cumberlond, Lanarksh. In Ir. we have both *comar* and *cummer*, as in Cummeragh, Kerry; Comeragh, Waterford.
- CUMNOCK (Old and New). *Sic a.* 1300; but 1297, Comnocke; 1461, Cunnok; 1548, Canknok. G. *cam cnoc*, 'crooked or sloping hill.' Cf. Kenick Wood, Kirkcudbright. Possibly from W. *cwm*, 'a hollow.'
- CUNNINGHAM (Ayr). *Old Welsh bards*, Canawon; c. 1150, Cunegan; c. 1180, Cuninham; *Brev. Aberdeen*, Coninghame. ? Pl. of G. *cuinneag*, 'a milk-pail'; -ham is the alteration of some Saxon scribe.
- CUNNOQUIE (Cupar). Pron. Kinnowhy. 1480, Cunyochy. Prob. = KENNOWAY, 'at the head of the field'; or fr. G. *iochdrach*, 'lower height' (G. *ceann*, *cinn*).
- CURLEY WEE (Galloway). G. *cor le gaeith* (pron. 'gwee'), 'hill in the wind.'
- CURRIE (Edinburgh). *Sic c.* 1230. G. *coire*, 'a cauldron,' ravine. Cf. CORRIE, and Currie Rig, Carsphairn.
- CURROCHTRIE (Wigtown). Fr. G. *currach*, 'a marsh' (cf. 'The Curragh,' Ireland, meaning, 'undulating plain'); -try may be W. *tre*, 'house.'
- CUSHNIE GLEN (Aberdeen). *a.* 1300, Cuscheny; 1395, Causchini; also Cussenin. G. *ch'oisinn*, 'a corner,' with the Eng. dimin. -ie. G. *cosnamh* is 'a battle.'
- CUTHILL (Prestonpans, and farm, West Calder). (A Cuthilgarth, c. 1500, in Sanday). Prob. fr. W. *cut*, 'a hovel, shed,' *cwt*, 'roundness'; hence 'a cot.' Cf. Cutcloy, p. xxiii, COTHAL and KETTLE.
- CYDERHALL (Dornoch). *c.* 1160, Siwardhoch; c. 1610, *Pont*, Siddera. Interesting corruption fr. Earl 'Sigurd's how' or haugh (Icel. *haug-r*, a grave-mound, cf. N. *höi*, a hill); he was buried here in 1014.
- CYRUS, St (Montrose). After St *Cyricus*, *Ciricius*, or *Cyr*, of Tarsus. See EGLISGIRIG.

D

- DAILY (Maybole, and Urr, Kirkcudbright). May. D., 1625, Daylie. G. *dealghe*, 'thorns.'
- DAIRSIE (Cupar). 1250, Dervesyn; 1639, Dersey. First syll. prob. O.G. *dair*, 'an oak'; cf. DERRY; and second syll. perh. fr. *b(h)as*, pl. *basan*, 'a hollow,' lit. the palm of the hand—'oak-clad hollows.'
- DALAROSSIE (Inverness). G. *dail Fhearghuis*, 'field of Fergus.' G. *dail*, older *dal*, W. *dol*, is not the same word as *dale* (O.E. *dael*, Icel. and Sw. *dal*, a valley, 'dell').
- DALAVICH (Lorn). 'Field, plain of the AVICH,' or G. *dail amhaich*, 'field of the narrow neck.'
- DALBEATTIE (Kirkcudbright). 1599, Dalbatie. 'Field of the birch trees'; G. *beath*.
- DALCHREICHART (Glenmoriston). G. *dail chreach* àrd, 'high-up field of the foray' or 'division of the spoil' (*creach*).
- DALDERSE (Falkirk). c. 1610, -darse. G. *deàrsach*, 'bright, gleaming, radiant,' so 'shining meadow.'
- DALE (Halkirk). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Dal. Icel. N. and Sw. for 'dale, valley.'
- DALGARDIE (Perthsh.). = DALNACARDOCH. *g* and *c* in Celtic often interchange.
- DALGARNOCK (Closeburn). G. *dail gearr cnoc*, 'field with the short hill.'
- DALGETY (Aberdour, Fife). 1178, Dalgathyn. 'Windy (G. *gaothanach*) meadow.'
- DALGUISE (Dunkeld). 'Field or firs'; G. *guithseach*. Cf. KINGUSSIE.
- DALHOUSIE (Dalkeith). 1298, Dalwlsy, -wulsy; 1461, Dalwosy; perh. fr. G. *c(h)òsach*, 'abounding in hollows.' But Dalchoisne, Rannoch, is G. *dail-a-h'oisinn*, 'field in the corner or angle.'
- DALIBORG or -BURGH (Lochmaddy). 'Meadow of the borg or fort.' See BORGUE.

- DALJÁRROCH (Girvan). G. *dail dharach*, 'field of oaks.'
For *dh* = *j*, cf. Barrjarg, 'red height,' fr. G. *dearg*.
- DALKEITH. 1140, Dalkied; c. 1145, -keth; and Dolchet.
Perh. fr. *Ce*, one of seven sons of great Cruithne, father,
according to the legend, of the Picts. But see on
INCHKEITH, and cf. KEITH.
- DALLACHY (Fochabers, and Aberdour, Fife). In Fife pron.
Daichy. Prob. G. *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, 'a field,' with
common Eng. dimin.
- DALLAS (Forres). G. *dall eas*. 'Dark, obscure waterfall.'
- DALMAHOY (Edinburgh). 1272, -mohoy; 1295, -mehoy.
G. *dail mo h'Aoidh*, 'field of my dear Hugh.'
- DALMALLY. Its old name was DYSART. In G. *dail mhaili*;
perh. fr. *maile* or *maille*, 'a helmet, a coat of mail.'
- DALMELLINGTON (Girvan). Pron. Damélinton. Prob. hybrid;
'field or dale among a cluster of knolls or hills.' G.
meallan; though for -melling, cf. DUNFERMLINE; +
O.E. *ton*, *tún*, 'hamlet, village.'
- DALMENY (Edinburgh). c. 1180, Dumanie; 1250, Dun-
manyn. Of course *du* or *dubh* is 'black,' and *dàn* is a
hill. Perh. the name is *dubh moine*, 'black moss'; but
on -*manyn*, cf. CLACKMANNAN.
- DALMUIR (Dumbarton). c. 1200, -more; 1680, -muire. G.
dail mòr, 'big field,' confused with O.E., Icel., and Dan.
mór, a moor, morass, heath.
- DALNACARDOCH (S. Inverness-sh.). 'Plain of the smithy';
G. *c(h)eàrdaich*, fr. *ceard*, a smith. Cf. DALGARDIE.
- DALNAGLAR (Glenshee). Fr. G. *gleadhar*, 'a loud noise,
clang of arms.'
- DALNAMEIN (Dalnacardoch). Fr. G. *mèin*, 'ore, a mine.'
- DALNASPIDAL (N. Perthsh.). G. *spideal*, a 'spittal' or inn.
Same word as 'hospital.'
- DALNAVAIRD (Forfar and Kincardine). 'Rhymer's or bard's
meadow'; G. *na bhaired*, gen. of *bard*. But Dalnavert,
Aviemore, sic 1338, is 'field of graves,' G. *feart*.
- DALQUHARRAN CASTLE (Dailly). Doubtful; perh. 'field of
the scurvy-grass or corn-weed'; G. *c(h)arran*. *Qu* is *w*;

cf. Sanquhar. But the old name of Dailly, Ayrsh., was Dalmakeran, 'field of my St Kieran,' of which this *may* be a corruption. *Cf.* KILKERRAN.

DALREOCH (Dumbarton and Cabrach). G. *riabhach* (pron. reoch or reeugh), 'grey, brindled.'

DALRY (Edinburgh, Ayrshire, Castle Douglas, and Tyndrum). 'King's meadow'; G. *righ* (pron. ry or ree, as in Dalree, Tyndrum, and PORTREE).

DALRYMPLE (Ayrshire). 1467, -rumpyll. As its site shows. G. *dail chruim puill*, 'field on the curving (G. *crom*) stream.'

DALSERF (Hamilton). Formerly 'Mecheyn' or 'Machan' (for which *cf.* METHVEN and ECCLESMACHAN). From St *Serf*, 5th century, Prior of Lochleven.

DALSETTER (Lerwick). 'Valley of the *sætor*,' N. for a summer, hill, or dairy farm. Ending *-setter* also occurs in Caithness. *Cf.* FLASHADER.

DALSWINTON (Dumfries). 1292, Dalsuyn tone; also c. 1295, Bale-swyntoun, which is a tautology, G. *baile* being = O.E. *ton, tūn*, 'a village.' See SWINTON.

DALTON (Ayr). Possibly G. *dall dùn*, 'dark hill'; *cf.* EDDERTON.

DALWHINNIE (S. Inverness). G. *dail chuinnidh*. The latter half possibly means 'narrow.' Others say, fr. *coin-neamh*, *-nimh*, 'a meeting or assembly.' *Cf.* Craigwhinnie, Galloway.

DALZIEL (Motherwell). a. 1200, Dalyell, -iel; 1352, Daleel. Now pron. Dalzell; prob. G. *dail ial*, 'field of the sun-gleam,' or, by aspiration, fr. *gheal*, 'white.'

DAMHEAD (Kinross) and WHITE DAMHEAD (Berwick).

DAMP, or DAIMH (L. Broom). G. *damh*, 'an ox.'

DAMSEY (Kirkwall). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Daminsey and Demisey; curious contraction for 'Adamnan's isle' (N. *ay, ey*), see p. cvi.

DANDALEITH (Roths). Perh. G. *deanntagach leathad*, 'slope abounding in nettles.'

- DARNAGIE** (New Luce). G. *dobhar* (pron. dor or dar) *na gaoithe*, 'water or stream of the winds.' With *dar*, *dor*, cf. W. *lwr*, river.
- DARNAWAY** (Forres). 1453, Tarnewa; 1498, Darnway. G. *dobhar na bheath* (pron. vay), 'birch-water.' Cf. above.
- DARNCONNER** (Ayr). 'Connor's Water' (see above). C. might be a man, but Connor in Antrim opposite is the old Condeire, -daire, glossed in old Ir. MSS. *doire na con*, 'thicket of the wild dogs.' Cf. Gartconner, Kirkintilloch.
- DARNICK** (Melrose). a. 1150, Dernewick. O.E. *derne wic*, 'out of the way, dreary, dark dwelling or village.' Cf. Darnrig, Slamannan.
- DARVEL** (Galston). Prob. G. *laire chuill*, 'oak wood'; G. *coill*, a wood. Cf. Barluell, Galloway, = *barr leumh-chuill*, or 'elm wood.' Here the *ch* is wholly lost through aspiration. The latter part may be fr. *fal*, 'a hedge.'
- DAUGHTIE MILL** (Kirkcaldy). Pron. dāwtȳ; ? G. *dabhaich tigh*, 'farm-house.' See DAVA.
- DAVA** (Grantown). More fully *davoch*, Bk. *Deer dabach*, a land measure = four ploughgates, fr. G. *dabach*, 'a tub, a corn-measure.' Cf. Davochbeg and Davochfin, Dornoch.
- DAVARR ISLAND** (Campbeltown). G. and Ir. *dá bharr*, 'two heights.' Cf. Inishdavar, Ireland.
- DAVEN L.** (Ballater). Ptolemy's town of Devana is by some supposed to have stood near here. As it stands it perhaps may be G. *dá bheann*, 'two mountains.'
- DAVIDSON'S MAINS** (Edinburgh). Named fr. the *Davidsons* of Muirhouse, the family of the present Abp. of Canterbury, there in 18th cny. and perh. earlier. On *mains*, see CLINTMAINS. As early as 1680 and still called, curiously, 'Muttonhole.'
- DAVIOT** (Old Meldrum and Inverness). Old Meldrum D., *sic* a. 1300; also Davyoth. Prob. mod. G. *dabhoch*, 'a farm sufficient for so many cows,' in the Hebrides, usually 320. Cf. DAVA.

DAWIC (Stobo). c. 1200, Dauwic. Prob. G. and Ir. *damh*, 'an ox,' + O.E. *wíc*, 'a dwelling or camp.' Cf. Dawros, Donegal, and BOCHASTLE. *Daw* = jackdaw is not found till c. 1450.

DAWSTANE BURN and RIGG (Liddesdale). a. 720, *Bede*, Degsastan, 'Degsa's stone' (O.E. *stán*, Sc. *stane*), where King Aidan was defeated in 603.

DEAN (Edinburgh). c. 1145, Dene. O.E. *denu*, M.E. *dene*, *dane*, 'a valley or glen, generally deep and wooded,' cognate with O.E. *denn*, a den, cave, lurking-place.

DEANBURNHAUGH (Hawick). See HAUGH.

DEANSTOUN (Doune). Place or 'house (O.E. *tún*, Sc. *toun*) in the DEAN,' or glen.

DEARG, Ben (Ross-sh.). G. *dearg*, 'red.'

DEARN, R. (Carrbridge). ? G. *dearn*, 'the palm of the hand.'

DECHMONT (Cambuslang and Uphall). A tribe *Decantae* lived in the north of Scotland (cf. Deganwy, Llandudno); and the name Mac Decet is common on inscriptions in Devon, Anglesea, and Ireland. So it may be 'Decet's hill'; G. *monadh*. More likely fr. G. *deagh*, 'good, excellent.' Cf. ESSLEMONT.

DEE, R. (Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright). Same name as Ptolemy's L. *Δηοία*. In G. *Dèabhadh* (pron. devay), which is lit. 'draining'; it also implies hastiness. Some connect with L. *diva*, 'goddess.' Gildas refers to river-worship, and there is confirmation in Gaulish inscriptions. See also DON.

DEER, Old and New (Aberdeen). *Bk. Deer*, 11th cny., Dear; c. 1320, Der. So called, says *Bk. Deer*, fr. the tears, Ir. *der*, G. *deùr*, 'a tear,' shed here at the parting of Columba with his friend Drostan, who founded the abbey here. Scholars usually reject this legend, and derive fr. G. *doire*, 'a grove or forest,' such as once was there. Cf. DURRISDEER and KILDROSTAN.

DEERNESS (Kirkwall). Prob. not 'deer ness' or cape; Icel. and Dan. *dýr*, a deer; rather fr. the door-like recess in the mural cliff here, *dýr-ness* or 'headland with the door.'



- DEGENISH (Argyle). Prob. the *ness* or *nish* of some Norseman, ? Dega. Cf. ARDALANISH.
- DELNY (Invergordon). *Sic* 1463; but 1398, Delgeny. G. *dealganach*, 'full of little prickles or thorns'; G. *dealg*, a thorn or bodkin.
- DELÓRAIN (Selkirksh.). G. *dail Orain*, 'Oran's field.' Cf. ORANSAY.
- DELTING (Shetland). 1597, Daleting. N. *dal ping*, 'dell or valley of the thing or meeting.' Cf. TINGWALL.
- DENBURN and DENHEAD (St Andrews, and Auchmacoy, Ellon). *Den* is really O.E. *denn*, 'wild beasts' lair'; but in Sc. names it usually means a wooded glen, and so is equivalent to the cognate words, DEAN and *dingle*.
- DENHOLM (Hawick). See DEAN and BRANKS-HOLM.
- DENINO, or DUNINO (St Andrews). 1250, Duneynach; 1517, Dinnino. G. *dùn aonaich*, 'hill on the heath' or 'waste,' or fr. *eunach*, 'full of birds,' G. *eun*, a bird.
- DENNIS HEAD (Orkney) and DENNISTOUN (Glasgow). Dennis is a common Ir. name, prob. = St Denis or Dionysius, first bishop of Paris, beheaded c. 280.
- DENNY (Stirling). Prob. a dimin. of DEAN. Cf. Denny Bottom, near Tunbridge Wells.
- DENNYLOANHEAD (Denny). Cf. LOANHEAD, 'head of the loan or lane' (O.E. *lāne*).
- DÉNOVAN (Denny). A modern 'refinement.' Local pron. dunníven, G. *dùn aibhne*, 'fort by the river.' Cf. Craigniven, Stirling.
- DERNACISSOCK (Kirkcowan). G. *dobhar na siosg*, 'water with the sedges.' Cf. DARNAWAY.
- DERRY (L. Earn, Crathie). G. and Ir. *daire*, *doire*, 'an oak or oak-wood.' Two in England.
- DERVAIG (Tobermory). ? G. *darbh aig*, 'worm or reptile bay'; *aig* is Norse G. fr. *vik*, a bay.
- DERYNGTON (Lammermuirs). c. 1250, Diveringdounes. Doubtful.
- DESKFORD (Cullen). a, 1600, Deskfurd. Prob. G. *dubh uisg*, 'dark water,' + O.E. *ford*, 'a ford.' Cf. Desford and Desborough, Leicester.

- DESKIE BURN (Elgin) and DUSK WATER (Beith). As above.
- DEVANHA (Aberdeen). Modern. Ptolemy's *Devana* was at Normandikes, 8 miles west of Aberdeen (*cf.* DAVEN). Last syllable looks like G. and Ir. *b(h)eannach*, 'hilly,' as in Aghavannagh, Wicklow. But *cf.* next.
- DEVANNOC, INCH (L. Lomond). *Sic* 1776; 1804, Tavanach. Prob. G. *tigh da mhanach*, 'house of the two monks.' A hermit once dwelt here.
- DEVERON, R. (Banff). 1273, Douern; *a.* 1300, Duffhern; later, Duvern. Must be the same word as Ptolemy's Ir. Dabrona; G. *dobharan*, dimin. of *dobhar*, 'water, stream.' *Cf.* Devoran, Cornwall. Still 'Duffhern' must have been intended to represent G. *dubh Earn*, 'the dark R. EARN.' *Cf.* FINDHORN and Lindifferon, Monimail.
- DEVON, R. (Kinross). *c.* 1210, Glendovan. Perh. G. *dubh abhainn* or *àn*, 'black, dark river.' The district seems to have been inhabited by the *Mæatæ*, an outlier of the great tribe of the *Damnonii*, inhabitants and namers of the Eng. 'Devon,' in W. *Drynaint*. Rhys thinks the names identical in meaning and origin.
- DHU HEARTACH (rock off Colonsay). Some say it means 'black rock to the wester,' G. *h'iartach* (*iar* the west). *Cf.* Hirta or Hirta Dhu, old name of St Kilda; see pp. cx-cxi.
- DHUSKER, L. (Eribol). G. *dubh sgeir*, 'black rock'; *cf.* N. *skjaer* or *sker*, a rock or 'skerry.'
- DILLOT, The (Menteith). 'Saddle-shaped hill-ridge'; G. *diollaid*, 'a saddle.'
- DINGWALL. *c.* 1250, Dinkeual; 1263, Dignewall; 1290, Dingewal; 1463, Dingvale. O.N. *þingavöll*, 'meeting of the thing' or local assembly, = TINGWALD and TINGWALL. Gaels call it Inverpefferon.
- DINET (Aberdeen). G. *dion-aite*, 'a place of refuge, a sanctuary.'
- DINWOODIE (Dumfries). *c.* 1500, Dunweddy; 1578, Dumwiddie. Perh. G. *dùn bheadail*, 'hill of the gossip or wanton.'

- DIPPIN (S. Arran). 1807, 'The Dipping Rocks,' 300 feet of perpendicular basalt. But Dr Cameron says an older form is Dupenny, which means 'twopenny land'; see p. lxv.
- DIPPLE BURN (Beith). W. *du pwell*, or G. *dubh poll*, 'dark stream.'
- DIRLET (Caithness). Prob. *dirl-clet*, 'stack-like rock with the hole in it.' There is a CLETT here; and see next.
- DIRLETON (N. Berwick and Kirkcinner). N. Berw. D., 1270, Dirlton; 1288, Driltone; 1298, Drillintone. Looks like 'village by the drills' or planted rows (of potatoes, &c.). Only, *drill* in this sense is not recorded till 1727. The Sc. *dirl* and the Eng. *drill* and *thrill* are all fr. same root as O.E. *thyrl*, a hole.
- DISTINKHORN HILL (Galston). Prob. fr. a man. Cf. Distington, Whitehaven, and CLEGHORN.
- DOCHART, L. and R. (Perthsh.). c. 1200, Glendochard; 1238, -chir; 1428, Dochirde. Prob. G. *dabhoch àird*, 'height with the ploughed land.' See DAVA, and cf. Dawachnahard, Coigeach.
- DOCHFOUR (Inverness). 'Land for pasture'; see BALFOUR, and cf. PITFOUR.
- DOCHGARROCH (Inverness). 'Rough, ploughed field'; G. *garbh*, 'rough.' The -och may be a mere suffix; but cf. GARIOCH.
- DOCHLAGGIE (Strathspey). G. *dabhoch laggain*, 'ploughed land in the little hollow' (G. *lag*).
- DODD, common name of rounded hills in the south of Scotland. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *doddy*, *doddit*, 'without horns,' or 'bald.' Perh. cognate with O. Icel. *toddi*, a portion. Cf. Dodridge, Ford.
- DOLLAR (Alloa) and DOLLAR LAW (Peebles). 1461, Doler; 1639, Dolour. W. *dól*, 'meadow, dale,' and *ar*, 'ploughed land.' On *law*, see p. lxxxvi.
- DOLPHINTON (S. of Edinburgh and near Tranent). Edin. D., 1253, Dolfinston. *Dolfine* was brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, c. 1240. Cf. Dolphinholme, Lancaster, called after Dolfín of Cumbria, c. 1080.

- DON, R. *Sic c.* 1170. Other forms, see ABERDEEN. Not G. *donn*, 'brown,' or *domhain*, 'deep'; *mh* mute. In mod. G. it is Dian or Déan, older Deon, which points to a connection with Ptolemy's *Διονάνα*, which is prob. the same as L. *Diana*, and as *Divona*, mentioned by Ausonius the Gaul, 'Divona, Celtarum lingua, fons addite divis' (L. *divus*, *diva*, 'divine,' hence 'a god, a goddess'). Thus DON like DEE must be a survival of the general Celtic river-worship.
- DONIBRISTLE (Aberdour, Fife). *a.* 1169, Donibrysell; 1178, Donybrisle. Prob. G. *dunan brisg-gheal*, 'clear, bright little hill.' Cf. ARDALANISH.
- DOON, R. and L. (Ayrsh.). *c.* 1300, Logh done. G., Ir., and O.E. *dún*, 'a hill, then a hill-fort.' Possibly = DON.
- DORBACK (Grantown). M'Bain says, 'place abounding in tadpoles,' G. *doirb*.
- DORES (L. Ness). Pron. doors. G. *dorus*, 'the opening,' lit. 'the door.'
- DORLINN (between Morven and Oronsay, Davaar and Kintyre, CALF and Mull). G. *doirlinn*, 'a bit of land, or isthmus, which is temporarily submerged by the tide.' DORNIE (Lochalsh), 1617, Dorny, is thought to be a corruption of the same word. But Craigdornie, Glass, is prob. G. *creag doirionnach*, 'stormy crag.'
- DORNOCH. 1150, Durnach; 1199, Durnah; 1456, Dornouch. Prob., like Drumdurno, old, -dornach, and Edindurnach, fr. G. *doirionnach*, 'stormy,' perh. with reference to the Gizen Brigs. For a similar name, see Lernock, Balfron, prob. fr. G. *leatharnaich*, 'place at the one side or edge.'
- DORNOCK (Annan). As above.
- DORRATUR (Falkirk). Perh. Daratho in *Chart. Holyrood*, 12th-14th cnies. G. *doire-a-torr*, 'wood on the hill.'
- DOUGLAS (Lanark, and two burns on L. Lomond). L. Lom. D., in *Nennius*, Dubglas; 1272, Douglas. Lan. D., *c.* 1150, Duueglas, Duueglas, Duglas; *c.* 1220, Dufgles; 1298, Douglas. Old G. *dubh glas*, 'black, dark water'; the only meaning of *glas* in mod. G. is 'grey, pale.'

- DOUGLASTOWN (Maybole and Forfar). Fr. the great Scotch family of that name.
- DOUGRIE (W. Arran). *Old* Dowgare, Dougarre. G. *dubh garadh*, 'dark cave,' or fr. *gàrradh*, 'garden, enclosure.'
- DOUNBY (Stromness). Sw. and O.E. *dún*, a hill, + *by*, town, village; see p. lxxii. = HILTON.
- DOUNE (Callander) = DOON.
- DOUR, R. (Fife). Forms, see ABERDOUR. G. *dobhar*, *dor*, *dur*, W. *dywr*, *dufr*, Corn. *dour*, 'water, river.' Cf. Adamnan's 'Dobor Artbranani.' Also in Yorks.
- DOVECRAIGS (Bo'ness). 'Black rocks'; G. *dubh*, 'black.' Cf. the name Duff.
- DOWALLY (Pitlochry). Pron. dú-álly. G. *dubh aille*, 'dark, black cliff.'
- DOWHILL (Kinross). *Old*, Doichill. G. *dubh choill*, 'dark wood.'
- DOWNFIELD (Dundee). Down as in Ir. 'Down'; prob. = G. and Ir. *dùn*, a hill, hill-fort.
- DOWNIES (Kincardine and Beith). Corruption of G. *dùnan*, 'a little hill,' with the common Eng. plural. There was a thanage of 1254, 'Dunny,' now Downie, at Monikie; and there is Port Downie, above Falkirk.
- DRAINE (Lossiemouth). G. and Ir. *draigheann*, W. *draen*, '(black) thorns.' Cf. Drain, Drains, Dreenan, &c., in Ireland.
- DRANIEMANNER (Minigaff). Prob. as above, + G. *mainnir*, 'a sheep-pen, booth, cattle-fold.'
- DREGHORN (Irvine and Colinton). c. 1240, Dregern; 1438, -arn. O.E. *drigeerne*, 'dry cot' or 'house.' Cf. CLEGHORN.
- DREM (Haddington). *Sic* 1250. G. *druim*, the back; hence 'a hill-ridge.' Cf. Drimagh, Ireland. Possibly, W. *draen*, 'the blackthorn.'
- DRIMNIN (Morven). G. *druinnein*, dimin. of *dronn*, 'the back, a ridge.' Cf. Drimna and Drimmin (Ir. *druimín*), Ireland.

DRIP, The (Stirling, on the Forth), and DRIPPS (Renfrew).
 Stir. D., 1295, Tirps; *a.* 1300, Passagium de drippe.
 Renf. D., 1158, Le Drip. Prob. Sc. *dreep*, 'a jump or
 drop down,' same as *drip*, O.E. *dryppan*, Icel. *drjúpa*,
 to drip or drop.

DROMA, L. (Ross-sh.). G. gen. of *druim*, 'the back, a hill-
 ridge.' It stands where the great backbone of Scotland
 (Drum Alban) crosses the valley at the head of the
 R. Broom. Cf. Drom and Dromagh in Ireland. We
 have the dimin. Droman in Eddrachilis.

DROMORE (Kirkcudbright), or Drummore. 'Big hill-ridge';
 G. *mòr*, big, and see above. Also in Ireland.

DRON (Bridge of Earn). *Sic c.* 1190. G. *dronn*, 'the rump,
 back, a hill-ridge.'

DRÓNGAN (Coylton). DRÓNNAN and DRUNGAN (Kirkcudbrt.).
 G. *dronnan*, 'the back'; or a double dimin., G.
dronnagan, 'a little ridge or knoll.'

DRONLEY (Dundee). Prob. 'Meadow of the drones (male
 bees),' spelt by Dunbar, 1508, *dron*, and Eng. *ley* or *lee*,
 a meadow. Cf. Dronfield, Sheffield.

DRUM (farm, Bonnybridge, &c.). G. *druim* = L. *dorsum*,
 the back; hence a hill-ridge like a beast's back. Sir H.
 Maxwell names 198 Drums- in Galloway alone. It is
 seen in Ptolemy's (*c.* 120 A.D.) Καληδόμιος δρυμός, which
 Skene thinks is translation of *Caledonium Dorsum* or
 Drum Alban, the great dividing mountain-ridge of
 Scotland. *Drum* and *dum* or *dun*, 'hill,' are con-
 stantly interchanging in Sc. names.

DRUMBLADE (Huntly). 1403, -blathe; *a.* 1500, -blate; fr. G.
bladh, *blàtha*, 'smooth,' or *blàth*, and 'a flower, bloom.'

DRUMCHAPEL (Dumbarton). Probably 'mare's back'; G.
c(h)apull, a mare.

DRUMCLOG (Strathaven). Prob. fr. G. *clog*, 'a bell.' Was
 there a chapel here? Perh. fr. G. *cloch*, 'a stone, a
 rock'; cf. Joyce, i. 412.

DRUMDOLLO (Aberdeensh.). Perh. 'hill-ridge of the mole or
 field-shrew,' G. *dallay*, Ir. *dallog*.

DRUMÉLDRIE (Largo). Prob. fr. G. *éildeir*, 'the elder-tree.'

DRUM(M)ELZIER (Biggar). Pron. -élyer; c. 1200, Dunmedler; c. 1305, Dumelliare; 1326, Drummeiller; 1492, -melzare. Here G. *druim* and *dún*, 'hill-ridge' and 'hill,' have been interchanged. The second part looks like O.Fr. *medler* or *meslier*, the medlar-tree, but this is very unlikely, especially as 'medler' (*sic*) is not found in Eng. till c. 1400 in *Romaunt of the Rose*. Perh. fr. G. *maol árd*, 'bare height'; cf. Drummeiller, Denny.

DRUMFADA, mountain (Banavie). 'Long (G. *fada*) hill-ridge.'

DRUMGLOW HILL (Kincardine). 'Ridge of the cry or shout'; G. *glaoth*. Cf. DUNGLOW.

DRUMLANRIG (Thornhill). 1663, -lanerk. As it stands it is a tautology, for *drum* is = *rig* (see p. lxx); but cf. LANARK, and Carlenrig, north of Langholm.

DRUMLEMBLE (Campbeltown). In G. this is *druim leamhan*, 'ridge of the elms.' In Eng. it is also called Coal Hill.

DRUMLITHIE (Fordoun). 'Grey (G. *liath*) hill-ridge.'

DRUMMOND (S. Perthsh. and Whithorn). Perthsh. D., 1296, Droman; c. 1300, 'Gilbert de Drymmond or Drumund.' G. *dromainn*, 'a ridge,' fr. *druim*, the back. Several Drummonds in Ulster; also in Ireland, Drummin, &c. The *d* has not added itself in DRYMEN.

DRUMMÚCKLOCH (E. Wigtownsh.). 'Ridge of the piggery'; G. *muclach*, fr. *muc*, 'a pig.' Cf. Drimnamucklach, Argyre, and Gortnamucklagh, Ireland.

DRUMNADROCHIT (Inverness). 'Hill-ridge by the bridge'; G. *drochaid*. Cf. Drumdrochat, Minigaff, and KIN-DROCHIT. Droch Head, Kirkcolm, is just the G. *drochaid*.

DRUMOAK (Aberdeen). *Sic* 1407; but 1157, Dulmayok; c. 1250, Dumuech, and even till lately pron. Dalmáik. 'Field (G. *dail*) of St *Mazote*,' the Irish virgin, friend of St Bride or Bridget, 5th century. St Maik's Well is still here.

DRUMOCHTER (Dalnaspidal). 'Upper hill-ridge'; G. *uach darach*, fr. *uachdar*, 'the top.' Cf. the names in Auchter-

- DRUMSHEUGH (Edinburgh). 'Hill-ridge with the trench or furrow'; G. *sheuch*. Only, the old name is said to have been Meldrumshaugh. See HAUGH.
- DRUMSHORELAND (Ratho). G. *druim soir*, 'east hill-ridge,' + G. *lann*; see LAMLASH, or Eng. *land*.
- DRUMSMITTAL (Knockbain). 'Vapoury, misty (G. *smùideil*) hill-ridge.'
- DRUMTOCHTY CASTLE (Fordoun). ? 'Obstructing, lit. choking, hill-ridge'; G. *tachdach*, fr. *tachd*, 'to stop up, choke.'
- DRUMVUICH (Perthsh.). 'Hill-ridge of the buck'; G. *bhuic*.
- DRUMWHINDLE (Aberdeensh.). Perh. 'hill-ridge of, or like to, a bundle'; G. *b(h)einneal*, corruption of Sc. *bindle*; see BINDLE.
- DRYBRIDGE (Buckie). Cf. Dryden, Roslin, and
- DRYBURGH (St Boswells). *Sic* c. 1200; c. 1160, Drieburh; c. 1211, Dryburg, Driborch, also -brugh; 1544, -brough. Quite possibly 'dry fort,' O.E. *dryge*, *drie*, dry; and see BROUGH.
- DRYFESDALE (Lockerbie). Now pron. Drysdale; 1116, Drivesdale. Prob. fr. N. *drífa*, to drive, like spray, or *drífa*, 'snow, sleet.'
- DRYMEN (S. of L. Lomond). Pron. Drimmen; 1238, Drumyn; also Drummane. = DRUMMOND.
- DRYNACHAN HOUSE (Nairn). Charter, c. 1170, 'Trenechinen quod Latine sonat lignum recte extensum'; 1497, Drynahine. G. *draighneachan*, substantive dimin. meaning 'a thicket,' lit. 'abounding in thorns'; G. *draighneach*.
- DRYNIE (Dingwall). G. *draighneach*, 'thorns.' There is also a Drynoch.
- DUBFORD (Banff). Prob. 'black (G. *dubh*) ford'; *dub* is also Sc. (found fr. c. 1500) for 'a pool, puddle,' as in Dubbieside, Leven.
- DUBTON (Montrose). Prob. corruption of G. *dubh dùn*, 'dark hill.' Cf. EARLSTON, EDDERTON.

DUCHRAY (Aberfoyle), DUCHRAYS (Dumfries), DEUCHRIES (Glen Tanar, Aberdeensh.). G. *dubh chraobh*, 'the dark, black tree,' or perh. 'wood.' The *s* is the common Eng. plur.

DUDDINGSTON (Edinburgh). Charter, c. 1150, 'Dodinus de Dodinestun'; 1290, Dodingstone. *Dodin* must have been a Saxon settler. Six Doddingstons and one Duddingston in England.

DUFFTOWN (Banff). Fr. the clan Duff; G. *dubh*, black. Cf. Dufton, Appleby.

DUFFUS (Elgin). 1290, Dufhus; 1512, Duffous. Prob. G. *dubh uisg*, 'dark water.' Not fr. the *dove*, which is not an O.E. word, and first occurs, c. 1200, as *dwe*. Prob. this is the Dúfeyrar in *Orkney. Sag.*, in which the latter part = O.N. *eyri*, a spit of land.

DUICH, L. (Glenelg). Fr. St *Duthac*, died at Armagh c. 1062. Cf. Bailedhuich, G. name of Tain.

DUIRINISH (Skye). (1501, Waternes); 1567, Durynthas; 1588, Durinysh. It is a peninsula, almost an island, so possibly G. *dúr* (or *dobhar*) *innis*, 'water-island.' Cf. Craig Durnish, in 1613 -durinche, L. Etive. Prof. Mackinnon thinks = DURNESS or 'deer-ness'; which is prob. correct.

DULL (Aberfeldy). *Sic* 1380; c. 1230, Dul. G. *dúlach*, 'misty gloom.' A mountain called *Doilweme* ('murky cave') is mentioned in the Irish *Life of St Cuthbert* as near by. In charter, c. 1170, *re* the Don Valley, we read, 'Rivulus Doeli quod sonat carbo ("coal") Latine propter ejus nigredinem.'

DÚLLATUR (Falkirk). G. *dubh leitir*, 'dark hill slope.' See BALLATER.

DULNAN, R. (Grantown). c. 1610, *Pont Tulnen*. Variant of G. *tuilnean*, fr. *tuil*, 'a flood'; often a very appropriate name for it.

DUMBARTON. a. 1300-1445, Dunbretane; 1498, Dunbretane; c. 1600, Dumbarten; 1639, Dumbriton. G. *dùn Breatuin*, 'fort or hill of the (Strathclyde) Britons.'

Its old name was Alcluth, *sic a.* 1130 in *Sim. Durham*. *Dum* and *dun* are constantly found interchanging in Sc. names; so are *dun* and *drum*.

DUMBUCK (Dumbarton). G. *dùn buic*, 'hill of the buck or he-goat' (*boc*).

DUMCRIEFF (Moffat). 'Hill among the trees.' See CRIEFF.

DUMFRIES. ? *Nennius*, *Caer Pheris*; 1288, D(o)unfres; 1395, Drumfreiss; 1465, Dumfrise. Skene thinks both these = 'fort of the Frisians,' here *a.* 400. Others say fr. W. *prys*, G. *phreas*, 'copse, shrubs,' = Shrewsbury, the O.E. *Scrobbesbyrig*. Cf. the Sc. surname Monfries ? = G. *monadh phreas*.

DUMGREE (Kirkpatrick-Juxta). G. *dùn greighe*, 'hill of the herd' (of deer, &c.).

DUN (Montrose). *Sic* 1250; 1375, Dwn. G. and Ir. *dùn*, 'a hill,' then 'a hill-fort'; W. *din*, cognate with O.E. *tūn*, enclosure, village, and L. ending *-dunum*, so common in *Cæsar*, *Lugdunum*, *Camalodunum*, &c. As early as *a.* 800, *Hist. St Cuthbti*, we find *Duna*, now *Union*, a hill near *Jedburgh*.

DUN ALASTAIR (Pitlochry). G. 'Alexander's hill.'

DUNAD (Crinan). *Chron. Iona*, ann. 683, *Duin-Att*. G. *dùn fhada*, 'long hill' or 'fort'; cf. *ATTOW*.

DUNAN (Broadford). G. 'a little hill.'

DUNASKIN (Ayr). Prob. 'hill of the water'; G. *uisgean*.

DUNAVERTY (Kintyre). *Chron. Iona*, ann. 712, *Aberte*. Doubtful. Perh. contains G. *abarach*, 'marshy,' or *abar*, 'a marsh.'

DUNBAR (Haddington and Kirkbean). *Hadd. D.*, c. 709, *Eldi*, *Dynbaer*; *Sim. Durham*, ann. 1072, *Dunbar*. 'Fort on the height'; G. *barr*. Possibly connected with *St Bar* or *Finbar*, Bishop of *Cork*, to whom *Dornoch Church* is dedicated.

DUNBARNEY (Bridge of Earn). *a.* 1150, *Drumbernin*. 'Hill with the gap'; G. *bearna*. Cf. *DUMBARTON*.

DUNBEATH (Caithness). *Sic* 1450; *Ulst. Ann.*, re ann. 680, *Duinbaitte*. 'Hill of the birches'; G. *beath*.

- DUNBLANE. Old chron. Dubblain; c. 1272, Dumblin. 'Hill of Blane,' son of King Aidan, who founded a church here in the 7th century.
- DUNBOG, or DINBUG (Cupar). ? *Chron. Iona*, ann. 598, Duinbolg; c. 1190, Dunbulcc; 1250, -bulg. 'Massive, bellying hill,' fr. G. *bulg*, the belly. Cf. Drumbulg, Tarland.
- DUNCANSBAY (Caithness). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Dungulsbæ; 1682, Dungisby; present spelling only later than 1700. 'Donald's house or village.' *Donnghal* is the old G. form of Donald, now *Dònull*; and in *Orkney. Sag.* we read of a 10th century Celtic chief, Dungad or Dungal, who prob. gave his name to this place. For -bay = Dan. *by* or *bi*, 'village'; cf. CANISBAY.
- DUNCANSBURGH (Fort William). A modern name.
- DUNCANSTONE (Insch).
- DUNCOW (Dumfries). Prob. 'hill of the gow or smith'; G. *gobha*, or fr. O.G. *cobh*, 'a victory.'
- DUNCRUB, or DRUMCRUB (Strathearn); in *Pict. Chron.*, ann. 965, 'Dorsum Crup.' 'Hill with the haunch or shoulder'; G. *crubha*, W. *crwb*, 'a hump.'
- DUNDAFF (Fintry). *Sic* 1237; 1480, Dundafmore; perh. *Chron. Iona*, ann. 692, Duin Deauae. If this last, then prob. same as DEE. Very likely, G. *dùn daimh*, 'hill of the stag' or 'ox.'
- DUNDEE. a. 1177, Donde; 1199, Dund; c. 1200, *Liber de Seon*, Dundo, Dundho, Dund. The common and quite possible derivation is G. *dùn Dé* (gen. of *Dia*), 'hill of God'; ? = 'Gadshill.' But the c. 1200 forms look more like G. *dùn dubh*, 'dark hill.'
- DUNDONALD (Ayrsh., *sic* 1461, but *Acta Sanct.* -devenel) and DUNDONNELL (Ullapool); cf. 'Dundouenald,' 1183, in Forfar. 'Hill of Donald'; G. *Dònull* or *Domhnall*. There is a Dundonald in County Down.
- DUNDRENNAN (Kirkcudbrt.). c. 1160, -drainan; 1290, -draynane; 1461, -dranan. 'Hill of the thorn-bushes'; G. *draighneanan*. Cf. DRYNACHAN; also Dreenan and Aghadreenan, Ireland.

- DUNDURN (L. Earn). Prob. *Chron. Iona*, ann. 683, Duin Duirn, 'hill of the fist,' i.e., like a fist. G. *dorn*, *duirn*.
- DUNEATON (S. Lanark). 'Hill of the junipers.' G. *aitean* or *aittin*.
- DUNECHT (Aberdeen). Quite modern. See ECHT.
- DUNFALLANDY (Logierait). c. 1200, -folenthi, -foluntyn. Perh. 'hill abounding in sea-gulls.' G. *faoileannach*. Cf. Creag-na-Fhaoilinn, Durness.
- DUNFERMLINE. *Sic* 1251, but c. 1100, *Turgot*, Dumfermelyn; 1124, -ferlin; c. 1140, Dunfermelitane; c. 1142, -fermlin; 1160, -melin, -ermiling; c. 1375, Dunferlyne. Two names seem intermingled here. There is (1) 'Farlan's Hill.' This *Farlan* (now seen in the surnames M'Farlane and Parlane), according to legend, was, with Nemed, first coloniser of Ireland. But (2) the *m* is best accounted for by deriving fr. that *Melyn* whose name also enters into STIRLING; so the name will mean 'crooked hill of Melyn,' G. *dùn fìar Mhèlain*. See MELVILLE, and cf. Mynydd Pwll Melyn, Wales.
- DUNFION (hill, L. Lomond and Lamlash). 'Finn' or 'Fingal's hill'; he is said to have hunted here.
- DUNGLASS (Cockburnspath). 'Grey, wan (G. *glas*) hill.'
- DUNGLOW (Kinross). 'Hill' or 'fort of the shout or cry'; G. *glaoth*.
- DUNIPACE (Denny). *Sic* 1195; but 1183, -ipast; c. 1190, Dunypais. Skene says fr. Celtic *bass*, a mound (see BASS), the two mounds here being supposed to mark the site of that battle of King Arthur which Nennius calls Bassas. *Pais* in G. is 'suffering.' The local explanation is G. *dùn na bhais*, 'hill of death.'
- DUNIQUEICH HILL (Inveraray). 'Hill like a drinking-cup'; G. and Ir. *cuach*, 'a quaich'; cf. R. Quaich, south of Kenmore.
- DUNIRA (St Fillan's). 'Western hill'; G. *iar*, 'west.'
- DUNJUMPIN (Colvend, Kirkcudbright). 'Fort of the hillock'; G. *tiompain*, *ti* being = *ch* in G. *Tiompan* also means cymbals; perh. with reference to some religious rites. Cf. 1395, 'Tympane.'

- DUNKELD. *Sic a.* 1150; but *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 865, Duin-caillen; *Pict. Chron.*, Duncalden; *c.* 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Dunicallenn; *Wyntoun*, *c.* 1420, Dwnkaldyne. 'Hill with the woods.' *Caillen* or *callenn* is gen. pl. of *G. coille*, a wood. Same root as *Caledonii*.
- DUNKIRK (Kells, Kirkcudbright). Prob. 'hill of the grouse'; *G. cearc*, gen. *circe*.
- DUNLOP (Ayrsh.) and DUNLAPPIE (Fern, Forfar). *Ayr D.*, *sic* 1522; *c.* 1523, Dunloppie. *Fern D.*, 1178, Dunlopyn, 'Hill of the little bend or bow,' *G. lùban*. *Cf. crup* for *crubha*, *s.v.* DUNCRUB.
- DUNMORE (Athole and Airth). 'Big hill'; *G. mòr*, big. The Airth name is borrowed; there is no hill here.
- DUNMYAT (Ochils), or Dum-, or Demyat; fr. tribe *Mœatæ* or *Miati* (*sic* in Adamnan) = the Verturiones, outliers of the Damnonii. *Cf.* Devon Valley near by. *Miati* is prob. fr. *W. meiddio*, to dare; so Prof. Rhys.
- DUNNAIST (W. Ross-sh.). *G. dun-an-(fh)äste*, 'hill of the fort.'
- DUNNET (Caithness). *c.* 1230, Donotf; 1275, Dunost; 1455, Dunneth. Doubtful; early forms make it unlikely to be = DINNET.
- DUNNICHEN (Forfar) and DUNACHTON (Kinraig). *Forf. D.*, *Tighernac*, Duin Nechtain. *Kin. D.*, 1381, Dionachtan. 'Fort of Nechtan,' King of the Picts, died 481.
- DUNNIKIER (Kirkcaldy). *c.* 1250, Duniker. *G. dùnan ciar*, 'dusky, dark brown little hill.' Or 'hill of the fort'; *cf.* Bankier, Castlecary, 1510, Ballinkeyre, fr. *G. cathair* or *W. caer*, a fort.
- DUNNING (Perthsh.). 1200, Dunine; later, Dunyn. *G. dùnan*, 'little hill' or 'fort.'
- DUN NOSEBRIDGE (Bridgend, Islay) An old fort. Curious tautology; corruption of *Icel. hnaus borg*, 'turf fort.'
- DUN(N)OTTAR (Stonehaven). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 681, Duin foither; *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, ann. 934, Dunfoeder; *c.* 1270, -notyr; 1461, Dunotir. 'Fort on the reef or low promontory'; *G. oitir*. Mod. *G.* has lost the *f* by aspiration.

- DUNOLLY CASTLE (Oban). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 685, Duin Ollaigh; *Tighernac*, ann. 714, Dunollaig; 1322, Dunollach. Prob. fr. some man.
- DUNOON. *Sic* 1472; but *c.* 1240, Dunnon; 1270, Dunhoven; *c.* 1300, Dunhon; 1476, Dunnovane. 'Hill by the water'; G. *abhainn*, in S. Argyle pron. o'an. Cf. AVON, PORTNAHAVEN, and Denovan, Dunipace, pron. Dunníven. Possibly fr. *h'amhuinn* (pron. havun), 'an oven.' Dunoon and Dunowen are names common in Ireland.
- DUNPHAIL (Forres). Perh. 'hill of the horse'; G. *p(h)eall*. Cf. Drumpail, Old Luce. *Fail* in G. means, 'a ring, a wreath, a sty.'
- DUNRAGIT (Glenluce). ? 'Hill of the noise or disturbance'; G. *racaid*, Eng. 'racket.'
- DUNROBIN CASTLE (Golspie). 1401, robyn; 1512, Drumrahyn; also Drum Raffin. In 1222 Raffin was *Lögmadr*, 'law-man,' or crown representative here. Name prob. remodelled in compliment to Robin or Robert, Earl of Sutherland, *c.* 1400. On interchange of *drum* and *dun*, cf. DRUMELZIER, DUMFRIES. N. *rafn* is a place where sea-weed accumulates. Cf. Raffin, Assynt.
- DUNROD (Kirkcudbright). *Sic* 1160; also Dunroden, prob. 'hill with the sweet gale or bog myrtle'; G. *roid*.
- DUNROSSNESS (Shetland). *Sagas*, Dynröst or raust, 'din, noise (Icel. *dyn-r*) of the röst,' N. for whirlpool, *i.e.*, SUMBURGH ROOST, + NESS.
- DUNS (Berwick). *Sic* 1296. Prob. G. *dùn*, 'hill or fort,' with the common Eng. plural. No proof of the tradition that it is contracted fr. *Dunstan*.
- DUNSCAITH OR -SKAIGH CASTLE (Sleat). 1505, Dunskahay. G. *dùn sgéithe*, 'fort on the jutting-out land,' G. *sgíath*, lit. 'a wing or pinion,' also, 'a shield'; Ir. *sgataig*. Cf. 'Dunschath' or 'Dunsacht,' 1461, in Ross.
- DUNSCORE (Dumfries). *a.* 1300, Dunescor. 'Hill of the stones,' G. *easgair*, or 'with the ridge,' G. *eisgir*.
- DUNSHELT OR -ALT (Auchtermuchty). Prob. 'fort of the hunt'; G. *sealg*. Cf. Auchensalt, Stirling.

- DUNSINANE (Dunkeld). *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Dunsinoen (and prob. the Arsendoim or -in, *Tighernac*, ann. 596). Prob. 'hill with the breasts or dug's'; *G. sineachan*, fr. *sine*, a breast. The forms do not admit of a derivation fr. *G. sithean*, 'hill of the fairies.'
- DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (Oban). 1322, Ardstofniche; *c.* 1375, Dunstaffynch; 1595, -stafage. Doubtful; prob. containing Icel. *staf-r*, a staff. The true pron. seems now lost, though some say it is *G. dùn sta innse*, with *sta* for *da*, 'fort by the two islands,' *G. innis*.
- DUNSYRE (Dolphinton). 1180, -syer; *a.* 1300, -sier. 'West (*G. siar*) hill.' Cf. Balsier (old, Balsyir) and Balshere, Galloway.
- DUNTOCHAR (Dumbarton). *c.* 1230, Drumthoker; 1265, Drumtoucher; 1273, -tocher (cf. DUMFRIES, &c.). 'Fort of the causeway'; Ir. *tóchar* (not in mod. *G.*). Cf. Cantoghar, Ireland. See also DRUM.
- DUNTREATH (Kilsyth). 1497, -treth. 'Hill or fort of the chief,' *G. triath*; or, as likely, fr. *triath*, gen. *treith*, 'a boar.'
- DUNTULM (Uig). 1498, -tullen. 'Fort on the meadow by the sea,' *G. tuiln*, borrowed fr. Icel. *holm-r*; see HOLM and TALISKER.
- DUNVALANREE (Benderloch). *G. dùn-a-bhaile-na-righ*, 'hill of the king's house' or 'village.'
- DUNVEGAN (Skye). 1498, -begane; 1517, -veggane; 1553, Dunnevegane. ? 'Fort of the few, small number'; *G. b(h)eagain*.
- DUPPLIN CASTLE (Perth). *Pict. Chron.*, Duplyn. 'Black pool' = Dublin; *G. dubh*, black; *lyn* is *W.* rather than *G.*, which has *linne*. On *p* for *b*, cf. *Dorsum Crup* for DUNCUB.
- DURA DEN (Cupar). *G. dobharach (durach)*, 'watery'; fr. *dobhar*, water; cf. DOUR, DURIE; + DEN.
- DURHAM (Kirkpatrick-Durham, and name of hill there). O.E. *deór ham*, 'wild beasts' home or lair'; cf. Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *diur*, a wild beast; same as Eng. *deer*. The oldest forms of the Eng. Durham are 'Dunelm,

Dunelmensis,' whilst as early as 1075 we have 'Dunholme,' 'fort by the HOLM or meadow,' as the name is usually interpreted. Possibly it is Celtic *dùn ealm*, 'hill of the elms,' *ealm* being an early loan-word. The change fr. *n* to *r* is but another instance of the liquidity of our liquids.

DURIE (Fife). G. *dobharach* or *dùrach*, 'watery.' Cf. DURA DEN, and Dourie, Mochrum, Doory and Dooragh, Ireland.

DURNES (W. Sutherland). c. 1230, Dyrnes; c. 1542, Arduress, 'deer ness'; Icel. *dýr*, Dan. *dýr*, a beast, deer.

DUROR (Glencoe). (1343, Durdoman, i.e., 'deep water'); 1501, Durroure. G. *dobhar* or *dùr odhar*, 'grey water.'

DURRIS (Banchory). Prob. G. *doras*, *dorus*, 'a door, entrance.' Cf. Durrus, south of Ireland.

DUR(R)ISDEER (Thornhill). 1328, Durrysder. G. *dorus doire*, 'entrance of the grove or forest.' There was an ancient forest here. Cf. Deerhass, near by.

DUSK WATER. See DESKFORD.

DUTCHMAN'S CAP, The (isle off W. of Mull).

DUTHIL (Carrbridge). G. *tuathail*, 'north' or 'north side.' Cf. DULNAN.

DYCE (Aberdeensh.). G. *deis*, locative of *deas*, 'to the south.'

DYE, R. (Kincardine and Berwicksh.). Possibly fr. G. *dubh*, 'black.'

DYESTER'S BRAE and RIG (Galloway). *-ster* is the old (usually female) suffix; cf. spinster, webster, or female weaver, now only a proper name, &c. Cf. 'Dyesterhale,' i.e., hall, 1098, in Berwicksh. Dr Murray's earliest for *dyester* is 1350.

DYKE (Forres). Sic 1311; but 1263, Dych. O.E. *dīc*, 'bank of earth' cast up fr. a *ditch*, which is the same word. Its Celtic name is BRODIE. Wherever *dyke* or *dykes* enters into a name, as in Battledykes, Forfar, Cleaven Dyke on Isla, and Raedykes on Ythan, it usually means the site of an ancient camp.

DYKEBAR (Paisley). *Barre*, 'a barrier,' is found in Eng. as early as c. 1220.

DYSART (Fife and Montrose). Fife D., 1250, Dishard; c. 1530, *G. Buchanan*, Deserta. *G. diseart*, fr. L. *desertum*, 'desert place, then a hermit's cell, a house for receiving pilgrims, a church.' Dysart (*sic* 1446) or Clachandysert was the old name of the parish of Glenorchy; others, too, in Scotland. Desert, Disert, &c., common in Ireland. The earliest monkish 'desert' was Le Desert de St Bruno (11th cny.) at La Grande Chartreuse. There are a Cladh-an-Disert (*G. cladh*, graveyard) and a Port-an-Disert at Iona.

E

EAGER-, EGGER-NESS (Wigtown). 'Eagre ness,' *i.e.*, 'cape of the tidal wave' or bore (of the Solway); Icel. *ægir*, *éagor*, O.E. *egor*, the sea.

EAGLESFIELD (Ecclefechan). Also one near Cockermouth.

EAGLESHAM (Paisley). 1158, Egilsham; 1309, Eglishame. Not fr. the eagle, which is Fr. *aigle*, not even fr. W. *eglwys*, G. *eglais*, 'a church,' but prob. fr. a man *Egli*, a name still found in Switzerland + O.E. *hām*, 'home, place, village.' The only *-ham* in this quarter. Cf. EGILSHAY.

EARLSFERRY (Elie). *a.* 1300, Erlesferie. O.E. *eorl*, 'an earl'; said to be after Macduff, thane of Fife, but he is a 'mythic character' (Skene).

EARLSTON (Berwicksh.). Local pron. Yirsiltoon. *c.* 1144, Ercheldon; *c.* 1180, Ercildune; *a.* 1320, Essedoune; 1370, Hersildoune; fine example of popular corruption and 'etymology.' Prob. G. *àird choil*, 'height of the wood,' cf. ARDCHALZIE; to which prob. the Angle immigrants added O.E. *dūn*, 'a hill.'

EARN, R. and L. *Prophy. St Berchan*, *a.* 1100, Eirenn; *a.* 1300, Eran, Strathere; *very old MS.*, Sraith hirend, *i.e.*, Strathearn; 1615, Lockerrane. In G. Eire, gen. Eireann. Pron. éran. Skene suggests perh. fr. *Éire*, Irish queen mentioned in the Ir. Nennius, who,

tradition says, was fr. Scotland. *Eire* or *Erin*, accusative *Erinn*, was also an old name of Ireland, = Gk. *Ἰέρνη* and Juvenal's *Iuuerna*, corrupted into Hibernia; so Rhys. He thinks it pre-Celtic, and does not accept Windisch's meaning, 'fat, fertile land'; cf. Sanskrit *pivan*, fem. *pivari*; Gk. *πίον*. Eren was also the old name of the R. FINDHORN. Cf. BANFF and DEVERON.

EARNOCK (Hamilton). Prob. G. *ear-cnoc*, 'east hill.' But cf. BALERNO.

EARNSLAW (Berwicksh.). c. 1200, Herneslawe. 'Hern's' or 'heron's hill,' Fr. *héron*, O.Fr. *hairon*.

EASDALE (Oban). G. *eas*, 'waterfall,' + N. *dal*, 'dale, valley'; see p. liv.

EASSIE (Meigle). 1250, Essy. G. *easach*, 'abounding in waterfalls'; G. *eas*. Cf. ESSY.

EAST NEUK O' FIFE. Sc. *neuk* is G. and Ir. *niúc*, a 'nook' or 'nick' or 'corner.'

EATHIE (Cromarty). Prob. = ETHIE, c. 1212, Athyn, i.e., G. *athan*, 'a little ford.' M'Bain thinks fr. root *it*, 'going.'

ECCLEFECHAN (Dumfriessh.). L. *Ecclesia Fechan*, 'church of St Fechan' (G. *fiachan*, 'little raven,' dimin. of *jitheach*), Abbot of Fother, West Meath, time of Kentigern. Cf. ST VIGEAN'S.

ECCLES (Coldstream and Penpont). Colds. E., 1297, Hecles = 'church,' L. *ecclesia*. St Mary's Cistercian nunnery founded here 1155. In 1147, St Ninian's, Stirling, is called the church of *Eggliis*. Three in England. See, too, p. cviii.

ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE (S.E. Perthsh). Pron. Exmagirdle. 'Church of St Griselda' or Grizel, *ma* being the Celtic endearing prefix, 'my own.' The parishes of Flisk and Lindores are dedicated to a St Macgidrin, but he was prob. a Bishop of St Andrews, called Mac Gilla Odran.

ECCLESMACHAN (Uphall). 1250, Eglismanin; 1296, Eggesmauhy, 'church of ? *Manchan*, Irish saint, 7th century. See ECCLES and cf. CLACKMANNAN.

ECHT (Aberdeen). *Sic a.* 1300. ? G. *each*, 'a horse,' or possibly *eachd*, 'an exploit.' Duneight, Lisburn, is the old *Dun Eachdach*, 'Eochy's hill or fort.'

- ECK, L. (Dunoon). 1595, *Mercator* Heke. Prob. same as OICH, fr. old Celtic root for 'water.' Cf. AXE, Esk, USK, and G. *uisge*; also Ecton, Northampton.
- ECKFORD (Jedburgh). c. 1200, Eckeforde; 1220, Hecford. See above.
- EDAY (Kirkwall). *Sagas*, Eidey; c. 1260, Eidoe. Prob. N. *eið-ay*, 'isthmus island.' Or fr. Icel. *aeð-r*, Dan. *eder*, 'the eider-duck'; cf. Aðey, Iceland.
- EDDERTON (Tain). 1461, Edirtonne; 1532, Eddirtane; c. 1565, -thane. Early corruption, perh. influenced by nearness to Tain, fr. G. *eadar dùn*, 'between the hills.' Cf. EARLSTON.
- EDDLESTON (Peebles). c. 1200, Edoluestone; 1296, Edalstone; c. 1305, Edwylstone. 'Edulf's place'; a. 1189, lands here were granted to a Saxon settler, *Edulf* or *Edulphus*. The Celtic name had been Penjacob.
- EDDRACHILIS (W. Sutherland). Pron. -héelis; 1509, Eddiraguheilis. G. *eadar-a-chaoilas*, 'between the straits'; G. *caol*, a KYLE or narrow sound; cf. Eddergoll ('between the fork,' G. *gobhal*), Bredalbane, and Eddraven ('between the bens'), Assynt.
- EDEN, R. (Fife and Roxburgh). Forms see EDNAM. Perh. c. 120, *Ptolemy*, Tinna. Prob. O.W. *eiddyn*, G. *eadann*, Ir. *eudan*, 'face, slope of a hill.'
- EDENAMPLE (L. Earn). See above and AMPLE.
- EDGERSTONE (Jedburgh). = 1455, 'Eggerhope Castell'; only perh. = 'Edgar's town.'
- EDINBANE (Portree). G. *eadann bun*, 'white slope or face of the hill.' Cf. Edinglassie, Aberdeensh., 1219, Adynglas.
- EDINBARNET (Duntocher). 1381, Edyn, *u.* 1400, Edenbarnan. G. *eadann bearna*, 'slope at the gap or pass.'
- EDINBURGH. First in the ancient W. bards, e.g., *Gododin*, re 7th cny., Eydden, Eidden, *Taliessin*, Dineiddyn; *Black Bk. Carmarthen*, Mynydd (i.e., Mount) Eidden; *Ulst. Ann.*, 638, Etin. a. 750, *Nennius*, 'The Mount Agned' = Welsh bards' Mynydd Agned (? who was A.); but in c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, 'Oppidum Eden,' plainly =

Dunedin (*oppidum* is always the translation of *dun* in the L. chronicles), W. *din eiddyn* (not in mod. W. dictionaries) or G. *din eadain*, 'fort on the hill slope' (that fr. the castle rock down to Holyrood). This exactly suits the case, *burgh* being the Eng. for *dun*; and with this agrees the *Orkney. Sag.* spelling, c. 1225, Eidiniaborg. This makes connection with St Edana or Medana, the Cornish Modwenna, very doubtful, though the form Medanburgh or Maidenburgh is said to occur, and we find David I. (1140-50) signing charters 'apud Castellum puellarum,' or the 'Castle of the Maidens'; also, 1163, *Chart. Cambuskenneth*, Oppidum puellarum. But, without doubt, the name of King Edwin of Northumbria (616-33) did influence the later spellings, indeed influenced the oldest spellings we have, viz., Holyrood Charter, c. 1128, 'Ecclesia Sancte Crucis *Edwinesburgensis*,' and Simeon Durham (died 1130) or his interpolator, Edwinesburch. In a charter of Alexr. I. (c. 1120) we have Edenesburg, and in later charters of David I., a. 1147, we find Edeneburg, Edensburg. As late as 1680 we find Edinburgh. A Dunedin is also mentioned in Roxburghsh., *Dryburgh Chart.*, p. 83. On *burgh*, cf. BORGUE.

EDINDURNO (Huntly). 'Stormy hill-slope.' See above and DORNOCH.

EDINGIGHT (Banff). G. *eaden gaoith*, 'hillside exposed to the wind.' Cf. Edingeyth, *sic* 1522, near Glasgow.

EDINGTON (Chirnside). c. 1098, Haedentun; 1166, Edington. Cf. HADDINGTON, which prob. embodies the same name, and perh. the same man. Not so likely fr. the name *Edwin*.

EDINKILLY (Dumphail). G. *eadan coille*, 'face or front of the wood.'

EDNAM (Kelso). c. 1100, Aednam; 1116, Edyngahum; c. 1120, Ednam; 1285, Edinham; 1316, Ednam. 'Home or village (O.E. *ham*) on the R. EDEN.' Cf. Edenham, Bourne, and EDROM.

EDRADYNATE (Logierait). G. *eadar dion-aite*, 'between the refuges.' Cf. EDDRACHILIS and DINNET.

EDROM (Berwicksh.). *c.* 1098, Ederham. O.E. *Edr-ham*, 'home' or 'village on the R. ADDER.' *Cf.* EDNAM and Whitesome. Edrington, on the Whitadder, was Haedrintun in 1098.

EDZELL (Breachin). 1204, Edale; 1267, Adall; 1275, Adel. ? G. *eaþha*, an aspen-tree, + N. *dal*, 'dale.' If this were not so G. a region, one would derive fr. O.E. *ea*, M.E. *ae*, 'a river, running water'; *cf.* Edale, N. Derbysh.

EGILSHAY (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Egilsey; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Egilschay quasi ecclesie insularum.' If fr. G. *eaglais* (L. *ecclesia*), 'a church,' the name is a very exceptional one for Orkney. Prob. fr. some man, 'Egil's isle.' *Cf.* EAGLESHAM.

EGLINTON (Ayr). 1205, Eglingstoun, Eglintoune. Fr. some Saxon settler. *Cf.* Eglingham, Alnwick; Eglin Lane, Minigaff; and Eglin Hole, Yorks.

EGLISGIR(I)G (Kincardine). 1243, Ecclesgreig. 'Church (G. *eaglais*) of Girig' or Grig, 9th-century Scottish king, dedicated by him to St Ciricius, and now ST CYRUS.

EGLISMONICHTY (Monifieth). 1211, Eglismenythok. See MONIKIE.

EIGG (Hebrides). *Adamnan*, Egea; *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 725, Ego; 1292, Egge; old Celtic MS., *Eig*, which last in old Ir. means 'a fountain.' The Ir. and G. *eag*, gen. *eige*, means a nick or hack.

EILDON HILLS (Melrose). *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Eldunum; *a.* 1150, Eldune. Prob. G. *ail*, 'a rock, cliff,' + *dun*, 'a hill.' *Cf.* Ercildun or EARLSTON.

EILEAN DONAN (W. Ross-sh.). 1503, Alanedonane; 1539, Elandonan. G. = 'St Donan the martyr's isle.' He died, 617, in Eigg. Perh. fr. *dunan*, 'a little fort or hill.' The G. *eilean* is seen in Adamnan's Elena, which cannot be identified.

EILEAN MUNDE, or ELANMUNDE (Glencoe). 'Isle of Munnu,' Columba's friend. See KILMUN.

EILEAN NA BEARACHD (Eddrachilis). G. 'island of the precipice.'

- EILEAN NA NAOIMH (The Minch). G. = 'isle of saints.'
- EILLERHOLM, or HELYER HOLM (Kirkwall). Icel. for 'isle of the flat or slaty rocks.' Cf. HOLM.
- EISHORT, L. (Skye). Icel. *íss*, ice, + suffix *ort*, *art*, or *arth*, 'frith, bay, or fjord'; see KNOYDART.
- ELCHIES (Craigellachie, *q.v.*). *Sic* 1226. The *s* is the common Eng. plural added to a G. word.
- ELCHO (Perth). c. 1230, Elchok. Prob. G. *àl chuaich*, 'rock of the cuckoo.'
- ELDSERLIE (Renfrew). 1398, -sly; 1499, Ellirsly. 'Alder lea' or meadow (cf. COULTER ALLERS). The elder in Sc. is 'bourtrees,' though in O.E., *a.* 800, we find *ellærn* as the gloss of L. *sambucus*.
- ELGIN. *Sic* c. 1140; on old corporation seal, Helgyn. Said to be fr. Helgy, a Norse general, victor near here c. 927. But Stokes and Rhys think it pre-Celtic or Ivernian. Elga is a character in Irish mythic history, and also poetic name for Ireland, perh. meaning 'noble.'
- ELGOLL (Broadford). In G. *Fala-* or *Falghol*, which is perh. *fàl-a-ghoill*, 'enclosure, fold, of the stranger or Lowlander,' G. *gall*.
- ELIE (Fife). c. 1600, The Alie. Perh. 'on the other side'; G. *eile*, 'other.' Cf. BALELIE. Many think it = the Eng. Ely, *Bede* Elge, *i.e.*, O.E., *æl-ige*, 'isle of eels.' The present harbour was once an island.
- ELLIOT (Forfar). *Old*, Elloch or Eloth (see ARBIRLOT). Prob. fr. G. *aill* or *àl*, 'a rock,' with adjectival ending; and perh. connected with Ir. *aileach*, 'a stone fort,' as in Ardely, Ireland.
- ELLON (Aberdeensh.). c. 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Helian; 1265, Elon. Prob. G. *ailean*, 'a green plain.' Cf. ALLAN.
- ELLSRIDGEHILL or ELSRICKLE (Biggar). (? c. 1470, Henry, *Wallace*, ii. 266, Elrisle.) 1293, Elgiris, which looks like G. *àl Girig*, 'rock of King G.' (see EGLISGIRIG). Col. Lumsden suggests N. *elds hrygg*, 'ridge of the fire or beacon,' Icel. *eld-r*. Cf. Eldrig, Wigtown.

ELPHIN (Lochinver). Prob. = Elphin, Ireland; G. and Ir. *aill fhionn*, 'white rock' or 'cliff.'

ELPHINSTONE (Airth). c. 1320, Elfyngston. May be as above, + O.E. *ton*, *tūn*, 'hamlet'; more prob. fr. some man. *Elpin* or *Elphin*, Pict. for Alpin, Albin, or Albinus, was the name of one of the Pictish Kings.

ELPHINSTONE, Port (Inverurie), was named some 80 years ago after Sir Robt. Elphinstone. It stands at the end of the canal from Aberdeen.

ELRICK (Inverness and Cabrach) and ELRICK MORE (Dalguise). Inv. E., 1576, Allerik. G. *àl lairig*, 'rock on the hillside.' More is G. *mòr*, 'big.'

ELSICK (Portlethen, Kincardine). *Sic* 1654; cf. Elswick, Newcastle, pron. Elsick. It looks like G. *aillse*, a 'fairy,' + O.E. *wíc*, 'dwelling, village'; but that is rather a dubious combination.

ELVAN WATER and ELVANFOOT (N. of Beattock). c. 1170, Elwan, and, same date and district, 'Brothyr-alewyn.' Prob. W. *al-wen*, 'very white, bright,' fr. *gwen*, white, as in Gwenystad (Gala Water) or 'white strath,' now WEDALE; cf. R. Alwen, N. Wales, and Elwand (c. 1160, Alewent, Aloent), other name of Allan Water, Melrose. Elwan is the name in Cornwall for a porphyritic rock.

EMBO (Dornoch). a. 1300, Ethenboll; 1610, Eyndboll. A difficult name; ? 'place of the little ford.' G. *àthan*, + N. *ból*, see p. lxxiii; cf. ETHIE. But in G. it is *Eirpol* = ERIBOLL, N. *eora-ból*, 'beach-town or -place,' just its site.

ENARD or EYNARD BAY (W. Sutherland). 1632, Eynort. N. *eyin ard*, *arl*, or *ort*, 'island bay' or 'fiord' (see p. lxiii).

ENDRICK, R. (Stirlingsh.). 1238, Anneric, -erech; but Strathendry, Leslie, is a. 1169, -enry. Prob. G. *anrach*, 'stormy.' On *d* intruding itself as here, see p. xlv. But 'Strathenry' rather suggests O.G. *an reidh*, 'smooth' or 'straight river.' In G. *dh* is sometimes sounded with a click, almost = k.

ENHALLOW (Orkney). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Eyin Helga,

'holy isle' (*cf.* ENARD). Eng. *hallow* is fr. O.E. *hālgian*, 'to hallow'; *hāлга*, a saint.

ENOCH DHU (Pitlochry) and ENOCH (Durrissdeer). G. *eanach dubh*, 'black, dark marsh.' But St Enoch's, Glasgow, is fr. *Thenew*, or *Thennach*, c. 500, mother of St Kentigern or Mungo—1429, 'St Thenew's Gate'; 1509, St Tennoch.

ENTERKIN BURN (N. of Drumlanrig). G. *eanach t'uircein*, 'sow's,' or *t'arcoin*, 'mastiff's, blood-hound's marsh.'

ENZIE (Buckie). 1295, Lannoy, where the *L* represents the Fr. article, 'the Annoy'; 1595, Ainzia; 1654, 'Ainia (Ainyee),' *sic* in R. Gordon's *Survey*; now pron. *Ingée*. Doubtful. Prob. like Ensay (Hebrides), fr. N. *engi*, 'a meadow.'

EOCHAR (Lochmaddy). More correctly lochdar, G. for 'low place, bottom.' *Cf.* YOKER.

EOROPIE (Lewis). Erroneously spelt Europa; N. *eyrrar bae* (= *by*, *bi*), 'beach-place, or village.' *Cf.* ERIBOLL, and 'Eurobolsey,' in Islay, 1562.

EPORT, L. (Lochmaddy). Prob. N. *a*, *ey*, 'isle,' and *fjord-r*, 'frith,' *cf.* KNOYDART; influenced by G. or Eng. *port*.

ERCHLESS (Beaully). *Sic* 1403; but 1258, Herchelys; 1539, Hereichlis. Prob. G. *àrd chaolais*, 'high pass,' lit. 'strait.' *Cf.* ARDCHATTAN and EDDRACHILIS.

ERIBOLL (N. Sutherland). 1499, Erribull; 1530, Ireboll. N. *eyri-ból*, 'place on the tongue of land or gravelly bank,' loaned in G. as *earbil* and Ir. *earball*. *Cf.* ARBOLL, and Erribul, Fynes.

ERICHT, R. and L. (N. Perthsh., and triby. of Islay). Not, stream from 'the ascent or rising slope'; G. *éiridh*, as in Coire Eirigh, Loch Katrine, and Glen Erichdie, Blair Athole. But as the *e* in Ericht is short, M'Bean suggests fr. G. *eireachdas*, 'handsomeness.'

ERISKA(Y) (L. Creran and S. Uist). Crer. E., 1558, Yriskay. Uist E., 1549, Eriskeray. Looks like 'goblin's' or 'diviner's isle'; G. *ùruisy* + N. *ay*, *ey*, isle. But some say it is the N. *Eiriksey*, 'Eric's isle.'

- ERISORT, L. (Lewis). Perh. 'Eric's bay'; N. *ort*, *art* (see p. lxiii). Capt. Thomas says = 'HARRIS Bay.'
- ERNANITY (Kirkcudbrt). G. *earrann annaid*, 'land belonging to the church.' Cf. ANNAT.
- ERNGATH HILL (Bo'ness). 1488, Ardyngaith. G. *àird-an jaoith*, 'height of the wind, windy hill.'
- ERROGIE (Fort Augustus). Prob. G. *àird raoig*, 'height of rushing.' Cf. Falls of Rogie, and Ercattan, old form of ARDCHATTAN.
- ERROL (Firth of Tay). c. 1190, Erolyn; c. 1535, Arole. Doubtful.
- ERSKINE (Renfrew). 1225, Erskin; 1262, Ireskin; a. 1300, Irschen, Yrskin, Harskin. Prob. G. *àird sgainne*, 'high cleft,' fr. *sgain*, to burst. Cf. ARDCHATTAN, 1296, Ercattan.
- ÈSCART (Skipness). 1511, Escarde. Prob. N. *aska fjord*, 'ash-tree bay'; cf. ESKDALE. Possibly fr. Icel. *exja*, 'a kind of clay,' cf. ASHANESS. For -art, see p. lxiii.
- ESK, R. (Midlothian, Berwick, Forfar). Midl. E., a. 800, Escemuthe; a. 1145, Esch. Berw. E., a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Esce; c. 1200, 'Northesk.' Forf. E., c. 1260, Glenesch. Celtic for 'water,' same root as G. *uisge*, *Ax*, *Exe*, *Usk*, &c. Cf. INVERESKANDY. Wh. Stokes denies this, and thinks Esk Pictish, cognate with O.Ir. *esc*, 'a marsh, a fen,' O.W. *uisc* (in R. *Usk* or *Uisc*), and with Ptolemy's *Ισκα*, now the R. *Exe*.
- ESKDALE (Beauly). 1538, Eschadillis. See above, and DALE.
- ESKBANK, ESKBRIDGE, ESKDALE, &c.
- ESSACHOSEN (Inveraray). G. *easar-chasain*, 'a thoroughfare.'
- ESSLEMONT (Ellon). a. 1600, Essilmontht. G. *eoisle-monadh*, 'mount, hill of the spell, incantation.' Cf. TULLY-NESSLE.
- ESSY (Strathbogie). 1187, 'Esseg in Strabolgin'; 1227, Essy. Prob. G. *easach*, 'abounding in waterfalls'; G. *eas*, a waterfall.
- ETHIE HOUSE (Arbroath). c. 1212, Athyn; 1483, Athe, Athy. G. *àtham*, 'a little ford.'

ETIVE, L. (Argyle). *Old Ir. MS.*, Loch-n-Eite. Prob. G. *eite* or *éiteag*, a 'white pebble'; also name for the streaks of quartz with which the rocks there abound.

ETTRICK (Selkirk). c. 1235, Ethric, Hetterich, Etryk; 1776, Atric. Doubtful. Can it be fr. G. *atharrach*, 'an alien'? M'Bain says, Etteridge, Badenoch, 1603, Ettras, contains the prep. *eadar*, 'between.'

EUNAICH, Ben (Dalmally). G. *eunach*, 'hunting'; or *aonach*, 'a hill.'

EVANTON (Dingwall). Named, c. 1800, after *Evan* Fraser of Balcony.

EVIE (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, c. 1225, Efju, also Efja; last syllable prob. N. *gjá*, 'a goe or narrow inlet.'

EWE, L. (W. Ross-sh.). In G. *Iugh*; perh. for *eugh*, *eubh*, 'an echo, a cry.' Cf. Aird na h'eugh, opposite Letterewe. But Wh. Stokes says = Eo, Eu, Ioua, original forms of IONA.

EWES and EWESDALE (Langholm). a. 1180, Ewishedale; c. 1280, Ewycedale; 1296, 'Le Vale de Ewithe'; c. 1300, Ewytesdale. 'Newt's' or 'eft's dale'; O.E. *efete*, M.E. *evete*, *evte*; the *n* in *newt* is fr. the article *an*.

EYEMOUTH and EYE WATER (Berwicksh.), and EY R. (Braemar). Berw. E., 1098, Ei; 1250, Aymouthie; 1595, Haymouth. Eye is prob. Celtic for 'water.' See AYTON.

EYE PENINSULA (Stornoway). 1506, Fy; 1552, Y. Norse G. *y*, *ui*, *aoi*, 'isthmus, island, peninsula.' Cf. IONA.

ENYARD, L. See ENARD.

F

FAD, L. (Bute and Colonsay). G. *fada*, 'long.' Cf. Inchfad, L. Lomond.

FAIRGIRTH (Dalbeattie). 'Fair garth or garden'; O.E. *faeget*, Icel. *fag-r*, Dan. *feir*, fair, pleasant; cf. APPLEGARTH, old, *Applegirth*. Or. fr. Icel. *faer*, 'sheep.'

FAIR ISLE. *Orkney. Sag.*, Friðarey, i.e., 'isle of peace.' Cf. Friday. But Jo. Ben, 1529, says, 'Faray, quasi clara



(*fair*) insula.' c. 1600, Fear Yll. As likely as not it is, like the Faroe Isles, Icel. *faer-ey*, 'sheep island.'

FAIRLIE (Largs). 'Fair lea' or meadow, untilled land; O.E. *leáh*, Dan. *lei*, fallow. Or fr. Icel. *faer*, 'sheep.'

FALA (S. Midlothian). 1250, Faulawe. *Fah law*, 'pale, dun hill'; cf. next, and LAW; also cf. 'Fauhope,' c. 1160, in *Melrose Chart.*; and 'Faluhill,' 1231, in *Chart. Dunferm.*, p. 109.

FALKIRK. *Sic* 1546; but *Sim. Durham* (died 1130), ann. 1065, Eggesbreth; 1166, *charter*, 'Ecclesia de Eglesbrec, que varia capella dicitur'; 1253, *Varie Capelle*; 1298, *Barth de Cotton*, Faukirke quæ a quibusdam vocatur la Chapelle de Fayerie; 1298, *Norm. Fr. writs*, often, La vaire or veyre Chapelle; a. 1300, *MS. Digby*, Locus qui Anglice vocatur ye fowe chapel; 1381, Falkirk;¹ 1382, Fawkir; c. 1600, the Fawkirk, which still is the local pron., accent on either syllable. These forms are most instructive. Its original name, and its name in G. still, is *Eaglais* (W. *eylwys*) *breac*, 'speckled church, church of mottled stone,' of which *Fah-* or *Faw-kirk*, and *La vaire Chapelle*, is the translation, Sc. *faw*, *fauch*, meaning 'dun, pale red,' O.E. *fah*, varicoloured. Cf. Faside Farm, Newton Mearns; 1469, Fauside.

FALKLAND (Fife). *Sic* a. 1150; but 1160, Falecklen. Doubtful. Perh. connected with G. *faile*, 'to bathe' or 'a bath,' or *falaich*, 'to hide, a hiding.' The old forms seem to prevent any derivation fr. O.E. *fah*, as in FALKIRK.

FALLOCH, R. (L. Lomond). G. *falach*, 'a hiding, a veil.'

FALLSIDE (Lanarksh.) and FAWSIDE CASTLE (Tranent). Tran. F., c. 1200, Fausydde. Prob. = Faside, 'spotted side.' See FALKIRK.

FALMOUTH (Cullen). So spelt in Ordn. Survey Map. Its real name is 'whale's mouth,' locally pron. *fal's mou'*, Icel. *hval-r*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, 'a whale.'

¹ In Gough's *Scotland in 1298, Documents Battle Falkirk*, the form with *l* is never once found.

FANDOWIE (Strathbraan). c. 1200, Fandufuith. Prob. G. *fan dubh*, 'dark, black slope.'

FANNYSIDE, L. (Slamannan). Prob. fr. G. *feannag*, a ridge of land; a peculiar way of laying out ground, sometimes called a 'lazy-bed.' Cf. Port-na-Feannaige, S. Arran, and Feinag More, Eddrachilis.

FARG, R. (Kinross). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Apur-feirt. See ABERARGIE.

FARNELL (Breachin). 1219, Ferneval; 1410, Fernwell. Prob. G. *fearna bhail*, 'alder village.' A 'Farndun' in Berwicksh. in 1098.

FARNESS (Cromarty and Wigtown). Wig. F., in *Acta Sanct.*, Farness. Crom. F., 1578, Farnes. Prob. O.N. *far-næs*, 'ness, cape by the passage for ships'; *far* also means 'a ship.' Possibly fr. G. *faire*, 'watching.' *Cnoc-na-faire*, or 'watch hill,' is common in the Highlands.

FAR OUT HEAD, or FARRID HEAD (N. Sutherland). Perh. fr. Icel. *fjarri*, 'far.' But *Pont* has Row na farrif, which Sir Herb. Maxwell says is G. *rudha na atharrachaidh* (aharrahy), 'point of the turning.'

FARR (N. Sutherland). c. 1230, Far. Icel. *far* means 'a passage, means of passage, ship.' Ships can sail right up the River Naver here. But Farr, L. Insh, M'Bain connects with the G. prep. for 'over.'

FARRER R. and GLEN (Inverness). Prob. Ptolemy's *Oἰαπαρ*, his name for the Moray Frith. Origin unknown. Glen Strathfarrer is often heard, curiously enough.

FASNACLOICH (Appin). G. *fasadh na cloich*, 'protuberance of the stone or rock.'

FASQUE CASTLE (Laurencekirk). 1471, Fasky; and so still pron. Prob. G. *fàsach*, 'a wilderness, forest, mountain; also stubble, choice pasture.' Cf. Straufasket, Kells, pron. -fasky.

FASSIEFERN (Banavie). 1553, Faschefarne. G. *fàsach na fhearna*, 'forest of alders.'

FAST CASTLE (Coldingham). Sic 1461; but 1404, Fascastell. Prob. O.E. *fest*, Dan. *fast*, Icel. *fast-r*, 'firm, solid.'

- FAUGHLIN BURN (Kilsyth). Prob. same name as Fauchlands, S. of Falkirk, fr. Sc. *fauch*, *faugh*, found fr. 1513, meaning 'fallow.'
- FAULHOUSE (Lanarksh.). 'House by the fold'; O.E. *fald*, a pen (*cf.* GUSHETFAULDS). Names in Fauld- are common in Galloway.
- FE(A)RINTOSH (Dingwall). G. *fearainn Toishaich*, 'land of the thane' or 'land-officer.' *Cf.* Ferrindonald, Kiltearn.
- FEARN (Tain and Brechin). Tain F., 1529, Ferne. G. *feàrna*, 'an alder.' *Cf.* COULTER ALLERS.
- FEDDERAT (Brucklay). c. 1205, Fedreth; 1265, Feddereth. Prob. old G. *fother*, hardened to *foder* (sometimes to *for*, as FORDOUN, &c.) *ath*, 'land at the ford.' *Cf.* FODDERTY.
- FENDER BRIDGE (Blair Athole). G. *fionn dûr* or *dobhar*, 'white, fair, pleasant water.'
- FENDOCH (Amulree). Pron. *fiánnach*. Prob. G. *fionn achadh*, 'white, clear-looking field.'
- FENTONBARN (Haddington). 1332, Fenton. 'Village in the fen, bog, mud'; O.E. and Icel. *fen*.
- FENWICK (Kilmarnock). The *w* is mute; = FENTON; O.E. *wíc*, dwelling, village. Common in the north of England.
- FEORLIN(G) (Skye). G. *fedirlinn*, 'a farthing,' a land-measure (see p. lxxv).
- FERNAN (Fortingall). *Black Bk. Taymouth*, Stronferna, which is G. for 'point of the alder trees.'
- FERNIEGAI (Hamilton). Perh. G. *fearna garradh*, clump or 'garden of alders.' *Cf.* GREENGAIRS.
- FERRIELOW (Colinton). ? = 'Ferry-hill'; O.E. *hlæw*, Sc. *law*. *Cf.* the Eng. Houndslow, Marlow, &c. But this and the following quite possibly fr. G. *feurach*, pron. ferrach, 'grassy.'
- FERRYDEN (Montrose). See above, and DENBURN.
- FERRYHILL (Aberdeen). 1451, Fferihill. Also in Durham.
- FERRYPORT ON CRAIG (N. Fife).

- FERRYTONFIELD (Forfar). 1359, Feryntoun. Hybrid; fr. G. *fearainn*, 'enclosed land, a farm.'
- FESHIE R. (Kingussie). c. 1230, Ceffy (a mistake for Fessy). Doubtful; perh. pre-Celtic. M'Bain thinks Pictish, and compares R. Gwesyn, Brecon, fr. root, *gves* (for vest-), 'that which moves or goes.'
- FETLAR (Shetland). *Sagas*, Faetilar. N. *fetill*, plur. *fetlar*, 'a belt, a strap.'
- FETTERANGUS (Mintlaw). Here and in next O.G., or rather Pictish, *fothir*, 'wood,' or perh. 'a field' (cf. Ir. *fothar*, a forest), is softened into *fetter*; often it is hardened into *for*, cf. p. xxxiv, and FÉDDERAT, and ANGUS.
- FETTERCAIRN (Laurencekirk). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Fotherkern. 'Wood in the corner'; G. *ceàrn*.
- FETTERESSO (Stonehaven). c. 970, Fodresach (but cf. FORRES); 1251, Fethiresach; c. 1270, Ffetyressach. 'Forest abounding in waterfalls'; G. *easach*, fr. *eas*, 'waterfall.'
- FETTERNEAR (Chapel of Garioch). a. 1300, Fethirneir. 'Wood to the west'; G. *an iar*.
- FETTYKIL (Leslie). c. 1200, Futhcul. G. *fodha coill*, 'foot of the wood.'
- FEUGH, R. (Kincardine). Prob. akin to G. *fuachd*, 'cold, chillness.'
- FIDDICH GLEN (Banff). Prob. fr. *Fidach*, son of the legendary Cruithne.
- FIDRA (N. Berwick). Pron. Fíthera. 1509, Fetheray. 'Fethere's isle'; N. *ay*, *ey*. *Fether* is prob. the same as Boitter in 'Tarhet Boitter,' *Ir. Annals*, 711, 712. There is a Tarbat on Fidra.
- FIFE. a. 1150, *Bk. Deer*, Fib; c. 1153, *Snorro*, Fifi; 1165, Fif. Fr. *Fib*, mentioned in the Irish Nennius as one of the seven sons of Cruithne, legendary father of the Picts.
- FIFE KEITH (Keith). See above, and KEITH.
- FIGGATE BURN (Portobello). First syllable doubtful; ? fr. *fich*, old form of 'vetch.' *Gate* in Sc. means 'a road, way.'

FILLAN'S, St (L. Earn). Fillan succeeded St Mund as Abbot on the Holy Loch ; died 777.

FIMBUSTER (Caithness). 'Five places' or 'houses'; Icel. *fim*, five. Cf. COIGACH, and see *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii.

FINCASTLE (Pitlochrie). G. and Ir. *fionn caisteal*, 'white, fair castle' or fort.

FINDHORN, R. (Forres). *Old* Fynderan, -erne; 1595, Fyndorn; on part of its course still called Findearn. Prob. = G. *fionn Earn*, or 'EARN with white, clear banks.' On the *d*, cf. p. xlv and next. For a similar change of -erne into -horn, cf. WHITHORN.

FINDLATER CASTLE (Portsoy). G. *fionn leitir*, 'white, clear hillside.' Cf. BALLATER. On the *d*, see above; in pron. it is usually mute.

FINDON (Aberdeen, Ross, Perth). 'Clear hill'; G. *fionn dùn*. Also near Worthing. Cf. Finden Hill, Durham.

FINGASK (Perth, Aberdeensh., Inverness). Per. F., 1114, Fingask; 1164, -gasc. G. *fionn gasg*, 'clear, white hollow or valley.' Cf. GASK.

FINGLAND LANE (Carsphairn). Fingland is a personal name now in this district. Prob. G. *fionn lann*, 'white, clear field.'

FINLARIG CASTLE (Killin). G. *fionn lairig*, 'clear, sloping hill.'

FINHAVEN (Oathlaw). 1379, Fothynevyn. G. *fodha n'abhuinn*, 'below the river.' But c. 1445, Fynewin; 1453, Finevyn. G. *fionn abhuinn*, 'clear, white river.' Cf. METHVEN and PORTNAHAVEN, and 'Fynobhyn,' 1272, in *Cartul. Levenax*.

FINNART (L. Long). a. 1350, Fynnard. G. *fionn àrd*, 'clear height.'

FINNIESTON (Glasgow). So named in 1768, after Rev. John *Finnie*, tutor of the proprietor, Matt. Orr.

FINSTOWN or PHINSTOWN (Kirkwall). Phin is a Sc. surname; but the reference is prob. to the race of the *Finns*, often referred to in the sagas.

FINTRAY (Kintore). *c.* 1203, Fintrith; *a.* 1300, Fyntre. 'White or fine land'; at least *trith*, *tre*, is prob. the older form of G. *tir*, land, W. *tre*, *tref*, 'village, house.'

FINTRY (Stirlingshire and Cumbræ). 1238, Fyntrie; = above.

FINZEAN (Aboyne). *c.* 1150, Feyhan. Doubtful.

FIRTH (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Fiörd. Mod. N. *fjord*, 'a frith, bay.'

FISHERIE (Turriff). FISHERROW (Musselburgh).

FISHWICK (Farm, Hutton, Berwicksh.). *c.* 1098, Fiscwic, O.E. = 'fish-house.'

FITEACH, Ben (Islay). G. *fitheach*, 'a raven.'

FITFULL HEAD (Shetland). *Saga*, Fitfugla hofdi. Icel. *fitfugl*, 'a web-footed bird,' fr. *fet*, a step, and Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, a fowl. It is a spot where the sea-birds love to light.

FIVE-MILE-HOUSE (Dundee).

FLANDERS MOSS (Buchlyvie). Many Flemings settled early in Scotland; *e.g.*, 'Dominus Willielmus Flandrensis de Barruchane,' *a.* 1350, in *Cartul. Levenax*.

FLANNAN ISLES (Minch). Fr. St *Flannan*, a Culdee saint.

FLASHADER (Skye). 'Flat pasture,' Icel. *flat-r*, and *set-r*, a shieling, a summer pasture, of which shader is the G. corruption.

FLEET, R. (Sutherland and Kirkcudbright). Icel. *fljót*, 'a stream,' *fljót-r*, 'quick.' Cf. Eng. *fleet*, *float*. Three Fleet streams in England.

FLEURS CASTLE (Kelso). Fr. *fleurs*, 'flowers.'

FLISK (Cupar). *Sic* 1250. ? G. *fleasg*, 'a wand, a ring.'

FLODAVAGH (Harris). Either 'flood-bay,' fr. Icel., O.E., Sw., and Dan. *flód*, flood, flow of the tide, + N. *vag-r*, a bay, cove, as in STORNO-WAY. Or, more likely, fr. Icel. *floti*, 'a fleet.'

FLOTTA (Orkney). *Sagas*, Flottey. 'Isle of the fleet'; Icel. *floti*, O.E. *fleót*. The *a* = N. *ay* or *ey*, isle; Icel. *flota-holmr* simply means an islet.

FLOWERDALE (Ross-sh.) and FLOWERHILL (Airdrie). Former fr. N. *flúr*, 'a flower.'

FÓCHABERS (Elgin). 1124, -oper; 1325, Fouchabre; 1514, Fochabris. G. *faiche abir*, 'plain, meadow, at the river mouth'; or fr. *abar*, 'a marsh'; *s* is the common Eng. plural.

FODDERTY (Dingwall). c. 1360, Fothirdy; 1548, Fothartye; 1572, Foddertie. O.G. *fothir*, 'wood, field,' of which we find here both the soft and hard forms, + *tigh*, 'a house.' Cf. FETTERANGUS and Fodderletter, Strathaven.

FOGO (Duns). 1250, Foghou; *a.* 1300, Foggov; 1352, Foggowe. Prob. '*fog how*,' i.e., 'hollow (O.E. *holg*, *holh*, Sc. *howe*) in which the fog, after-math, or second growth is found'; W. *ffug*, dry grass.

FOINAVEN, Ben (Sutherland). G. *foinne bheinn*, 'wart mountain.' It has three protuberances.

FOLDA (Alyth). Perh. G. *faoghail* (pron. foyl) *daimh*, 'ford of the ox'; or, ? *foladh*, 'a cover, a screen.'

FOLLA RULE (Fyvie). 1245, Folayth; 1364, Foulroule; *a.* 1400, Folethroule, Foleroule. Folla seems to be G. *foladh*, 'a covering, hiding-place.' On Rule, cf. R. RULE, Roxburgh, and ABBOTRULE.

FONAB (Perthsh.). G. *fonn aba*, 'land of the abbot.'

FORBES (Alford). *Sic a.* 1500. Prob. fr. old Ir. (and ? G.) *forba*, 'a field, district,' with the common Eng. plural. G. *forbhas* is an ambush.

FORD (Dalkeith, Loch Awe). O.E. *ford*, a ford. Five in England.

FORDOUN (Kincardine). *a.* 1100, *St Berchan*, Fothardun; Colgan, *Life of St Patrick*, Forddun; *c.* 1130, Fordouin. O.G. or Pictish *fothir duin*, 'land on the hill,' or 'by the fort'; *fothir* is here hardened. Cf. p. xxxiv, and also FETTERANGUS, FODDERTY, FORTEVIOT.

- FORDYCE (Portsoy). *a.* 1300, Fordyse. 'Wood to the south'; *G. deas*, also 'trim, fit.'
- FORFAR. *Sic* 1160; *c.* 1200, -fare. Prob. *G. fothir* or *for fuar*, 'cold forest,' or else 'pasture-land'; see BALFOUR. Perh. fr. O.G. *fearr*, 'a cow.'
- FORGAN (N. Fife). 1250, Forgrund. (? 1281, Fourgy.) Perh. *G. fothir grunda*, 'land with bottom' or 'ground,' *i.e.*, good subsoil.
- FORGANDENNY (Perth). See above, and DENNY.
- FORGLEN (Turriff). *Sic* 1314, but *c.* 1210, Forglint. *G. fothir glinn*, 'wood in the glen.'
- FORGUE (Huntly). *a.* 1300, Forge. 'Windy spot,' lit. 'wood of the wind'; *G. fothir gaoith*.
- FORRES. Perh. the Fodresach, *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.* (*cf.* FETTERESSO); 1187, Fores; 1283, Forais. *G. fothir* or *for eas*, 'wood by the waterfall.' Prob. influenced somewhat by *N. fors*, 'a waterfall,' the Eng. *force*, so common in the Lake district. Tacitus, in his *Agricola*, mentions a tribe *Horestii* hereabouts.
- FORSE (Lybster), FORSS (Thurso). Thurso F., *c.* 1225, Fors. *N. fors*, 'a waterfall'; *cf.* Stockgill Force, &c.
- FORSINAIN (Sutherland). Doubtful. Said to be 'lower waterfall,' as contrasted with
- FORSINARD (Sutherland). 'Higher waterfall'; *G. an àird*, 'of the height.'
- FORT, St (N. Fife). A quite modern, silly corruption of *Sanlford*, old name of the estate here. *Cf.* Sandyford, Glasgow.
- FORTEVIOT (Perth). *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Fothuirtabaicht; 1280, Ferteuyoth; but 1251, Forteviot. Old *G. fothir t'abaicht*, 'land of the abbey'; mod. *G. abachd*. Not the same as R. TEVIOT.
- FORTH, Firth of, and R. *c.* 80, Tacitus, Bodotria; and *c.* 120, Ptolemy, Βοδερία, ? same root as present name; *c.* 720, Bede, Sinus Orientalis ('Eastern Gulf'); *c.* 738, Nennius, Mare Freisicum ('Frisian Sea'); *c.* 970, *Pict.*

Chron., 'Ripæ vadorum Forthin'; 1072, *O.E. Chron.*, Scodwade, *i.e.*, 'Scots Ford,' so *wude* may be meant for a translation of a name like Forth; *c.* 1110, *Orderic*, Scotte Watra, and Irish *Nennius*, Foircu; *a.* 1150, Forth; *a.* 1200, *Descript. Albanie*, Scottice [*i.e.*, in Gaelic] Froch, Brittanice [*i.e.*, in Welsh] Werid, Romana [*i.e.*, in *O.E.*] vero Scottewattre; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Saga*, Myrkvifjord, *i.e.*, 'dark, murky, frith.' The root seems *G. foir* or *fraigh*; 'rim, edge, border or boundary of a country,' *i.e.*, the boundary between Saxon Lothian and Celtic Fife. The softened form *Forth* may have been influenced by early pronunciations of *N. fjord*, 'a frith.'

FORTH (Lanark). Perh. = 'Fort'; *cf.* 'The Forth,' Newcastle; 1653, 'Sandgate fort.'

FORTINGALL (Aberfeldy). *c.* 1240, Forterkil; *a.* 1300, Fothergill; 1544, Fortyrgill. Interesting example of a name which has quite changed. It really is old *G. foithir gaill* or *cill*, 'wood of the stranger' or 'of the church.' In this region we could not have *Icel. gil*, a ravine. The *r* has been transposed, as often, through the influence of the Eng. *fort*. The *-in-* represents the *G. article*.

FORTISSAT (Shotts).

FÓRTROSE (Cromarty). Prob. *G. foithir* or *for t'rois*, 'wood on the promontory.' *Cf.* MONTROSE.

FORTS AUGUSTUS, GEORGE, and WILLIAM (Strathmore). Fort A., named in 1716 after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Fort G., named in 1748 after George II. Fort W., so named, *c.* 1690, after William III., though there was a fort built here in 1655.

Foss (Pitlochry). *c.* 1370, Fossache. Prob. *G. fàsach*, 'a desert, forest, hill.'

FOSSEWAY (Kinross). *c.* 1210, Fossedmege. Prob. *G. fàsadh mhagha*, 'protuberance, hill in the plain.'

FOULA (Shetland). *Icel.* and *Dan. fugl-ay*, 'fowl island'; abundance of sea-fowl there. *Cf.* Fugloe, Faroes.

FOULDEN (Ayton). *c.* 1098, Fugeldene; 1250, Fulden. Prob. *O.E. fugel* (*Icel. fugl*) *denu*, 'dean, valley of the fowls or birds.' *Cf.* Foulden, Norfolk.

FOULFORD (Crieff). Prob. tautology; G. *faoghail* (pron. foil, füll), 'a ford.' Also name of an old, low-lying street in Berwick.

FOUNTAINBRIDGE (Edinburgh), **FOUNTAINHALL** (Stow and Ormiston).

FOURMAN The (Strathbogie). Prob., like Formond, St Andrews, G. *fuar monadh*, 'cold hill,' which it certainly is.

FOVERAN (Ellon). *a.* 1300, Fouerne. Prob. G. *fo earrann*, 'at the foot or end of the district'; *fo* is lit. 'under, beneath.' Or fr. G. *fuaran*, 'a well.'

FOWLIS (E. Ross-sh. and Crieff). Pron. Fowls. Cri. F., 1147, Foulis. Ross-sh. F., 1515, Foulis. Perh. G. *poll*, *phúill*, 'a pool,' with the common Eng. plural; more prob. G. *Fòlais* = *fo-ghlais*, 'sub-stream, burn.'

FOYERS, Fall of (Fort Augustus). Perh. G. *faire*, 'reflection of light,' fr. the clouds of spray. But others say, G. *fo-thir*, 'under ground'; the water does seem to dash away so. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

FRASERBURGH. *Sic* 1605. Land here bought by Sir William Fraser of Philorth, close by, in 1504. Town founded *c.* 1600. Frasers found in Scotland fr. *c.* 1160. Fraser was formerly often spelt *Fresel* or *Frasel*; we have Richard Fresle in *Domesday*. The old name of the spot was Faithlie.

FRESWICK (Wick). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Say.*, Thresvik. Perh. fr. some man; or perh. 'Frisian's bay'; N. *vik*. Cf. Freston, Ipswich.

FREUCHIE (Auchtermuchty). (1479, Freuche, near Banff; 1548, Freuchy, Loch Broom.) G. *fraochach*, 'heathery, heathy' place; fr. *fraoch*, 'heather,' and name of an isle on Loch Lomond. Cf. Freuch, Galloway.

FRIOCKHEIM. Pron. Fréakem. In 1604 we find 'terræ de Freok'; 1663, Friock; and a Philip *Frek* or *Freke* was bailie of Forfar, 1395-8. O.E. *frec*, *fric*, 'quick, ready'; cf. Freckenham, Suffolk, 1297 Frekenham. The Ger. *heim*, 'home,' was added, *a.* 1830, by the proprietor, John Andson, who had lived long in Germany.

- FROBOST (S. Uist). 'Seed-place.' N. *frjo*. See p. lxxii.
- FRUID WATER (Hart Fell). W. *frwyd*, 'impulsive, hasty stream.' Cf. RENFREW.
- FRUIN GLEN (L. Lomond). c. 1225, Glean freone, Glanfrone. Doubtful. ? G. *frioghan*, 'a bristle'; it can hardly be fr. *bhròn*, 'lamentation.'
- FUINAFORT (Bunessan). G. *fionna phort*, white or 'fair port' or bay.
- FULLARTON (Irvine and Forfarsh.). Irvine F., 'Geoffrey of Foullertoun,' king's falconer in 1327; 1391, Foulertoun. 'Fowler's town' or 'hamlet'; fr. O.E. *fugel*, -ol, Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, Sc. *fòul*, a fowl or bird.
- FURNACE (old iron-work near Inveraray). G. *fuirneis*, 'a furnace.' Also near Llanelly.
- FUSHIEBRIDGE (S. Midlothian). Prob. fr. N. *fus*, 'a roar,' *elvefus*, the roar of a river. But cf. FOSSOWAY.
- FYNE, Loch. In G. *loch fionna*, 'bright, clear loch.' Also sometimes called by natives Loch Briagh, i.e., 'fine, bonnie loch.' For the pron. *Fyne* cf. ABOYNE.
- FYVIE (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Fyvyn. The Fy- is hard to explain; ? O.G. *feigh*, 'bloody'; the -vyn suggests *abhuinn*, 'river.'

G

- GADIE, R. (Aberdeensh.). G. *gad*, 'a withe,' has a short *a*, and here it is long; so perh. pre-Celtic. Cf. Gadgirth, Ayrsh.
- GAIRLOCH (W. Ross-sh., and Kells, Kirkcudbright) and GARELOCH (Helensburgh). Ross. G., 1366, Gerloch; 1574, Garloch; prob. fr. G. *geàrr*, 'short loch,' as contrasted with its much longer neighbours, Lochs Carron, Torriden, and Broom. The same is true re the Helensburgh G., 1272, Gerloch; a. 1350, Keangerloch, i.e., Garelochhead.
- GAIRN (or Gairden) WATER (Ballater) and GAIRNIEBRIDGE (Kinross). ? G. *garan*, -ain, 'a thicket,' or *càrn*, *càirn*, 'a cairn.'

GALA, R. (Galashiels). c. 1150, Galche; c. 1200, Galue; 1268, Galu; a. 1500, Gallow. Perh. fr. G. *geal*, 'clear,' or fr. W. *gwala*, 'the full stream'; cf. Gala Lane, Carsphairn. 'Galawater,' according to Border usage, means the *valley* through which the Gala flows.

GALASHIELS. 1237, Galuschel; 1416, Gallowschel; 1442, Galowayscheelis; 1503, Galloschelis; 'shielings' (O.N. *skali*) or 'huts on the river Gala.' *Skali* is still used in N. for a temporary or shepherd's hut. Cf. SELKIRK.

GALBRAITH, Inch (L. Lomond). Family of Galbraith (1492, Galbreytht) used to reside here. It is G. *gall-Breathnach*, Brythonic, British, or Welsh stranger, 'Lowlander.'

GALCANTRY (Fort George). Prob. G. *geal ceann-tìre*, 'white, clear promontory.' Cf. KINTYRE.

GAL(L)ATOWN (Kirkcaldy). ? G. *gall*, 'a stranger, foreigner,' or *galla*, 'a bitch.'

GALLON HEAD (Lewis). G. *gallan*, 'a pillar, standing-stone.' Cf. Achagallon, W. Arran; also Gallan, Tyrone, Gallana, Cork.

GALLOWAY. c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Galweya; c. 1160, Galweie; c. 1250, Galeweia; *Lat. chron.*, Gal(l)wethia (1158, Galovidienses). W. *Gallwyddel* (*dd = th*) = G. *Gall-Gaidhel*, 'stranger Gael.' Prob., says Dr Skene, fr. Galloway being long a province of Anglie Northumbria.

GALLOWFLAT (Rutherglen). 'Plain' or 'flat of the gallows.' Cf. SKINFLATS.

GALSTON (Ayrsh.). 'Gall's' or 'stranger's (G. *gall*) town.' Cf. GATTONSIDE.

GAMESCLEUCH (Ettrick). *Old Gamelscleuch*. Said to be fr. Celtic root meaning 'twin, double,' fr. the burn branching into two near its source; cf. L. *gemellus*. However, R. Camel, Cornwall, means 'crooked stream.' On *cleuch* see BUCCLEUCH.

GAMRIE (Banff). Pron. Gámri. c. 1190, Gameryn; c. 1200, Gamery. Prob. G. *cam àiridhean*, 'crooked

shielings' or 'hill pastures.' Cf. GLASSARY. *C* and *g* sometimes interchange in Gaelic place-names. M'Bain suggests G. *gamhainn-airidh*, 'stirk-shieling.' Cf. AUCHTERGAVEN.

GANTOCKS, The (rocks off Dunoon). The real name in G. is *Na Gamhneachan*, interpreted 'the stirks,' fr. *gamhainn*, a yearling beast.

GARBRAID (Glasgow). 1515, -bred. G. *garbh*, 'rough,' or *gearr*, 'short,' and *braghaid*, 'a gulley or neck.'

GARDERHOUSE (Lerwick). Icel. *garð-r*, 'an enclosure, garden.'

GARGUNNOCK (Stirling). c. 1470, -now. G. *garbh cuinneag*, 'rough, uneven pool.' Cf. Girgunnochy, Stoneykirk.

GARIOCH (Aberdeensh.). c. 1170, *Garuiauche*; c. 1180, *Garvyach*; 1297, *Garviagha*; a. 1300, *Garuiach*. G. *garbh achadh*, 'rough field'; same as *Garwachy*, Wigtown.

GARLIESTON (Wigtown). Prob. 1592, *Garlies*, i.e., G. *garbh* or *gearr lios*, 'rough' or 'short court or garden.'

GARMOUTH (Fochabers). c. 1650, -mogh, -moch, *Germoch*. The local pron. seems uncertain and permits derivation either fr. G. *gearr*, 'short,' or *garbh*, 'rough.' Prob. the name is G. *gearr magh*, 'short plain.' The -mouth is a modern corruption by persons ignorant of G.

GARNGABER (Lenzie). G. *gàradh na cabair*, 'deer forest'; *gà(r)adh* is an enclosure, park, garden, and prob. a loan word fr. O.E. *geard*, Icel. *garð-r*; the true G. is *gort* or *gart*; and *cabar* usually means an antler. Cf. Glengaber, Yarrow, and Ringaber ('antler-point'), Buchanan.

GARNGAD (Glasgow). 'Enclosure of the withies'; G. *gad*.

GARNKIRK (Glasgow). 1515-66, *Gartynkirk*, 'little enclosure of the hens,' hen-roost; G. *gartan circ*, G. *cearc*, *circe*, 'a hen.'

GARRABOST (Stornoway). Perh. 'Geirra's' or 'Garri's farm' or 'place,' N. *bolstaðr* (see p. lxxii). Cf. Garrisdale, Canna, and L. Garrasdill, Kintyre.

GARRIONHAUGH (Cambusnethan). G. *gearran*, 'a work-horse' + HAUGH.

GARROCH HEAD (Bute). 1449, Garrach (old MS., *Ceann garbh*, 'rough head' or 'cape') = GARIOCH.

GARRY, R. (Inverness and Perth). In G. *garadh*. This cannot be the mod. G. *gàradh*, 'enclosure.' The first syllable is short, and the root is thought to be the same as Gk. *χαράδρα*, 'a ravine.' There is a G. *garidh*, 'a copse, a rough place.'

GARRYNABINE (Stornoway). G. *garidh na h'aibhne*, 'copse' or 'rough land by the river.' Cf. PORTNAHAVEN.

GARSCADDEN (Glasgow). 1372, Gartscadane, 'herring enclosure'; G. *gart sgadan*; ? herrings cured here. Cf. Culscadden, Galloway, and Balscadden, Howth.

GARSCUBE (Glasgow). G. *garbh cùb*, 'rough curve or bend,' or ? fr. *sguab*, 'a broom.'

GARTCLOSH (Stirling), GARTCLUSH (Lanarksh.). G. *gart clois*, 'paddock with the ditch.'

GARTCOSH (Glasgow). 1520, -gois. Prob. G. *gart còis*, 'enclosure at the fissure or cavern'; cf. Cash Bay, Wigtown.

GARTH (Aberfeldy). M.E. *garth*, 'farm, garden.' Cf. APPLE-GARTH and GARNGABER.

GARTHDEE (Aberdeen). Fr. Sc. *garth*, 'a dam or weir for catching fish'; in Aberdeensh. also 'gravel, shingle at the riverside.'

GARTIE, Mid and West (Helmsdale). Icel. *garð-r*, 'an enclosure'; cf. GARTH.

GARTLY (Insch). a. 1500, Garintuly and Grantuly; 1600, Gartullie. Prob. G. *garan tulaich*, 'thicket on the hill.' Cf. MURTHLY.

GARTMORE (Balfron). G. = 'big enclosure' or 'farm.'

GARTNAVEL (Glasgow). 1521, -nawyll. 'Enclosure of the apple-trees'; G. *gart-an-ubhail*. = ORCHARD and APPLE-GARTH.

- GARTNESS (Drymen and Islay). Prob. G. *gart an eas*, 'enclosure by the waterfall.'
- GARTSHERRIE (Coatbridge). 'Enclosure of the foals'; G. *searrach*. Cf. Barsherry, Galloway.
- GARTURK (Coatbridge). 'Enclosure of the boar or hog'; G. *torc*, gen. *tuirc*. Cf. TURK.
- GARVALD (Haddington and Peebles) and GARVALT BURN (Braemar). Hadd. G., *sic* 1250. G. *garbh allt*, 'rough stream' or 'cliff.' Cf. Garrel (fr. *àl*, 'a rock'), Dumfries and Kilsyth.
- GARVE (Ross-sh.). G. *garbh*, 'rough.'
- GARVELLOCH, I. (Jura). 1390, Garbealeach; 1589, Garowhellach, -whileach. G. *garbh aileach*, 'rough, stone house'; or 'rough pass,' G. *bealach*.
- GARVOCK (Laurencekirk). = GARIOCH.
- GARWOLING (Argyle). *Old* Garfoling. G. *gart feorlin*, 'farthing-land'; cf. p. lxv.
- GASK (Dunning, Strathnairn, and Turriff). Prob. not a corruption of G. *crosg*, 'crossing, pass,' as in ARNGASK; but perhaps Pictish *gasc*, 'a nook, gusset, hollow'; G. *gaisg* means 'a slope.' Cf. Gergask, Laggan, and FINGASK.
- GASSTOWN (Dumfries). Founded by Mr Joseph Gass, c. 1812.
- GAS WATER (E. Ayrsh.). Prob. G. *gasach*, 'full of branches,' fr. *gas*, a branch. N. *gas* means a goose.
- GASSIESLACK (Aberdeensh.). Prob. G. *gasach sloc*, 'pit full of branches or arms.'
- GATEND or GAITHEND (Beith). 'The end of the gate,' Sc. for 'road.' See p. lxxxvi.
- GATEGILL BURN (Girthon). Icel. *gat gil*, gill or 'ravine of the gap.'
- GATEHOPE (Peeblessh.). N. *geit hóp*, 'goats' shelter.'
- GATESHAW (Morebattle). Perh. a. 800, *Hist. St Cuthbti*, Gistatun. See SHAW.

- GATTONSIDE (Melrose). *a.* 1150, Galtuneside. *G. gall*, 'a stranger,' + O.E. *tún, tón*, 'a hamlet.' *Cf.* GALSTON and WALLACETOWN.
- GAULDRY (Cupar). Prob. *G. gall-doire*, 'stranger's wood' or 'grove.'
- GAVELL (Kilsyth). *G. gabhal*, 'a fork, or junction of two waters.' *Cf.* Tighnaghavil, Bute.
- GAVINTON (Duns). *Fr.* a man.
- GEANIES (Tarbat Ness). Pron. *Gáynes*. *c.* 1500, Genes; 1529, Gathenn; 1570, Gany. Like Gannochy, Edzell, *fr.* *G. gaothanach* (pron. *gân-ach*), 'windy,' + N. *næs*, 'nose, ness.'
- GELDER BURN (Balmoral). *G. geal dobhar* or *dôr*, 'clear, fair stream.'
- GELSTON (Castle-Douglas). Prob. 'Gael's town.' *Cf.* GALSTON.
- GEÓRGEMAS (Thurso). Site of a modern market held on 'St George's feast' or 'mass,' April 23rd; O.E. *maesse*, Dan. *messe*. *Cf.* Hallowmass.
- GHENAGHAN, I. (L. Lomond). ? *G. geangach*, 'crooked, thick and short.'
- GIFFEN (two in N. Ayrsh.). *Sic c.* 1600. As the sites show, *W. cefn*, 'a ridge.' *Cf.* Cefn, St Asaph's.
- GIFFNOCK (Glasgow). Prob. Brythonic, 'the little ridge'; *fr.* *W. cef'n*, a ridge, and the Celtic dimin. *-oc, -og*.
- GIFFORD (Haddington). Prob. *fr.* 'Hugo Gyffard,' *c.* 1180, in *Newbattle Chart.*, p. 63. Origin of that name doubtful. 'Walterius Giffardus' came over with William the Conqueror.
- GIGHA, I. (Kintyre and N. of Barra). Kin. *G. Hakon's Saga*, Guðey; 1263, Gudey; 1309, Gug; 1343, Geday; *c.* 1400, Gya; 1510, Giga; 1516, Geya; 1549, Gigay; a very curious assortment. ? 'Isle of Ged or Gug'; *cf.* JEDBURGH. Col. Lumsden thinks it may mean 'God's Isle.'
- GIGHT, Braes of (Fyvie). *Perh.* corruption of *G. gaoth*, 'wind.'

- GILABOLL (Helmsdale). 'Place of the gills or ravines,' Icel. *gil*.
See *ból*, place, dwelling, p. lxxiii. Thus = Gillsland, Beith.
- GILCOMSTON (Aberdeen). 1361, Gilcolmystona. Hybrid;
'hamlet of the gillie' (G. *gille*) or 'servant of St Colm'
or Columba; cf. p. ciii and GILMERTON. The -ton is
fr. O.E. *ton*, *tún*, 'a village.'
- GILLESPIE (Old Luce). G. *cill easbuig*, 'church or cell of the
bishop,' L. *episcopus*. In all other names *cill* remains
as Kil-.
- GILLIESHILL (Bannockburn). 'Attendants', servants' (G.
gille) hill.'
- GILMERTON (Edinburgh). c. 1200, Gyllemoretton. 'Abode
("ton") of the servant of Mary' the Virgin; G. *gille*
Maire. Cf. Gilmorton, Lutterworth, and GILCOMSTON.
- GILNOCKIE (Canonbie). G. *geal cnocan*, 'white or clear little
hill.'
- GIRDLE NESS (Kincardinesh). O.E. *gyrdel* is 'a girdle'; but
this is very prob. a corruption of some Celtic name.
- GIRNIGO (Wick). Sic 1547. ? 'Gaping inlet,' fr. Icel. *girna*,
to yearn, desire, + *gjá*, a goe or narrow inlet.
- GIRTHON (Gatehouse). Icel. *garð-r*, M.E. *garth*, *girth*,
'yard, garden,' with suffixed N. article. Cf. APPLE-
GARTH.
- GIRVAN, R. and Town (Ayrshire). Old Garvane. Prob. G.
gearr abhainn or *án*, 'short river,' as contrasted with
the Stinchar. It is not a 'rough' (G. *garbh*) river.
- GIZZEN BRIGS (shoal off Tain). Pron. rather like Glessen;
prob. means 'boiling breakers.' First word akin to
geyser, fr. Icel. *geysa* or *gjósa*, 'to gush'; second perh.
the same root as Eng. *break*, *breaker*.
- GLACK (Newtyle). G. *glac*, 'a valley, a hollow.'
- GLADHOUSE (Midlothian), GLADSMOOR (Kirkcolm), GLADS-
MUIR (Tranent). a. 1150, Gledehus. Tran. G., 1328,
Glademor; all thought to be fr. Sc. *gled*, O.E. *glida*,
the kite, the 'gliding' bird, and there is a Gleadhill;
but cf. Icel. *glað-r*, smooth, bright, light. Muir or
moor is O.E. and Icel. *môr*, 'a heath, moor, morass.'
Cf. GLEDSTANES.

GLAM(M)IS (Forfar). The *i* is now mute. 1187, Glammes; 1251, Glemmis. G. *glamhus*, lit. 'a wide gap'; hence, 'open country, a vale.'

GLASGOW. 1116, Glasgu; 1130, *Sim. Durham*, 'Glasguensis episcopus'; 1158, Glasgow; 1185, *Jocelyn*, Cleschu.¹ This last, Rhys thinks, shows the real meaning; it is just W. *glas chu* (G. *glas cu*), 'greyhound,' Kentigern, or St Mungo of Glasgow, being called, in *Vitæ Sanctorum*, 'In glas chu,' the greyhound. But is there any place-name with a similar meaning? *Glas-cu*, 'dear, green' spot (W. *cu*, dear), is an unknown combination in Celtic names. As likely as any is the derivation from W. *glas cau*, 'green hollows'; *cau* is pron. kay, which agrees with the vulgar pron. Glés-cay. There are also two Glasgows in Aberdeensh.

GLASMONT (Kirkcaldy). 1178, Glasmonth. G. *glas monadh*, 'grey hill' or mount.

GLASS, R. (Beaully). (1309, Straglass. G. *srath ghlais*.) G. *glas*, 'grey, dark-looking.'

GLASS (Huntly). G. *glas*, 'grey'; but in W. also 'blue' or 'green.' Two in England.

GLASSARY (Lochgilphead). 1251, Glassered; 1284, Glasrod; 1394, Glaster; 1513, Glastre. G. *glas airidh*, 'grey (or green) shieling' or 'hill-pasture,' cf. BLINGERY; but the last two forms are fr. *tir*, 'land.'

GLASSERTON (Whithorn). In early chronicles seemingly confused with Glastonbury, the famous Somerset monastery. It is pron. Glais'ton. Its origin is thus doubtful, but cf. GLASS and GLASSARY.

GLAS(S)FORD (Hamilton). c. 1210, Glasfruth, -furth; 1296, Glasford. Prob. G. *glas*, 'grey or bluish,' + O.E. *ford*, a ford; but -*fruth* suggests O.E. *fyrðe*, M.E. *frith*, 'a wood, wooded country.' G. *frith* also means 'a forest.' Besides, in old G. *glas* means 'a river'; cf. DOUGLAS.

GLASTERLAW (Forfar). G. *glas tir*, 'green' or 'greyish land,' + O.E. *hláew*, a hill. Cf. Glastry, Dunblane.

In the oldest MS. it stands Deschu, but the D is usually thought to be a scribe's error for CL.

GLEDSTANES (Biggar). 1296, *Ragman Roll*, Gledestan, *i.e.*, 'kite's rock' or 'stone,' O.E. *glida*, 'a kite.' Cf. GLADHOUSE. Hence the mod. surname Gladstone.

GLENALMOND (Perth), GLENARAY (Inveraray). See ALMOND, ARAY, &c.

GLENAPP (Ballantrae) and GLENNAPP (Berwick). Ball. G., prob. the Glen Alpinn where King Alpinn was slain in 750. But they may both be G. *gleann ab* or *abh*, 'glen with the stream,' or 'of the abbot,' O.G. *ab*.

GLENBARR (Tayinloan). 'Glen by the height'; G. *barr*.

GLENBOIG (Coatbridge). 'Soft, moist glen'; G. and Ir. *bog* or *buige*, soft, boggy.

GLENBUCK (Lanark). 'Glen of the buck or he-goat'; G. *boc*, gen. *buic*.

GLENCAIRN (Thornhill). 1301, Glencarn. 'Glen of the cairn' or 'heap of stones'; G. *càrn*, gen. *càirn*.

GLEN CALADH (Kyles of Bute). G. *caladh*, 'a harbour, a ferry.'

GLENCAPLE (Dumfries). 'Glen of the mare'; G. *capull*, gen. *capuill*. Cf. KINCAPLE.

GLENCARSE (Errol). 'Glen of the CARSE' of Gowrie.

GLENCOE (N. Argyle). 1343, Glenchomyr; 1494, Glencole; 1500, Glencoyne; 1623, -coan. The forms show the word has been constantly altering. 1343 is fr. G. *chomair*, gen. of COMAR, 'confluence, meeting of two valleys'; 1494 is fr. G. *caol*, 'narrow'; 1500 almost looks as if fr. G. *cu*, gen. *coin*, 'a dog'; whilst 1623 agrees with the mod. G. spelling *gleann comhann*, or *cumhann* (cf. Glencune, Haltwhistle), which last also means 'narrow'—truly a useful warning against dogmatism about any name.

GLENCORSE (Penicuik). 'Glen of the bog or moss,' W. and Corn. *cors*. *R* is very commonly transposed. Cf. CORSOCK, also CORSEWALL.

GLENCROE (Argyle). G. *cro*, 'a circle, a hut, a sheep-fold.'

GLENDAL (Skye). Tautology; G. *gleann* + N. *dal*. Also in Northumbld.

GLENDARÚEL (Tighnabruaich). 1238, Glen da rua, *i.e.*, 'of the two points'; G. *dà ruðha*. There is a R. Ruel, which the natives say is G. *ruadh allt*, 'red stream,' because once made red by a bloody battle!

GLENDOCK (Errol). Perh. fr. St *Duthac* or Duthus of Tain. Cf. DUICH.

GLENDUCKIE (N. Fife). *Old*, -duachy. Perh. as above.

GLENEAGLES (Blackford). c. 1165, Gleninglese. G. *gleann-an-eaglais*, 'glen of the church.'

GLENELG (W. Inverness). *Sic* 1292; but 1282, Glenhalk. Perh. fr. Icel. *elg-r*, Sw. *elg*, 'an elk.' Rhys thinks fr. *Elga*; see ELGIN; also cf. Basque *elge*, 'a cultivated plain.'

GLENNFINNAN (Fort William). G. *fionn abhainn* or *àn*, 'white, clear river.' M'Bain says the real name is *gleann an aoin*, 'glen of the one,' a very curious name!

GLENGARNOCK (Ayrsh.). (Cf., c. 1240, 'Dalegernoc.') Prob. G. *garbh cnoc*, 'rough hill.' Perh. = CARNOCK, 'rocky place.'

GLENGIRNAIG (Ballater). Prob. 'glen of the little cairn,' see GAIRN; -*aig* is a G. diminutive.

GLENGONAR (Abington). *Sic* 1239. Either 'blacksmith's height' (G. *gobhann àrd*), or 'height with the little beak' (G. *goban*).

GLENGYRE (Wigtown). 'Glen of the greyhound,' G. *gaothair*, fr. *gaoth*, 'wind.'

GLENGHOWL, -HOUL (Carsphairn and Glenluce). 1563, -hovyll. 'Glen with the fork' or 'two branches'; G. *gobhal*, gen. *ghobhail* (pron. houl), 'a fork.'

GLENIFFER (Paisley). Perh. fr. O.E. *ofer*, 'a boundary,' or fr. G. *atfrenn* or *aoibhrionn*, L. *offerens*, 'offering,' *i.e.*, the mass. Cf. INCHAFFRAY.

GLENKENS (The New Galloway). 'Glen of the river KEN. The plur. *s* refers to the four parishes along the river.

GLENKINDIE (Aberdeen). 'Glen of the black head'; G. *gleann cinn dubhe*.

GLENLIVAT (Craigellachie). ? Fr. G. *liobh aite*, 'smooth, polished place.' M'Bain thinks it the same root as in GLENLYON.

GLENLOCHAR (Castle-Douglas). G. *loch àird*, 'loch of the height.'

GLENLYON (Aberfeldy). *Sic* 1522; but *c.* 1380, *Fordun*, -leoyne. Some think G. *lithe obhuinn*, 'spatey river,' the *th* and *mh* being lost by aspiration. Perh. more likely G. *lèan*, 'a swampy plain, a meadow.' Cf. LEVEN and LYON.

GLENMIDGE (Dumfries). May be fr. O.E. *micge*, 'a midge'; but old forms are wanted.

GLENMORISTON (Fort Augustus). *Ulst. Ann.*, 638, Glinnemureson; 1479, Glenmorison. G. *mòr easan*, 'the big waterfalls.'

GLENMUICK (Ballater). 1451, Mukvale; but 1511, Glenmuk. 'Glen of the swine'; G. *muc*, gen. *muic*, a pig.

GLENORCHY or -URCHY (Argyle). 1292, Glenurwy; 1510, -vrquha; in G. *Urchaidh*, said to mean 'tumbling' stream.

GLENPROSEN (Kirriemuir). 1524, Glenprossin, -osswym. Prob. fr. Old G. *brosnach*, 'a river.' The root *brosd* or *brosn* means to excite.

GLENQUAICH or -QUOICH (Perth, Forfar, Inverness, Braemar). G. *cuach*, 'a quaich or drinking cup.'

GLENRISDELL (Tarbert, L. Fyne). 1495, -restill; 1511, -rysadill. Icel. *hris-dal*, 'copsewood-glen.' Cf. Risabus, Islay, and for the tautology, Strathhalladale.

GLENSHEE (Blairgowrie). G. *sìth*, gen. *sìthe* (pron. shee), means 'a hill,' 'a fairy,' or 'peace, a truce.'

GLENSHIEL (L. Duich). Fr. Icel. *skjól*, 'a shieling, shelter.' Cf. GALASHIELS, &c.

GLENSHIOIRA (Badenoch). In G. *sioro*, fr. root *sìr*, *sìòr*, 'long'; or perh. *siaradh*, 'obliqueness.' Cf. SHIRA.

GLENTRUM or -TROMIE (Laggan). G. *troman*, 'the dwarf elder,' Ir. *tronm*, *truimn*, 'the elder-tree'; hence Trim, Meath.

- GLEN VILLAGE (Falkirk). G. *gleann*, 'a glen or valley.'
- GLENWHILLIE (New Luce). G. *gleann choille*, 'glen of the wood.'
- GLOON BURN and RIG OF GLOON (Minigaff). Prob. G. *glùn*, 'the knee.' Cf. Glunpatrick, Roscommon.
- GLOUPHOLM (Shetland). Prob. 'soft isle'; Icel. *glúp-r*, 'soft, porous,' + HOLM; cf. the Sc. *gloppen*, 'to become soft.'
- GLOWER-O'ER-EM (Linlithgow). Name of a hill with a fine view. Sc. *glower* is to stare, gaze. Also near Bam-borough.
- GOATFELL (Arran). Very likely fr. N. *god*, *gud*, 'good, sacred.' Fell is Icel. *fell*, 'a hill,' or *ffall*, 'a mountain.'
- GODSCROFT (Abbey St Bathans). 'God's field.' See CROFTHEAD, and cf. 'God's acre,' a churchyard.
- GOGAR (Edinburgh and Menstrie). Edin. G., 1240, Goger; 1250, Gogger; 1650, Gawger. Obscure. Dr Murray gives a Sc. *gogar*, with one quot., 1494, 'a gogar gounne.' But what kind was that?
- GOGO BURN (Largs).
- GOIL, L. (Firth of Clyde). 1430, -goyle. 'Loch of the fork'; G. *gobhal*, -*ail*; it forks off from Loch Long; perh. fr. G. *gall*, *goill*, 'a stranger.'
- GOIN, L. (Fenwick). 'Loch of the geese or barnacle ducks'; G. and Ir. *geadh*, gen. pl. *geadhan* (pron. goin). Cf. Loughnagoyne, Mayo.
- GOLDEN ACRE (Edinburgh). O.E. *acer*, *æcer*, Icel. *akr* = L. *ager*, 'a field.'
- GOLSPIE (Sutherland). 1330, Goldespy; 1448, Golspi; 1550, Golspiekirketoun (farm of Kirkton still there), locally pron. Góishpie or Gheispie. Perh. fr. some Norseman *Gold* or *Goa*, or fr. G. *gall*, 'a stranger' (cf. the surnames Gould and Gauld), + Dan. *by*, *bi*, *bae*, 'a hamlet, town' (cf. *pol* for *bol*, p. lxxii). Its Celtic name was Kilmary.
- GOMETRA, I. (Mull). 1390, Godmadray; 1496, Gowmedra. 'Godmadr' or 'Godmundr's isle'; N. *ay*, *ey*.

GORBALS (Glasgow). 1521, -baldis. Perh. W. *gor*, 'spacious,' + G. *bail*, 'a village,' with the common Eng. plural. Sir Herb. Maxwell thinks N. *görr balk-r*, 'built walls, breastwork.'

GORDON (Earlston). 1250, Gordin; 1289, Gordun. W. *gor din*, 'spacious hill'; or perh., like GOURDON, G. *gobhar* (pron. *gore*) *dùn*, 'goat-hill'; but Killgordon in Ireland is Ir. *coill-na-geuiridin*, 'wood of the parsnips,' a word which does not seem to be found in G.

GORDONSTOWN (Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright). Fr. a man Gordon.

GOREBRIDGE (Dalkeith). Prob. fr. O.E. *gára*, M.E. *gora*, 'a triangular or wedge-shaped piece of land, a promontory'; same as the mod. *gore*, in a dress.

GORGIE (Edinburgh). c. 1200, -gin; c. 1280, -gyn; c. 1320 -gy. Possibly W. *gor cyn* (G. *geinn*), 'spacious, wedge-like field,' W. *cyn*, 'a wedge.'

GORTLECH (Fort Augustus). G. *goirt leac*, 'stone in the field or standing corn.' Cf. *cromlech*, i.e., 'crooked stone.'

GOURDIE (Dundee). c. 1120, Grudin. Doubtful. Cf. next.

GOURDON (Fordoun). 1315, Gurdon. Prob. = GORDON; perh. fr. G. *cùrr*, 'a corner or a pit.'

GOUROCK (Greenock). Perh. G. *cùrrog*, 'the little corner.'

GOVAN (Glasgow) and GOVANHILL (Glasgow and Carstairs). a. 1147, Guven; 1518, Gwuan. H. M'Lean says, G. *gudhbhan*, dimin. of *gudhbh*, 'schoolhouse, study.' Might be 'dear hill'; Celtic *gu*, W. *cu*, dear (cf. GLASGOW), and G. *bheim*, 'a ben or hill.'

GOWANBANK (Arbroath and Falkirk). Sc. *gowan* is 'a daisy,' G. and Ir. *gugan*, a flower, a bud.

GOWRIE, Carse of (Firth of Tay). c. 1120, Gowrin; a. 1200, Gouerin; c. 1200, Gowrie. G. *gabhar* or *gobhar*, 'a goat'; the last syllable may be the dimin. -*an*. The old name of Ossory, Leinster, was *Gabhran* (pron. Gowran).

GRAHAMSTON (Falkirk). Modern; it stands on 'Graham's Muir,' *sic* 1774, fr. Sir John de Graham, slain here 1298. Grahamstoun, Blairhoyle, Perthsh., was built, c. 1600, by Gilbert Graham. In 1128, *Holyrood Chart.*, is William de Graeme; and in 1295 (charters of the Roses of Kilravock) we find the name both *Graham* and *Gram*.

GRAIN. O.N. *greni*, 'a prong, a branch,' as of a tree. In Tweeddale and Liddesdale applied to branches of a valley towards its head, where it splits into two or three small glens, and to the burns or waters in these; e.g., Grain Burn, near Coulterwaterhead. There is also 'The Granes o' the Gauch,' Cabrach.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS. H. Bæce, F. vii. 45 (ed. 1520), is the first (?) to identify them with *Mons Grampius* in Tacitus' *Agricola*, 29, where Wh. Stokes reads *Grapius*, and thinks the root may be *gruq*, 'curved, rounded.'

GRÁNDTULLY (Aberfeldy). *a.* 1400, Garintully; 1492, Grantully; in G. Gárantulach = GARTLY, 'thicket on the hill.' But it is sometimes called *Baile na Grandaich*, 'the Grants' village.'

GRANGE (Lockerbie, Edinburgh, Bo'ness, Dunfermline, Burntisland, Keith). 'Farm' (see ABBOTSGRANGE). The Edin. G. was the farm belonging to St Giles' Church. Common in England.

GRANGEMOUTH. Owes origin to the Forth and Clyde Canal, begun 1768, at whose mouth, and also at the mouth of 'Grange Burn,' it stands. Takes name fr. ABBOTSGRANGE.

GRANTON (Edinburgh). *c.* 1200, Grendun; 1544, 'Grantaine Cragge.' O.E. *grene dún*, 'green hill.' Two Grendons in England.

GRANTOWN (Inverness-sh.). The oldest known Grant is 'Gregory le Grant,' *a.* 1250, who was prob. a pure Gael, not a Norman. Ir. *grant* is applied to a grizzly or hairy man.

GRANTSHOUSE (Berwicksh.). Named by the N.B.R. Co. from 'Tammy Grant's Inn.' He was a Highlander of the early part of the 18th cny. *Cf.* Grantham, Lincoln.

GRAVIR (Lewis). Norse, 'pits, graves,' Icel. *gröf*, Dan. *graf*, Sc. *graft*, 'a grave.'

GREENGAIRS (Airdrie). 'Green fields'; in Northumberland a *gair* is 'a strip of verdure on the upland,' *e.g.*, Barty's Gair, Coquetdale, O.E. *gærs*, Sc. *gers*, 'grass.' *Cf.* FERNIEGAIR and GARTH.

GREENLAW (Berwick, Crossmichael, and Glencorse). Berw. G., 1250, Grenlawe. On *law*, see p. lxxxvi.

GREENLOANING (Auchterarder). Sc. *loan* is 'a green lane,' O.E. *lāne*, Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a lane, Icel. *lön*, a row of houses. For *-ing*, *cf.* shieling, fr. Icel. *skjól*, a shelter.

GREENOCK. Perh. dimin. fr. G. *grian*, gen. *gréine*, 'the sun.' There are several Greenoges (Ir. *grianóg*) in Ireland, meaning 'sunny little hill.' Loch Grennoch, Minigaff, is either fr. G. *greannach*, 'rough, bristly,' or *grianach*, 'sunny.'

GREENS (Turrieff) ? = next, with Eng. plur. *s*.

GREANAN (Bute), GRENNAN (Penpont, and several in Galloway). Bute G., *sic* 1400. G. *grianan*, 'a sunny spot, summer-house, also a mountain peak,' fr. *grian*, the sun.

GRÉSKINE (Beattock). O.G. *creas cinn*, 'on the straight or narrow head or height.'

GREтна (Carlisle and Old Luce). 1376, Gretenhowe; 1576, Gratnay. Prob. 'how' or 'hollow of greeting'; O.E. *grétan*, 'to greet,' *i.e.*, either 'to salute,' or, as still in Sc., 'to weep,' Icel. *gráta*, to weep. For similar corruptions of *how*, *cf.* RATHO and STOBO.

GREYSTONE (Arbroath). 'Grey's town' or 'grey stone.'

GRIMSAY (L. Eport), and GREMSA (Orkney). The man 'Grim's isle'; N. *ay*, *ey*.

GRIMSHADER (L. Lewis). 'Grim's *sæter* or summer-farm'; see FLASHADER.

- GRISAPOLL (Coll). Icel. *gris*, Dan. *grüs*, Sc. *grise*, 'a young pig,' + *poll* = N. *ból*, 'place, village.'
- GRUDNESS (Shetland). ? Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble, O.E. *gréot*, sand, 'grit,' + *ness*.
- GRUINART or -ARD (Islay, Gairloch and Shetland). Isl. G., 1595, Girnard. Prob. 'green bay'; Dan. and Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grænn*, + *art*, *ard*, *arst* = N. *fford* (see p. lxiii).
- GRULINE (Aros, Mull).
- GRYFE WATER (Renfrew). c. 1160, Strath Grief; a. 1200, Gryff. Perh. W. *grif*, 'frog-spawn.'
- GUARDBRIDGE (St Andrews). Built by Bishop Wardlaw, before 1440.
- GUAY (Dunkeld). Pron. Guy. Sic 1457. G. *gaothach*, 'windy.'
- GUILDTOWN (Perth).
- GUISACHAN (Beauly). 1578, -ane. Pron. Ghéasachan. G. *giuthsachan*, 'pine forests'; fr. G. *giuthas*, a pine, Scotch fir. Cf. Inverghuisachan, Loch Etive.
- GULBERWICK (Shetland). N. *gul-bær-vik*, 'yellow-town-bay.'
- GULLANE (Longniddry). c. 1200, Golin; 1250, Golyn. Pron. Goolan; W. *golyn* is 'the guard of a sword,' which might refer to the shape of the bay. As likely fr. G. *guallan*, 'a shoulder.'
- GUNSGREEN (Eyemouth). 1542, Gunisgrene. 'Gunn's meadow.'
- GUSHETFAULDS (Glasgow). Sc. *gushet* is 'a triangular corner,' Fr. *gousset*, a gusset in a dress or boot; *fauld* is = fold, O.E. *fald*, Dan. *föld*, lit. 'an enclosure by felled trees,' Prof. Veitch.
- GUTCHER (Cullivoe, Shetland).
- GUTHRIE (Arbroath and Airth). Arb. G., 1359, Gutherie. G. *gaothair*, -aire, 'windy.' The surname is derived from the place.
- GWENYSTRAD (Galashiels). W. = 'white strath' or 'vale'; now usually called WEDALE.

H

HABBIE'S HOW (Carlops). Sc. for 'Halbert's hollow'; O.E. *holg, holh*, a hollow, fr. *hol*, a hole.

HADDINGTON. 1098, Hadynton; *a.* 1150, Hadintun, Hadingtoun. 'Hading's village'; O.E. *tún, ton*. Hading is said to be a Frisian name, some early settler's. *Cf.* **EDINGTON**. There are two Haddenhams in England.

HADDO HOUSE (Aberdeensh.). *Sic* 1654. Perh. G. *fhada*, 'long'; *f* lost by aspiration, *cf.* **ATROW**. But Mr Jas. M'Donald says, like Haddoch, Cairnie, corruption of Half Davoch; see **DAVA**.

HAGGS, The (Denny). O.E. *haga*, 'a hedge,' old Sc. *hag*, copsewood. *Cf.* The Hag, Parton and Foulden, Berwicksh., and Haggisha', Strathbogie.

HAILES, New (Musselburgh). 1250, Halis; 1467, Newhal. O.E. *heal, heall*, Icel. *höll, hall*, 'a public room, a hall'; fr. O.E. *heal*, a stone.

HAIRMYRES (Renfrew). First syllable, see **HARBURN**; second syllable is Icel. *mýrr, mýri*, N. *myre*, 'a swamp, fen.' *Cf.* **HARLAW**; also Halmyre, or -mure, Kelton.

HALBEATH (Dunfermline). G. *choil beath*, 'wood of birches'; *c* lost by aspiration. G. *coille*, Ir. *caill*, 'a wood.'

HALF MORTON (Canonbie). See **MORTON**.

HALIVAL (mountain, Rum, and two in Skye). Icel. *hjalli-fell*, 'fell, hill with the ledge or terrace.' *Cf.* p. lxix.

HALKERSTON (Midlothian and Moray). Mor. H., c. 1200, -ertoune. 'Hawker's,' *i.e.*, 'fowler's, village'; Icel. *hawk-r*, a hawk. *Cf.* **FULLERTON**, also 'baldric' and 'bawdric.'

HALKIRK (Caithness). *Sic* 1500, but in saga *Há Kirkju*, 'high church'; 1222, Hakirk; 1274, Haukyre; 1601, Halkrig. The *l* is prob. due to association with Icel. *hall-r*, a slope, frequent as Hall-, in Scandinavian place-names, Hall-ormr, Hall-land, &c. *Cf.* Halerow Head, Orkney, fr. N. *kró*, 'a pen.' On *Kirk*, see **KIRKABY**.

HALLADALE (Sutherland), or, by tautology, Strath Halla-dale; c. 1230, Helgedall; 1274, Haludal. 'Holy dale' or 'vale of saints'; Icel. *heilag-r*, Dan. *hellig*, O.E. *hālig*, holy, *hālg*, a saint (*cf.* to hallow), + N. *dal*, a dale. *Cf.* Hallaton, Uppingham.

HALLIN-IN-VATERNISH (Skye). Icel. *höll*, *hall* 'a hall,' with suffixed article. *Cf.* Hallen, near Bristol, and see **VATERNISH**.

HALLRULE (Hobkirk, Hawick). c. 1560, Harroull. Modern 'refining' for the traditional *Harrule*, *i.e.*, Haraway Rule, *Rula Herevei*. See **ABBOTRULE**.

HALLSIDE (Glasgow). Prob. tautology fr. Icel. *hall-r*, 'a slope.' See **HALKIRK**.

HALTERBURN (Yetholm). a. 800, *Hist. St Cuthbti*, Eltherburne. Obscure. *Elther* cannot represent 'halter,' which in O.E. is *hælfre*.

HALY- or HALLYBURTON HOUSE (Kettins). c. 1200, Hali-burhtoun, 'village by the sacred enclosure.' On *burh*, see p. lxxxiii.

HAMILDEAN HILL (Lyne). Prob. 'Hamil's woody glen.' See **DEAN**, and next.

HAMILTON. 1291, Hamelton; the surname also occurs as Hambleton. Walter 'Fitz-Gilbert,' called Hamilton, is known to have held the lands in 1296. Hamil is still an English surname. The old name was **CADZOW**.

HAMMA VOE (Yell). *Sagas*, Hafnarvag. O.N. *hömn*, *höfn*, a 'haven,' gen. sing. *hafnar*, gen. plur. *hamna*, + *vag-r*, 'a bay or inlet.' Voe is Icel. *vö-r*, a little bay or inlet.

HANDA (Eddrachilis). Prob. aspirated form of **SANDAY**.

HANGINGSHAW (farms, Coulter, Selkirk, &c.). 'Wood on the side of the hill.' See **SHAW**.

HARBURN (Carnwath). *Har* is said to mean 'a boundary mark'; but prob. (O.E.) *ða hāra stan*, so often mentioned in the boundaries of the *Codex Diplomaticus*, simply is 'the hoary or ancient stone,' *cf.* the Hare Stane, Edinburgh, and Hare Stanes, Kirkurd. *Har* seems to be applied often to the place of a cairn, sepulchral or otherwise. See next.

- HARLAW** (Aberdeen). *c.* 1500, Hayrlau. See above. Law is O.E. *hlæw*, hill. *Cf.* Harelaw, Lochore, Herlaw, E. Kilbride, and Haerfaulds, Legerwood; also **HARSTANE** and **HARTREE**.
- HARLOSH** (Dunvegan). G. *chàrr lois*, 'rock of the fire' *Cf.* Ironlosh, Galloway.
- HAROLDSWICK** (Balta Sound). 'Bay (N. *vik*) of Harold,' prob. King H. Hardrada, died 1066.
- HARRAY** (Orkney). *Old*, Herad, O.N. for 'territory.' See **BIRSAY**.
- HARRIS**; also **HARRIS** (Rum). *c.* 1500, *Bk. Clanranald*, Heradh; 1542, Harrige; 1588, Harreis. N. *har* 'high,' *hæri*, 'higher,' or the noun *hæð*, 'a height,' plur. *hæðir*, from which the *ð* has dropped; Eng. plural *s*. Its G. name is *Na h'earadh* (*àirdead*), with same meaning. This last accounts for the form *c.* 1500, though we must *cf.* **HARRAY**.
- HARSTANE** (Kirkurd). See **HARBURN**, and *cf.* Haer Cairns, Clunie, Blairgowrie, and Kinloch (Perthshire), and Haerland Faulds, Finhaven.
- HARTFELL**, **HARTSGARTH** (Roxburgh), and **HARTHILL** (Whitburn). All fr. Icel. *hjört-r*, 'a male deer,' same as O.E. *heor(o)t*.
- HARTREE** (Biggar). See **HARBURN**.
- HARVIESTON** (Edinburgh). 1250, Heruistun. 'Harvey's dwelling.' *Cf.* **HALLRULE**.
- HASKEVAL** (mountain, Rum). Prob. Icel. *Haska-fell*, 'dangerous mountain,' fr. *haski*, 'danger.' This would be very appropriate. On *val*- see p. lxix, and *cf.* **HALIVAL**.
- HASSENDAN** (Hawick). 1155, Halestonesden; 1158, Hassenden; *c.* 1320, Hassenden. O.E. *hālig stān demu*, 'dean, wooded valley of the holy stone.'
- HATLOCK** (Tweeddale). The root idea of both our Eng. words *hat* (O.E. *haet*, Icel. *hatt-r*, Dan. *hat*) and *lock* (O.E. *loca*, *loc*, Icel. *lok*) is 'covering.' But early forms of this name are needed. *Cf.* Matlock.

HATTON (Ellon, Perthsh., and Montrose). Prob. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Athan; G. *athan*, 'a little ford or fordable river' (*cf.* AYTON). G. *aiteann* (pron. *attan*) is 'furze,' as in TOMATIN. There is a Hattonknowe, Eddleston, the 'Haltoun' or 'village by the hall,' mentioned *a.* 1400. Three in England.

HAUGH (Coulter, &c.) and **HAUGH OF URR** (Dalbeattie). O.E. *healh* or *halech* (as in *a.* 1150, 'Galtunes-halech,' Melrose, = Gattonshaugh), 'a pasture-place which is flat, and by a river-side.' *Cf.* SAUCHIE. But *haugh* in some names is N. *höi*, 'a hill,' O.N. *hauga*, a mound. The Haugh, Inverness, is in G. *An t'alchan*, an interesting preservation of the old *l*, which is also preserved in the Eng. surname Greenhalgh.

HAWES INN (S. Queensferry). Prob. O.E. and Icel. *háls*, M.E. and Sc. *halse*, *hause*, 'the neck, throat'; hence, 'a narrow opening, defile.'

HAWICK. *a.* 1183, Hawic, Hawich, Hauuic. O.E. *healh-wíc*, M.E. *wick*, *wich*, 'dwelling, village on the flat meadow.' See HAUGH and BERWICK.

HAWTHORNDEN (Edinburgh). *Cf.* DENBURN.

HEBRIDES. 77, *Pliny*, Hæbudæ, *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, Εβουδα (prob. too, the same word as the Epidii, who, according to him, inhabited most of modern Argyle); Solinus, *Polyhistor.*, 3rd century, Hebudes (*Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 853, Innsegall, 'isles of strangers,' *i.e.*, Norsemen; and always called by the Norsemen 'Sudreys' or Southern isles to distinguish them from the Northern Orkneys, &c., the 'Nordreys'). Origin unknown. The *u* is supposed to have become *ri* through some early printer's error. It is said to occur in the Paris *Bede*, 1544-45; unfortunately, as the present writer found on enquiry, there is no copy of this edition even in the National Library at Paris; certainly in Mercator's map, 1595, we have 'Hebrides insulæ.'

HECKLEGIRTH (Annan). 'Churchfield' or 'yard.' See ECCLES (1297, Hecles), ECCLEFECHAN, and APFLEGARTH; and *cf.* Hecklebirnie, Cairnie.

HEE, Ben (Reay). Perp. G. *fhiadh*, 'a deer.' More likely fr. *shith* (pron. hee), peace, *i.e.*, 'tame, peaceful-looking hill.' Cf. TEE.

HEITON (Kelso). N. *höi*, 'a hill,' + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, 'a village.' Cf. Huyton, Cheshire.

HELENSBURGH. Founded c. 1776 by Sir James Colquhoun, and called after his wife.

HELL (Sanday) and HELLMUIR, L. (Hawick). N. *hella*, 'flat,' + O.E., Icel., and Dan. *mór*, 'a moor, marsh.'

HELL'S GLEN (Lochgoilhead).

HELMSDALE (Sutherland). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Hjalmsdaldal; another *Saga*, Hjalmsdal; 1290, Holmesdale; 1513, Helimsdail. 'Hjalmund's dale,' or 'valley of the helmet'; Icel. *hjalm-r*, Dan. *hjel*m. Cf. Helmsley, Yorkshire, and Helmdon.

HEMPRIGGS (Wick). Icel. *hamp-r*, Dan. *hamp*, 'hemp.' On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.

HERBERTSHIRE CASTLE (Denny). *Sic* c. 1450, but 1426, 'baronia de Harbertschire'; said to have been given by an early James to the Earl of Wigton as his 'halbert's share,' for service in war. Only James I. did not begin to reign till 1424; and the 'halbert' or 'halberd' is not found in Eng. till 1495.

HERIOT (Stow) and HERIOTFIELD (Methven). 1250, Herieth; c. 1264, Herewyt. O.E. *here-geatu*, 'army-equipment,' a 'heriot,' payment given to the lord of a fee on the death of a vassal or tenant.

HERMISTON (Currie and Salton). Cur. H., 1251, Hyrdmans-toun, 'herdman's' or 'Herdman's village.' Cf. HALKERSTON.

HERMITAGE CASTLE (Riccarton Junction). 1300, Eremitage; fr. Fr. *ermite*, Gk. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, fr. *ἐρημος*, solitary. Cf. vicarage.

HERRIES (Dumfries). 1578, Hereis (1585, 'Herres,' in Glenelg). = HARRIS.

HESTERHEUGH (hill, Yetholm). *a.* 800. *Hist. St Cuthbti*, Hesterhoh, which is prob. W. *ystre*, 'a dwelling,' *cf.* STIRLING, and, on prefixing of an *h*, p. lxxxix; + O.E. *heáh*, *héh*, 'high,' which in Sc. is pron. with *gh* guttural. The Sc. *heugh*, 'a height,' has prob. been influenced by O.N. *hauga*, 'a mound.'

HIGH BLANTYRE. See BLANTYRE. 'High' or 'Higher' is very common as a prefix in England. This is the only instance of consequence in Scotland; there are a few obscure examples in Wigtown.

HIGHLANDMAN (Crieff). Humorous name. The earliest mention of the word *Highland* I have found is *c.* 1425, Wyntoun, who speaks of 'the Scottis Hielandmen.' Lyndesay, 1529, in his *Compleynt*, 384, has 'Baith throw the heland and the bordour.'

HIGHTAE (Lockerbie). Can hardly be fr. O.E. and Icel. *tá*, toe; but *cf.* the Sc. *tee*, point of aim in quoits or starting-point in golf, fr. Icel. *tjá*, to mark.

HILLSWICK (Lerwick). *Saga*, Hildiswik, *i.e.*, 'battle-bay.' *Cf.* WICK.

HILTON (Berwicksh. and Fearn). Ber. H., *c.* 1098, Hyltun. Fea. H., 1544, Hiltown. 'Hill town.' Five in England.

HINTON (Anwoth). 'Hind's, servant's place'; O.E. *hina-tún*. *Cf.* Carleton or 'churl's place.'

HIRSEL (Coldstream). *Sic* 1572. Sc. *hirsle*, a shepherd's term for 'a flock, a fold, the entire stock of sheep on a farm.' Cognate with *herd*, *i.e.*, shepherd.

HOBKIRK (Hawick). 1220, Hopechirke; 1586, Hopeskirk; *c.* 1610, Hoppkirk; still sometimes Hopekirk. Sc. *hope* (*e.g.*, *c.* 1200, Hopekeliov, see KAILZIE) is a 'valley among hills,' a *cul de sac*, Icel. *hóp*, a haven, place of refuge. On *kirk*, see KIRKABY, and *cf.* KIRKHOPE.

HODDAM (Ecclefechan) and **HODDOM** (Parton). Ecclef. H., 1116, Hodelm; 1185, *Jocelyn*, Holdelin; *c.* 1320, Holdholme. First syllable prob. = *hold*, in sense of 'fortress,' *hold* being pron. *hod* in the north of England. *Holm* in Icel. is a meadow near the sea or a river, but in

place-names often used interchangeably with *ham* for 'dwelling, house' (cf. LANGHOLM, YETHOLM, also DURHAM). Hoddam will thus prob. mean 'fortified dwelling.'

HOGSTON (Ruthven). 1306, Hoggistoun. Prob. 'toun' or 'farm of the hogs,' dial. Eng. and Sc. for 'young sheep.' For this 'hog' Dr Murray's earliest quotation is 1350.

HOLLAND (S. Ronaldshay and Papa Westray). *Sic* c. 1500. Dan *höi land*, 'high land.'

HOLLANDBUSH (Denny). 1707, Hollin-; 1769, Hollybush. Sc. *hollin*, O.E. *hollen*, 'pertaining to the holly tree,' O.E. *holen*, *holegn*. Cf. 'Hollanmedu.' c. 1250 in *Cartul. Kelso*.

HOLM (Orkney). Dan. and O.E. *holm*, 'a small island in a river,' Icel. *hólm-r*, an island, also 'a meadow near river or sea,' such as might be covered or surrounded in time of flood; often interchanged with *ham* (cf. LANGHOLM, YETHOLM, &c.). Six Holmes in England. But Glenholm, Peebles, can hardly be the same word, for its forms are —c. 1200, Glenwhym; c. 1300, -whim; 1530, -quhome, which may be 'glen of the captive'; G. *chiomaich*.

HOLY ISLE (Lamlash). *Sagas*, Melansay, 'Melan's' or 'St Molios' isle.' His well here was long famed for its cures. Cf. LAMLASH.

HOLY LOCH (Firth of Clyde). So called from its association with St Mund. See KILMUN.

HOLYROOD (Edinburgh). c. 1128, foundation charter, 'Ecclesia Sancte Crucis'; 1392, Holyrud; as late as 1504, 'Abbey of the Holy Croce.' *Rood* is O.E. *rôd*, 'a rod, pole, cross.' For the legend how David I. scared the fierce stag with the miraculously given 'holy rood,' see Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, i. 21.

HOLYTOWN (Coatbridge). 1792, Hollytown, and so pron. still.

HOLYWOOD (Dumfries). 1296, de Saint Boyse (i.e., *bois*), de Sacro bosco, and de Sacro Nemore. *Aberdeen Brev.*, Sacrum Nemus. A monastery once here. Its old name was Darcongall, 'thicket, wood (G. *daire*) of St Congal.'

- HOMELIKNOW (Coldingham). 1198, -lenolle. 'Homil's hill';
cf. Homildon Hill, and see KNOWE.
- HOPE, Ben and L. (Eriboll). Icel. *hóp*, 'haven of refuge.'
See HOBKIRK, and p. lxix.
- HOPEKIRK. See HOBKIRK.
- HOPEMAN (Burghead). Icel. *hóp*, 'haven of refuge.' Last
syllable doubtful.
- HORNDEAN (Berwick). c. 1120, Horverdene, Horeuordane,
+ DEAN. First part doubtful.
- HOSH (Crieff). Its site shows it is an aspirated form of G.
cois (pron. *cosh*), 'the foot.'
- HOUNAM (Kelso). c. 1200, Hunum, Hunedun; 1237,
Honum; 1544, Hownome. Prob. 'hound's home or
place' (O.E. *hám*); O.E., Dan., and Sw. *hund*, a dog.
Cf. EDNAM, EDROM.
- HOUNDWOOD (Grantshouse). c. 1200, Hundewde. Near by
is Harewood, also mentioned in the same charter of
William the Lion.
- HOURN, L. (W. Inverness). Prob. G. *urrin* or *uitharn*,
'hell'; corruption of G. *Ifrinn*, which is simply an
adaptation of the L. *inferna*. Cf. Glenurrin, Cowal.
- HOUSTON (Johnstone). c. 1200, Villa Hugonis; c. 1230,
Huston; c. 1300, Houstoun. 'Village of Hugo' de
Paduinan, mentioned in the *Paisley Chartulary*, c.
1160. Cf. SYMINGTON, and see p. lxxix.
- HOWFF (farm, Orkney). Sc. *howff* is 'a rendezvous, house of
call'; but in N. *hof* means properly 'the house of God.'
The Howff, 1565 Houf, is the name of the chief burial-
ground in Dundee.
- HOWMORE (Lochmaddy). *How* prob. represents 'some G.
word. G. *mòr* is 'big.'
- HOWOOD (Johnstone). See next.
- HOWPASLEY (Roberton, Roxburgh). Sc. *how* is 'a hollow.'
Cf. HABBIE'S HOW and PAISLEY.
- HOXAY (S. Ronaldshay). c. 1390, Haugaheith, which is
O.N. for 'mound of the heath' or 'waste.' The *-ay*
means 'island.'

HOY (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Haey; *c.* 1580, Hy. 'High isle'; Icel. *há-r*, Dan. *høi*, high, + N. *ay*, *ey*, an island. Cf. Hysker, 'high rock,' west of Rum.

HUGHTON (Beaully). 'Hugh's village.'

HUMBIE (Haddington, and Aberdour, Fife). Prob. 'Hume's place or dwelling'; Dan. *bi*, *by*, northern O.E. *bý*. The sb. *hum* is not found till 1469.

HUME (Greenlaw). 1250, Home. *Home* and *Hume* are still common surnames hereabouts.

HUNA (Canisbay). *Sagas*, Hofn, Icel. *höfn*, *hömn*, 'haven.' The -a is N. *ay*, *ey*, 'isle.' Prob. referring to Stroma opposite.

HUNGRY HILL (Carron) and HUNGRY KERSE (Br. of Allan). Dr Murray, s.v. *hungry* 6, gives a good many quotations referring to poor or starved land, the earliest 1577. Cf. 'Hungyrflat,' 1361, in Liddesdale; and see CARSE.

HUNTER'S QUAY (Frith of Clyde). On the estate of Hafton, which formerly belonged to the Hunter family.

HUNTINGTOWER (Perth). Hunting-seat of Lord Ruthven. Cf. 'Castle Stalker.'

HUNTLOW (Roxburgh). *Sic* 1170. O.E. *hunta*, 'a hunter,' + *hlaw*, 'a hill.'

HUNTLY (Aberdeensh.). 1482, -lie. Originally the name of a Berwickshire hamlet, now extinct, and transferred north by the then Earl of Huntly; = 'hunting lea' or 'meadow.' Cf. Huntley, Gloucester.

HURLET (Barrhead). Perh. Celtic *chur leth*, 'turn, bend of the hillside,' G. *car*, *cuir*, a bend (cf. STRACHUR), and G. *leathad*, W. *llethr*, 'hill slope,' cf. Cromlet, Airdrie, and Passelet, old form of PAISLEY. Also see next.

HURLFORD (Kilmarnock). This must be a similar word to *hurlpool* and *hurlwind*, obsolete variants of *whirlpool* and *whirlwind*. The reference must be to the 'whirling' of the R. Irvine.

HUSEDALEBEG and -MORE (Skye). Hybrids; Icel., Dan., and Sw. *hús-dal*, 'house-dale,' + G. *beag*, 'little,' and *mòr*, 'big.'

HUTTON (Berwicksh. and Lockerbie). Berw. H., c. 1098, Hotun; c. 1300, Hutona; 1548, Hooton. Prob. not 'hut-village,' as *hut* is not in O.E. Seven in England. Isaac Taylor says the Eng. Huttons mean 'enclosure on a *hoo* or projecting heel of land,' and the Sc. ones prob. mean the same.

HYLIPOL. *Sagas*, Heylipol, 'Heyli's place'; N. *ból*. Cf. p. lxxiii.

HYNDLAND (Glasgow). 1538, *Rental Bk.*, 'Fermeland callit the Hynde land,' *i.e.*, land lying back fr. the R. Clyde.

HYNISH (Tyree). Dan. *höi naes*, 'high ness,' or 'promontory.' Cf. VATERNISH.

HYSKER (off Rum, Harris, &c.). 1703, Haisker. N. *höi skjær*, 'high rock' or 'skerry.'

I

IBROX (Glasgow). (Cf. c. 1200, 'Monabroc,' 'badger's hill,' in Strathgryfe, not far away.) Prob. not Ir. *hy*, 'tribe, race,' as in Ikeathy, Kildare; though there is an Irish St Broc. Prob. G. *ath broc*, 'badger's ford.' The *a* in *ath* must once have had a sound like *ɪ*, cf. ETHIE and Ebroch, Kilsyth. *Broc* means a badger both in G. and in O.E., cf. BROXBURN, &c.

IDRIGILL POINT (Skye). Possibly N. *hliðar-gil*, 'hill-ravine'; or perh. fr. *Idris*, a reputed giant, as in Cader Idris, Wales, + Icel. *gil*, a ravine.

IDVIES (Montrose). 1219, Edevy; 1254, Edevyn. Prob. G. *fhada abh* or *abhvinn*, 'long water' or 'river' (cf. ADD and ADVIE). The *s* is the English plural.

INCH or INSH (Forfar, Perth, and Wigtown, also loch, Kin-craig, and isle in Tweed). Kin. I., 1226, Inche. G. and Ir. *innis*, 'an island'; also 'pasture-ground, links.' The Gael loves to aspirate his *s*. Wigtown I. is so called fr. the island in the White Loch of Inch. Cf. INSCH.

INCHADDON (Taymouth). 'Isle of St Aidan,' died 651.

INCHAFFRAY (Muthil). c. 1190, 'Incheaffren . . . Latine Insula Missarum'; 1290, Incheafraue. 'Isle of the offering,' i.e., 'the mass'; G. *aifrenn* or *aoibhrionn*, corruption of late L. *offerens*, offering or mass. Cf. the surname Jaffrey.

INCHARD, L. (Sutherland). G. *innis àrd*, 'high island.'

INCHBARE (Breachin). Here G. *innis* has its meaning of 'pasture-ground, sheltered valley': and the meaning prob. is 'field of the battle' or 'game'; G. *innis bàire*.

INCHCAILLOCH (L. Lomond). 'Isle of nuns,' lit. 'old women'; G. *cailleach*. Ruins of a nunnery here.

INCHCOLM (Aberdour, Fife). Monastery founded here by Alexander I., c. 1123, whose charter calls this 'Insula Sancti Columbæ,' or 'St Columba's isle'; in G. *Innis Coluim*, cf. p. cii. In *Macbeth*, 1605, 'St Colmes Ynch.'

INCHES (Douglas). G. *innis*, a meadow, 'links,' with Eng. plural. Cf. INCHBARE and Perth Inches.

INCH GALL (Ballingry, Fife). 'Isle of the stranger,' G. *gall*. Lochore, which once surrounded it, is now drained.

INCHGARVIE (Queensferry). G. *innis garbh*, 'rough, rocky islet.'

INCHINNAN (Paisley). 1158, -enan, -ienun; 1246, -innun. Prob. not 'Inch of St Adamnan' (cf. KIRKENNAN, and see p. cvi). Prob. Bp. Forbes is right in deriving fr. St *Finnan*, *f* lost by aspiration; see KILWINNING. The former name of the parish was Kilinan. The *inch* is the angle made by the junction of the rivers Gryfe and Cart; G. *innis*, an isle or a meadow.

INCHKEITH (in Firth of Forth, and hill near Lauder). a. 1200, Insula Keð; 1461, Ynchkeyth. *Bede*, c. 720, speaks of Urbs Giudi in the midst of the Firth of Forth; which frith the *Bk. of Lecan* calls 'Sea of Giudan' or of the Giuds; perh. = the Jutes fr. Jutland. May mean 'isle of *Che*,' Pictish prince, one of the seven

sons of the famous Cruithne. Skene (*Celtic Scotl.*, i. 208) thinks fr. a successor of his, Gaeth or Giudid Gaeth brechach. *Cf.* KEITH.

INCHMAHOMIE (L. of Monteith). *Sic c.* 1550; but 1238, -maquhomok; 1296, l'Isle de St Colmoc; 1301, Enchmaholmok. 'Isle of Macholmoc,' the Irish pet name of St Colman, *c.* 520. See p. cv, and *cf.* KILMALCÓLM and PORTMAHOMACK.

INCHMARLO (Aberdeen). 1494, -merlach. 'Meadow or isle of the thief,' G. *mearlach*, *meirlach*.

INCHMARNOCK (Bute). 'Isle of St Marnock,' pet form of EIRNAN. See KILMARNOCK.

INCHMARTIN (Perth). 1324, Inchemartyn. See KILMARTIN.

INCHMICKERY (Aberdour, Fife). G. *innis na bhicaire*, 'isle of the vicar.' Inchcolm Monastery was close by. *Cf.* The Bicker Hill, Glenluce.

INCHMOIN or -MOAN (L. Lomond). *a.* 1350, Ynismoin. 'Isle of the mossy spot'; G. *moine*.

INCHMURRIN (L. Lomond). 1395, -muryne. Fr. G. *muireann*, -inn, 'a fish spear, a spear.'

INCHNADAMPF (L. Inver). G. *innis na dainh*, 'pasture-ground of the ox.' *Cf.* Toldamh, Blair Athole.

INCHTAVANACH (L. Lomond). 1395, Elanvanow, *i.e.*, G. *eilean mhanaich*, 'monk's isle.' Also called DEVANNOC.

INCHTURE (Errol). 1183, -ethore. 'Inch' or 'links of the tower' or 'hill'; G. *innis-a-thòrr*.

INCHYRA GRANGE (Polmont) and HOUSE (Perth). Per. I., 1324, -esyreth. 'Western meadow,' from G. *iar* or *siar*, 'the west.'

INGAN(hill, Kinross). G. *ionga*, 'a nail, talon, claw,' fr. its shape.

INGLESTON (Twynholm). 'Village of the English' or 'of Inglis.'

IN(N)ISHAIL (L. Awe). 1379, Insalte; 1542, Inchalt. G. *innis àilt*, 'stately, charming isle.'

- IN(N)ISTRYNICH (peninsula, L. Awe). Prob. G. *innis nan Druineach*, 'isle of artists or sculptors'; so Prof. Mackinnon.
- INKERMAN (Paisley). Fr. the battle in the Crimea, 1854.
- INKHORN (New Deer). Perh. corruption of G. *ionga*, pl. *iongaingean*, 'nail, claw, cloven hoof.' Cf. INGAN.
- INNELLAN (Firth of Clyde). Native pron. Eénlan. 1571, Inellane. Prob. G. *en eilean*, 'bird-island,' i.e., the rocks where 'the Perch' now is, a favourite lighting-place for sea-birds.
- INNERLEITHEN (Galashiels). c. 1160, Innerlethan. G. *inbhir*, 'mouth of a river or confluence,' is a purely Gadhelic form = the Brythonic, and Pictish *aber* (see p. liv). *Inbhir* in place-names is always fluctuating between *inver-* and *inner-*, the *b* getting lost by aspiration. 'Confluence of the R. Leithen,' which may either be G. *liath*, *léithe an* or *abhainn*, 'grey river,' or = LEITH, fr. W. *lleithio*, to moisten. The *-en* or *-an* is an adjectival ending.
- INNERPEFFRAY (Crieff). 1296, Inrepeffre. 'Confluence of the Peffray.' See R. PEFFER.
- INNERWICK (Dunbar). 1250, Inuerwike. Hybrid; G. *inbhir* + O.E. *wíc*, 'dwelling, village,' or N. *vik*, 'bay at the confluence.' Cf. CLUGSTON, POLTON, etc.
- INSCH (Aberdeensh.). a. 1300, Insula. = INCH; G. *innis*, 'isle' or 'links, meadow.' *S* in G. generally gets the sound of *sh*.
- INSHewan (Glen Quiech). Prob. G. *innis suidheachain*, 'inch or meadow with the little seat.' Cf. SHEUCHAN.
- INVER (Crathie, Tain, where the Bran joins Tay, river and loch in W. Sutherland). See INNERLEITHEN; = 'confluence' (cf. Aber, Bangor). The Tain Inver was originally Inverlochslin.
- INVERALLOCHY (Aberdeen). G. *inbhir àilleach*, 'beautiful confluence.'
- INVERAMSAY (Inverurie). 1355, Inuiralmusy; 1485, Inveralumsy, Inveramsay. G. *inbhir àil musaich*, 'confluence at the damp or dirty rock.'

INVERAN (Bonar Bridge). G. *inbhiran*, 'little confluence.'

INVER- or INNER-ARITY (Forfar). 1250, Inuerarethin. Prob. 'confluence at the shielings'; G. *àiridhean*. Cf. INVERQUHARITY.

INVERARAY. 'Mouth of the ARAY.'

INVERCANNICH (Beaully). 'Confluence of the Cannich.' Perh. fr. G. *caonnag*, 'a fight, a fray.'

INVERCHARRACH (Cabrach). 1296, -kerack; 1474, Ennercheroche. 'Confluence of the Carrach,' which is G. for 'rough, stony ground.'

INVERDOVET (N. Fifesh.). *Old*, -dufatha or -doveth, i.e., G. *dubh àth* or *àtha*, 'black ford' or 'kiln.'

INVERESK (Musselburgh). c. 1140, Inuiresc. See Esk.

INVERESKANDY (Fern, Forfar). G. *inbhir uisgain duibh*, 'confluence of the dark little water or stream.'

INVERFARIGAIG (L. Ness). 'Mouth of the fierce, turbulent little river'; G. *feargaig*, dimin. of *feargach*, fierce. Cf. ABERARGIE and FARG.

INVERGORDON (E. Ross-sh.). Quite recent, Gordon being the name of a late proprietor. Used to be Inver- or Inch-breckie; G. *breac*, speckled.

INVERGOWRIE (Dundee). 1124, Inuergourin; c. 1160, -goueren. This can only mean 'place in Gowrie at the mouth of the Tay.'

INVERIE (Fort Augustus and Oronsay), and INVEREY (Braemar); also the old name of St Monan's, 'Inverry.' The -ie is perh. G. *iodh*, 'corn'; only, Inverey is at the confluence of Dee and Ey, and Inverry at the mouth of the EYE.

INVERINGATE (Lochalsh). ? fr. G. *ionga-àite*, 'claw or hoof-like place.' Cf. INGAN.

INVERKEILOR (Arbroath). c. 1200, Innerkeledur; c. 1270, Inverkiletyr, which seem to show that *Keilor* is just another form of CALDER; G. *coille dúr* or 'wood by the river.'

INVERKEITHING (Dunfermline). 1114, Innerkethyin; c. 1200, Inverchethin; 1229, Innerkeithing; 1250, Innerkethyn; 1290, Inver- and Inner-kethin. 'Mouth of the Keithing'; ? G. *cithean*, 'grumbling, lamenting.' Cf. next.

INVERKEITHNY (Turriff). Here *Keithny* prob. represents some G. adjective formed from KEITH.

INVERKINDIE (Rhynie, Aberdeen). River *Kindie* is the G. *cinn dubh*, 'black head.'

INVER- or INNER-KIP (Greenock). c. 1170, Innyrkyp; 1375, Ennirkyp. Kip is G. and Ir. *ceap*, 'a block, trunk of a tree'; in G. 'a shoe-last.' Cf. Edinkyp, Loch Earn, Barkip, Beith, and Coolkip and Knockacip, Ireland.

INVERLEITH (Edinburgh). c. 1145, Inverlet; also Innerleith. 'Mouth of the Water of LEITH.' The present Inverleith is a fair distance from the sea, one of the many proofs of the once much wider extent of the Firth of Forth.

INVERMEATH. Prob. fr. G. *meathach*, 'soft, fat.'

INVERNESS. a. 1300, Invernīs; c. 1310, Invirnīs; 1509, Innernīs. See NESS.

INVERNOOK BAY (Jura). G. *inbhir an uige*, 'confluence in the nook.' Cf. CRAIGNEUK.

INVERQUHARITY (Kirriemuir). 1444, Innerquharady, Inercarity. 'Confluence of the pair of streams'; G. *c(h)araid*. Cf. CART.

INVERSNAID (L. Lomond). 'Confluence of Snaid' and Arklet. R. Snaid is fr. G. and Ir. *snàthad*, 'a needle.' Cf. Snaid, Dumfries.

INVER- or INNER-TIEL (Kirkcaldy). 'Mouth of the Tiel'; ? G. *t-sòl*, 'spawn, fish-fry, seed.'

INVERUGIE (Peterhead). a. 1300, Innerugy. River Ugie is G. *ùigeach*, 'full of nooks or retired corners,' fr. Norse G. *ùig*, a nook.

INVERUGLAS (L. Lomond and Badenoch). 'Confluence of the grey promontory'; G. *rudha glais*, or *duibh glais*, 'of the dark stream.'

- INVERURIE (Aberdeensh.). *Sic* 1199 ; 1203, Inuerurin ; *a.* 1300, Innervwry. 'Confluence of the river URIE.'
- IOCHDAR (S. Uist). G. 'the bottom, nether lands.' *Cf.* YOKER.
- IONA (Mull). 634, *Cummian*, 'Huensis abbas' ; *c.* 657, *Cummine Ailbe*, and *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Ioua insula (2 late MSS. Iona) ; *c.* 730, *Bede*, Hy, Hii ; *c.* 831, *Walafridus Strabo*, Eo ; *a.* 900, *O.E. Chron.*, li ; *c.* 1100, *ibid.*, Hiona-Columcille ; *c.* 1080, *Tighernac*, Ia, gen. Iae, Ie ; *Four Masters*, Ia, Hi ; *Uist. Ann.* twice have 'Hi Coluim-Cille.' Some derive Hy or Ii fr. *aoi*, isthmus (as Iona once seems to have been joined to Mull), or *i*, island ; and so make Hyona or Iona either *aoi uain*, 'green isthmus,' or *i thonna*, 'isle of waves.' But both *aoi* and *i* are said to be Gaelicised N. ; if so they are inadmissible before 700 A.D. The N. for 'isthmus' is *eid*, and Iona is called Eidi in the Saga (Johnstone, 232). Whatever be the case with *aoi*, Dr Reeves is prob. right in taking I to mean 'island' ; and it may be pre-Celtic. Ioua will then be an adjectival derivative. Wh. Stokes thinks, cognate with Ir. *eo-rna*, 'barley,' Sansk. *yava*, *cf.* Java, also that Hy, Hii is a different word. Iona is called also Icolmkill (*cf.* forms above), *i.e.*, 'isle of Columcille,' pet name of St Columba. *Cf.* Kilcolmkill, formerly on L. Aline, and Kilcalmkill, Sutherland, and Aoi Columcille, Lewis, G. name of EYE (*i.e.*, isthmus) peninsula. Iona itself is called by this name in the *Annals of Innisfailen*, ann. 807 ; by native Gaels to-day it is called Ee Choluim-cille.
- IRONGRAY (Dumfries). 1298, Drungray (prob. scribe's error). Corruption of G. *aird an greaich* (pron. graigh), 'height of the moor.'
- IRVINE (river and town, Ayrsh.). *c.* 1140, Yrewen ; *c.* 1230, Irvin ; 1295, Orewin ; also Irewin. G. *iar abhuinn*, 'west-flowing river.'
- ISLA, R. (Banff and Forfar). (1195, Glennilefe ; 1263, Strath ylif, and prob. the Hilef mentioned in Angus by Bishop Andrew of Caithness, 1165.) Wh. Stokes thinks,

perh. cognate with Old High Ger. *hlen*, mod. Ger. *eilen*, 'to hurry'; cf. ULLIE, the same root.

ISLAY. c. 690, *Adamnan*, Ilea; a. 800, *Nennius*, Ile; *Sagas*, II; 1376, *Barbour*, Yla (this is very near the modern pron.); c. 1450, Yle. Skene thinks the name pre-Celtic, and *Il-* is common in Basque place-names. Meaning doubtful. Adamnan's Ilea, like Malea and Egea, must be an adjectival form. The *s* is a quite recent innovation, so no derivation fr. G. *iosal*, 'low,' is to be thought of.

ISLE TOLL (Auldgirith). G. *isle*, compar. of *iosal*, means 'lower'; but is this name Gaelic?

ITLAW (Banff). Doubtful. ? fr. *Ith*, name of a pre-Celtic Irish people, + *law*, O.E. *hlæw*, 'a hill.'

J

JAMESTOWN (Balloch and Strathpeffer).

JANET'S BRAE (Peeblessh.). Said to be *Danes'* BRAE. Certainly *d* in G. often comes near the sound of *j*. There is a Janetstown near Thurso.

JAW, Easter and Wester, and JAWCRAIG (Slamannan). 1458, Estir Jal; 1745, Jallcraig; 1761, Jawcraig, *i.e.*, 'bare rock' or 'crag,' Icel. *gall*, barren, cf. YELL; also *stalk* (pron. stawk), *falconer* (pron. fawkner), &c.

JEDBURGH and JEDFOOT (Roxburgh). Jedb., a. 800, Gedwearde; a. 1016, O.E. *Chron.*, 952, Iudanbyrig; a. 1100, Geddewrde; c. 1130, Gedword; c. 1145, Jaddeuurd; c. 1160, Jeddeburgh; 1251, Jedwarth; 1295, Gaydeford; a. 1300, Geddeworth; c. 1500, Jedward; 1586, Geddart (cf. the modern phrase 'Jeddart justice'; by some still living the pron. is Jethart). Here, too, we find Bonjedward, 'the foot or low part of Jedburgh,' G. *bonn*, 'base, bottom.' The name of the river Jed is prob. fr. W. *gwd*, 'a turn, a twist.' The second syllable was originally (and even still) O.E. or M.E. *worth*, *word*, 'a place

like an island'; *cf.* POLWARTH, Isleworth, and Donauwerth on the Danube; *cf.*, too, the similarity of its forms here to those taken by the N. *fjord* in the west, see p. lxiii.

JEDBURGH KNEES (hill, Carsphairn). Knees is prob. O.E. and Dan. *naes*, 'a ness, cape, nose.' *Cf.* Calf Knees.

JEMIMAVILLE (Cromarty). A modern type of name happily confined chiefly to Brother Jonathan.

JOCK'S LODGE (Edinburgh). 1650, Jokis Lodge. *Jock* is Sc. for John; said to be from an eccentric beggar who built himself a hut here.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE (Wick). Tradition says this was an octagonal house with eight windows and doors, and a table with eight sides. We certainly read of 'John o' Grot of Duncansbay, baillie to the Earl in those pairts,' 1496-1525. *Grot* suggests Holland.

JOHNSTONE (Paisley and Moffat). 'John's town' or village. Perth, in 1220 (and earlier), was called 'Sanct Johns town.' Gillebertus de Jonistune is found in Annandale, 1194-1214; *John*, his father, lived early in 12th cny. Paisley J. was only founded in 1781.

JOPPA (Portobello). Called, *c.* 1800, after the Joppa on the Mediterranean.

JORDANBURN (Edinburgh), JORDANHILL (Glasgow), and JORDANSTONE (Alyth). Modern; though 'Jordenhill' goes back at least to 1595.

JUNIPER GREEN (Edinburgh). Quite recent.

JURA (Inner Hebrides). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 678, Doirad Eilinn; 1335, Dure; *c.* 1590, Dewra, *alias* Jura; in mod. G. Diura. Form 678 shows it is 'Island of Doirad,' and not N. *dýr-ay*, 'deer isle.' Very few Norse names in Jura. *Cf.* Jurby, in Man.

K

KAIL WATER (Jedburgh). *Old Cayle*. ? O.G. *cail*, 'an assembly,' or *coil*, Ir. *caill*, 'a wood'; on *Water*, see GALA. All river-names hereabouts are pre-Anglian, so *Kail* will not be Sc. *kail*, Icel. *kál*, cabbage.

- KAILZIE** (Innerleithen). *c.* 1200, Hopekeliov; *c.* 1265, -kelioch; 1494, Hopkelzow; 1653, Kelzeo. Prob. G. *coilleadh*, 'a wood,' or *coillteach*, 'woody.' On *hope*, 'a shut-in valley,' see HOBKIRK.
- KAMES** (Kyles of Bute). 1475, Camys. G. *camas*, 'a creek, bay.' Cf. CAMBUS.
- KATEWELL** (Kiltearn). G. *ceud bhail*, 'the first village' or piece of land owned by the Earl of Ross.
- KATRINE**, L. (Callander). 1682, Kittern. In G. pron. Ketturin or -urn; said to be G. *cath uitharn*, or *uirin* (variant of *ifrinn*), 'battle of hell.' The *th* in *cath* is now mute; but with the hard *t* here, cf. *cateran* and *kern*, really the same word, Ir. *ceithern*, O.Ir. *ceitern*. Cf., too, CATHCART.
- KEIG** (Alford). Pron. Kǣig, *g* hard; *a.* 1200, Kege. Prob. O.G. *caedh*, 'a quagmire.'
- KEIL(L)OR**, R. (Forfarsh.). = CALDER. See INVERKEILOR.
- KEILLS** (Lochgilphead), and **KEIL** or **KIEL** (Kintyre). Prob. old G. *cùl*, 'ruddle,' a kind of clay; in Sc. *keelie*.
- KEIR** (Thornhill and Bridge of Allan). G. *ciar*, 'dark brown.' Cf. Keer, or 'The Keir,' in the thanage of Belhelvie.
- KEISGAG**, B. (Cape Wrath). Prob. Icel. *keisa*, 'to jut out,' + *aig*, *ag*, *og*, 'a bay.'
- KEISS** (Wick). Prob. Icel. *keisa*, 'to jut out.'
- KEITH** (Banffsh.). The upper part of river Tyne, Haddington, is called Keith Water, and near by is Keith-Humbie. Haddington Keith in 1160 is Keth. Prob. fr. *Che* or *Cait*, the Pict whose name is associated with CAITHNESS and INCHKEITH. Cf. Ikeathy, Kildare, = *hy Ceatach*, 'race or family of Cé'; also KEITHOCK. Keith Hall, near Inverurie, was named after the Kintore family.
- KEITHAN** (Keith) and **KEITHOCK** (Breachin). *c.* 1130, Chethec; 1617, Keithik. G. dimin. = 'Little KEITH.'
- KELBURN CASTLE** (Fairlie). *Old*, Kilburne. Hybrid; G. *coil*, 'a wood,' + Sc. *burn*, O.E. *burna*, 'a stream.' The origin of the London Kilburn seems uncertain as to its

first half. Its early forms are Keele- and Caleburne; 1536, Kilborne. Both it and the Sc. K. may mean 'burn on which a kiel (O.E. *céol*) or boat could go.'

KELLAS (Elgin). G. *caol eas*, 'narrow waterfall.'

KELLIE ('Mar and Kellie,' 1183, Kellin) and KELLY (Carn-bee). Car. K., c. 1140, Chellin. G. *c(h)oill(t)ean*, plural of *coille*, 'a wood.' Cf. Collyland, Alloa.

KELLS (New Galloway). May either be G. *coill*, 'a wood,' or *cill* or *ceall*, 'a cell, church,' with Eng. plural; Dan. *kell* means 'a spring,' as in Kellhead, Dumfries. Kells, Co. Meath, in its oldest form was Cenandas, then Kenlis or *ceann-lis*, 'head fort.'

KELSO. 1126, Calkou; 1158, Kelcou; c. 1203, 'Ordo Kelchoensis'; c. 1420, *Wyntoun*, Kelsowe; 1447, Calcouia. The old Welsh bards called it *Calchvynydd*, of which Calkou may be the rubbing down, fr. Old W. *calch vynydd* or *mynydd*, 'chalk' or 'limestone height.' *Calch* is = O.E. *cealc* (sic c. 700), L. *calx*, chalk or lime. The second syllable may possibly be Sc. *how* (here pron. hū), 'a hollow,' O.E. *holh*. Cf. STOBO.

KELTON (Castle-Douglas). (Cf. a 'Cheletun,' temp. Wm. Lion.) Prob. G. *coil*, 'a wood,' + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, 'a hamlet, village.' Cf. POLTON.

KELTY (Kinross), KELTY WATER (Gartmore). Kinross K., 1250, Quilte. G. *coillte*, plural of *coil*, 'a wood.' Cf. Keelty and Quilty, Clare.

KELVIN, R. (Glasgow). Sic c. 1200; 1208, Kelvyn. G. *caol abhuinn*, 'narrow river.'

KELVINHAUGH (Glasgow). See HAUGH.

KEMBACK (Cupar-Fife). Sic 1517; but 1250, Kenbak. Prob. = KINBUCK, 'buck's head'; but perh. G. *cam* (old *camb*, cf. CAMERON) *achadh*, 'crooked field.'

KEMNAY (Kintore). Prob. G. *ceann na maigh* (pron. may), 'head of the plain.'

KÉNMORE (Aberfeldy). G. *ceann mòr*, 'big head.'

KENNAGEALL, or WHITTEN HEAD (L. Eriboll). G. *ceann geal*, 'white promontory or head.' White is in O.E. *hwit*, Icel. *hvít-r*, Sw. *hvit*, Dan. *hvid*.

KENNET (Clackmannan). G. *ceann àth*, 'chief ford,' or ferry over the Forth. Cf. Kennetis, name in 1565 of a Ross-shire parish.

KENNETHMONT (Huntly). See KINNETHMONT.

KENNOWAY (Leven). 1250, Kennachyn, -achi; *Aberdeen Brev.*, Kennoquy. G. *ceann achaidh(ean)*, 'at the head of the field(s).'

KENTALLEN (Ballachulish). G. *ceann t'sailein*, 'head of the little inlet.' Cf. SALEN, pron. sallen, and KINTAIL.

KEPPOCHHILL (Glasgow). 1521, Keppok (1353, Keppach, Lennox). G. *ceapach* is 'full of stumps or tree trunks,' fr. *ceap*, 'a block or shoe-last.' It also means 'tilled land.' Cf. Keppach (*sic* 1662), Applecross, and Lochaber.

KÉRRERA (Oban). *Sagas*, Kjarbarey; 1461, Carbery. Prob. some man, 'Kjarbar's isle.'

KERRIEMORE (Glenlyon). G. *ceithramh* (pron. kerra) *mòr*, 'big quarter or fourth part.' Cf. KIRRIEMUIR.

KERRYROY (S. Bute). 1449, Kervycroy. Prob. G. *ceithramh cruaidh*, 'hard quarter' or 'division.' Cf. CROY.

KERRYSDALE (W. Ross-sh.). G. *ceithramh*, 'quarter, division,' + N. *dal*, 'a dale,' so a hybrid.

KERSE (Grangemouth and Lesmahagow) = CARSE. Cf. Kersland Barony, Dalry.

KERSHOPEFOOT (Canonbie). 1595, *Mercator*, Kirsopfoote. 'The place of refuge of the Kerrs,' Icel. *hóp*. Cf. Priesthope, Walkerburn, and the surname Kirsop.

KESSOCK FERRY (Beaully Frith). 1564, Kescheok; 1576, Kessok. Fr. St *Kessog*, or 'little Kess,' born of royal blood at Cashel, died at Luss, L. Lomond. Church at Auchterarder is dedicated to St Makessog; see p. cv and cf. Tommachessaig, Callander.

KETTINS (Coupar-Angus). *Old*, Kethynnes, and prob. the

thanage of 'Kathenes,' mentioned in this region in 1264, which looks as if the same as CAITHNESS; but as prob. fr. G. *cathanach*, 'pertaining to soldiers,' adjective fr. *cathack*, 'a warrior'; with the Eng. plural *s*.

KETTLE, or KINGSKETTLE (Cupar). 1183, Cathel; *a.* 1200, Cattel; 1558, Kettil, Chapel-Kettle. Perh. 'hollow like a kettle'; O.E. *cetel*, Icel. *ketill*. Very prob. Celtic; cf. Balnakettle, Balmacathill, and CUTHILL. If so, the root meaning is prob. the same—'a hollow' or 'a den.' See next.

KETTLESTER (Yell). Unlike KETTLE, this prob. comes, as local tradition says, fr. a man *Kettle*, a N. settler there. There was a 'Kettilstoun' in 12th cent. near Stirling, and we find a 'Gamellus filius Ketelli' coming over with William the Conqueror. For *-ster* see p. lxxiii; and cf. Kettleburgh, Suffolk, and Kettlesing, Leeds.

KIL(L)ARROW (Islay). Pron. Kilarrú, -arú; 1500, Kilmolrow; 1511, -morrow; 1548, -marrow; 1661, Killerew. 'Church of St Maolrubha' (see p. cvi), *m* disappearing by aspiration; to be distinguished fr. KILMALLOW, Lismore. G. *cill* (*kil*) is really a survival of the old dative or locative case of *ceall*, a hermit's cell (L. *cella*), then a church, especially a parish church, also the churchyard, or any burying-place, a grave (cf. *cinn*, see KINALDIE). The proper form is seen in Loch-nan-ceall, 'loch of the churches,' in the west of Mull. Names in Kil- often come fr. the G. *còil*, 'a corner or nook,' or *coille*, 'a wood.'

KILBARCHAN (Johnstone). 'Church of St *Berchan*,' 7th century.

KILBERRY (Kintyre). *Sic* 1492; 1531, -berheth. Prob. fr. the Irish abbot, St *Berach*.

KILBIRNIE (Beith). 1413, -byrny. Prob. fr. St *Brendan*. 'Birnie's well' is here. See BIRNIE.

KILBOWIE (Dumbarton). 1233, Cullbuthe; 1273, Cultbovy; 1330, Cultboy. G. *cùl buidhe*, 'yellow back' (of the hill). Cf. CULDUTHIL and Drumbowie, Linlithgow. The forms with *t* are fr. *coillte*, 'woods.'

KILBRANDON (Oban). 'Church (G. *cill*) of St *Brendan*,' 6th-century missionary. See BIRNIE.

KILBRENNAN, or -BRANDON, SOUND (Arran). 1549, Culi-brenyn. G. *caol Brendain*, 'kyle' or 'strait of St Brendan.'

KILBRIDE, East and West (also Arran, Argyle, Dumfries). East K., c. 1180, Kellebride. Arg. K., 1249, 'Ecclesia Beati Brigide Virginis in Lorn.' Dumf. K., 1298, Kirkebride; c. 1300, Kylebride. Arran K., c. 1400, St Brigid Kirk. 'Church of St *Brigit*' or Bridget of Kildare, 453-523 A.D.

KILBUCHO (Biggar). c. 1200, Kelbechoc, Kylbeuhoc; c. 1240, Kylbevhhoc; 1475, Kilbouchow; 1567, -bocho. 'Church of St *Begha*,' female disciple of St Aidan and Abbess Hilda, 6th century. The final -oc in the early forms is the dimin., 'little Begha.' Same as St Bees, Cumberland. St Bees' well stands near the old church of Kilburch.

KILCÁLMONELL (Kintyre). 1247, 'Ecclesia Sti Colmaneli'; 1327, Kylcolmanel. 'Church of St *Colmanela*,' friend of Columba (see COLMONELL). Gaels call the place where the church used to stand *Clachan*, i.e., church.

KILCHATTAN (Bute and Colonsay). Bute K., 1449, Killecatan (c still pron. hard). 'Church of St *Chattan*' or Catan ('little cat'), an Irish Pictish abbot, and friend of St Columba. Cf. ARDCHATTAN.

KILCHOAN (Ardnamurchan). Fr. St *Comgan* or *Comhghain*, uncle of St Fillan, c. 750; the modern form of the name is Cowan. Cf. KIRKOWAN.

KILCHOMAN (Islay). 1427, Killecomman; 1508, -comane. Fr. St. *Commanus* of Tyrconnell, 7th cent., brother of Cumin, Abbot of Iona, where latterly he lived.

KILCHRENAN (Dalmally). 1361, Kildachmanan, Ecclesia Sti Petri Diaconi; 1600, Kilchrnanan. Curious corruption, = 'church of the Dean'; G. *dachman* or *deadhan*. *Dean* and *deacon* were often confounded.

KILCHRIST (old name for parish at Muir of Ord, and Strath, Skye). Strath K., 1505, Kilcrist, Cristiskirk; 1574, Kirkchrist. = 'Christchurch.' There is a Kirkchrist in Glenluce. *Cf.* KILTRINIDAD.

KILCHURN CASTLE (Dalmally). Pron. -húrn; 1432, Kylquhurne. G. *caol-a-chuirn*, 'straits' or 'narrows of the cairn'; L. Awe narrows there. *Cf.* Kilhern, New Luce.

KILCÓNQUHAR (Elie). *Sic* 1461; but 1228, Kilconecath; 1250, -kunekath; c. 1300, Kalconewauth. Old pron. Kinytchar, which must give the original name before any cell or church was built there; G. *cinn uachdair*, 'at the head of the high land.' The meaning of the present name is dubious. *Cf.* Incheonaquhar, at head of L. Lomond.

KILCOY (Killearnan). 1557, Culcowy; also Culcolly. Prob. G. *cùl coille*, 'the back of the wood.' *Cf.* COWIE.

KILCREGGAN (Firth of Clyde). 'Church on the little crag'; G. *creagan*. Old church said to have been here.

KILDA, St (island). There is no such saint. The name is fully discussed on pp. cx-cxi.

KILDALLOIG (Campbeltown). Prob. G. *coil dailoig*, 'wood by the little field.' *Aig, oig*, or *og* is a G. diminutive.

KILDALTON (Islay). 1548, -tane. G. *cill*, 'church,' *daltain*, 'of the little foster-child or god-child,' which just means 'branch or affiliated church.'

KILDARY (Invergordon). G. *caol daire*, 'narrow oakwood.'

KILDONAN (Wigtown, Arran, Eigg, Skye, S. Uist, Ross-sh., Sutherland). Suth. K., c. 1230, Kelduninach; 1332, Kyldonane. 'Church of St *Donan*,' friend of Columba, martyred at Eigg in 617.

KILDROSTAN. 'Church of St *Drostan*,' whom *Bk. Deer* calls pupil of St Columba, but who prob. dwelt, c. 700, in Glenesk, Forfar, where 'Droustie's Well' is. Kildrostan is a name now found only in Dr Walter Smith's poem. But 'Kildusklan,' *Orig. Paroch.*, ii. 40, 44, represents the same man, and the Tristran of the Arthurian romances is the same name. *Cf.* CRAIGROSTAN.

- KILDRUMMY (Aberdeensh.). *Sic* c. 1280, but *a.* 1300 -dromy. G. *coil droma*, 'wood on the hill-ridge'; G. *druim*, the back, a ridge.
- KILDUICH (L. Duich) and KILDUTHIE (Loch of Leys and Kincardine). 'Church of St *Duthac*,' died c. 1062; famed for his miracles. *Cf.* DUICH.
- KILELLAN (Lochalsh). 'Church of St *Fillan*' (see *FILLAN*'s, St). The *f* is lost by aspiration. *Cf.* Cill Fhaelain, Leinster, in the *Martyrology of Donegal*.
- KILFEATHER (New Luce). 'Church of St Peter'; G. *Phetir* or *Pheadair*. *Cf.* Kilphedre, S. Uist.
- KILFINICHEN (Mull). 1561, Keilfeinchen; c. 1640, Kilin-nachan (*f* lost by aspiration). Prob. fr. St *Findchan*, one of Columba's monks. Perh. fr. St *Fincana*, virgin, one of the nine daughters of St Dovenald.
- KILFINNAN (Tighnabruaich). c. 1240, Killinan, Kylfinnan. Prob. 'church of St *Finnan*,' of Cunningham, a pupil of St Patrick; see KILWINNING, and *cf.* INCHINNAN.
- KILHAM (Coldstream). Looks like G. *coil*, 'a wood,' or *cill*, 'a church,' + O.E. *hām*, home, village. But Isaac Taylor is prob. right in deriving fr. O.E. locative *chillon*, 'at the springs.' Also near Hull.
- KILKENZIE (Campbeltown). (1561, Skeirkenze; G. *sgeir*, a rock.) 'Wood' or 'church of Kenneth'; G. *Coinneach*. *Cf.* the name Mackenzie.
- KILKERRAN (Maybole, and old name of Campbeltown). *a.* 1250, Kilchiaran. 'Church of St *Kiaran*,' founder of Clonmacnoise Monastery, died 545. *Cf.* Kilkeran, Islay, and river Aultkieran, Fort-William.
- KILLEAN (Muasdale, and Torosay, Argyle). 1243, Killiean; *a.* 1251, Ecclesia Sancti Johannis; 1545, Killane. 'Church of St John'; G. *Jain*, *Eoin*. But Barnean, Galloway, is fr. G. *en*, a bird.
- KILLEARN (Stirlingsh., and old name of parish in Jura) and KILLERN (Anwoth). Stirl. K., c. 1250, Kynerine, -hern; 1320, -herin; c. 1430, Killern. Stir. K. is a name that has changed. Originally, 'at the head or height,' G. *cinn*, but now, 'at the church,' G. *cill*, 'of

the division or district,' G. *earrainn*; cf. MORVERN. All the Killerns, with small likelihood, have been derived fr. St *Cieran* of Clonmacnoise, 545; c lost by aspiration.

KILLEARNAN (Muir of Ord, and Kildonan, Sutherland). Muir K., 1569, Kyllarnane. Either fr. St *Ernan*, uncle of Columba, or fr. St *Ternan*. See BANCHORY.

KILLEN (Avoch and Lismore). Avoch K., c. 1340, Killayn. Either fr. G. *Jain*, 'John,' or *en*, 'a bird.' See KILLEAN.

KILLENNAN (Kintyre). 'Church of St *Eunan*' or Adamnan, see p. cvi.

KILLIAN (Strome Ferry). 'Church of John'; G. *Eoin*, or 'wood of the bird,' *eun*, gen. *edin*.

KILLICHRONAN (Mull). In G. *coille chrònain*, 'wood of the low, crooning murmur,' as of bees or a brook; but possibly fr. St *Cronan*, founder of the Irish abbey of Roscrea, and a visitor of St Columba, died 665.

KILLICRANKIE (Blair Athole). G. *coille chreithnich*, 'wood of the aspen-trees,' still found there. Gaels call K., *Cath raon Ruaraidh*, 'battle of Rory's meadow.'

KILLIN (L. Tay, and river and loch, Foyers). Prob. G. *cille fhionn*, 'white church' (cf. Finlarig, close by Loch Tay). But Perth K. is the burying-place of the Macnabs, and so may be = Killean, common name for 'burying-place' in S.W. Ireland.

KILLINTAG (Morvern). 1542, Killindykt. Prob. 'church of St *Findoc*,' virgin. On the f, cf. KILLELLAN.

KILLISPORT, L. (Knapdale). G. *caoilas-port*, 'port' or 'harbour in the narrow sea' or 'straits.' Cf. KYLE(s).

KILLÓCHAN (Girvan). Prob. G. *coil lochain*, 'the wood by the little loch.'

KILLORAN (Colonsay). 'Church of St *Odhran*' or 'Oran,' died 548. Colonsay, not ORANSAY, was sacred to him.

KILLYWHAN (Dumfries). G. *coille bhan*, 'white wood.' Cf. Barwhanny, Galloway.

KILMADOCK (Doune). 'Church of St Modoc,' Saint of the Welsh calendar, a rare thing in Scotland. *Moedoc* or *Mogue* is = *Mo-Aedh-oc*, 'my dear little Hugh,' and so is the same as *Aidan*, *i.e.*, 'little Hugh'; *cf.* p. cv.

KILMALCOLM (Greenock). *c.* 1205, *Kilmacolme*, *i.e.*, 'church of my Colm' or Columba (see p. cii). The pron. -măkôm is thus the true one. The common pron. *Kil-mál-kôm* is due to supposed derivation fr. *Malcolm* (*Bk. Deer*, *Malcoluim*).

KILMALLIE (Fort William). 1296, -malyn; 1532, -male. *Malyn* looks like G. *màilin*, 'eyebrow' (*cf.* *mala*, brow of a hill).

KILMALLOW (Lismore). Pron. -mălú; *old*, -maluog. Here, too, come *Kilmaluog*, old name of the parishes of Raasay, and *Kilmuir*, Skye; *cf.* *Davoch maluag*, Urray. 'Church of St *Maluog*' or *Moluoc*, prob. friend of Columba, and = 'my dear little Leu' or St *Lupus*, same name as in *Killaloe*, Clare (*cf.* p. cvii). But *Kilmalew* (*sic* 1529), old name of *Inveraray*, was in 1304 *Kylmalduff*, *i.e.*, 'church' or 'wood,' *maoil duibh*, 'of the black, bare rock' (*maol*).

KILMARDINNY (New Kilpatrick). *Sic* 1680. ? G. *coil an àird dìonaidh*, 'wood of the high shelter or defence.'

KILMAREE LODGE (Broadford). Prob. 'church of St *Maol-rubha*.' See **MAREE**.

KILMARNOCK. *Sic c.* 1400; but 1299, *Kelmernoke*. 'Church of St *Marnock*' = *Maernanoc*, *i.e.*, 'my dear little St *Ernan*,' priest, and uncle of St *Columba*; see p. cv.

KILMARÓN (Cupar). 1245, -merone. 'Church of my own *Ron*' or St *Ronan*. *Cf.* next.

KILMARONOCK (Alexandria), and **KILMARONOG** (L. Etive). *c.* 1325, -merannok, -moronock; *c.* 1330, -maronnok. 'Church of *Moronoc*,' *i.e.*, 'my dear little St *Ronan*,' Abbot of *Kingarth*, died 737; *cf.* p. cv.

KILMAROW (Kintyre). *a.* 1251, *Ecclesia Sancte Marie*; 1631, *Kilmaro*. 'Church of the Virgin *Mary*'; G. *Moire* or *Maire*.

KILMARTIN (Lochgilphead). 'Church of St *Martin*' of Tours, teacher of St Ninian, c. 380.

KILMAURS (Kilmarnock). c. 1550, Kylmawar. 'Church of St *Maurus*,' French saint, c. 550.

KILMAVEONAIG (Blair Athole). 'Church of my dear little *Eunan*' or Adamnan; see p. cvi, and cf. ARDEONAIG.

KILMELFORT (Ford, Argyle). *Kil*-either = G. *coil*, 'a wood,' or *cill*, 'a church,' or *caol*, 'straits, narrow inlet.' See MELFORD.

KILMENY (N. Fife and Islay). (11th-century MS. in Skene, *Celtic Scottl.*, i. 387, Cillemuine, i.e., St David's, S. Wales, or, just possibly, K. in Islay.) 'Church in the thicket'; G. *muine*. But Fife K. is, 1250, Kylmanynt, prob. 'church of ST MONAN' or Monyn.

KILMICHAEL (Lochgilphead). 'Church of St *Michael*,' the archangel; also in Cromarty in 1535.

KILMODAN (Argyle). *Sic* 1250. 'Church of St *Modan*,' colleague of St Ronan, in 8th century. Old name of Ardochattan was Balimhaodan.

KILMONIVAIG (Spean Bridge). 1449, -manawik; c. 1600, -manevak; 1602, -navag. Pron. now -monéevaig; 'church of my own little St Naomhan,' the 'Neamhan Mac ua Duibh' of the *Martyrology of Donegal*. The G. and Ir. *naomhan* (pron. növan) means 'a little saint.' See p. cv.

KILMORACK (Beaully). 1437, -rok. 'Church of St *Moroc*,' said to be a Celtic abbot of Dunkeld.

KILMORE (Loth and Lorn). Lorn K., 1304, Kylmoor. 'Big (G. *mòr*) church,' or = KILMORIE.

KILMORICH (Lochgoilhead). *Sic* 1511. Prob. 'church of St *Muredach*' (Murdoch), Bishop of Killala, c. 440.

KILMORIE (Wigtown, Arran, Rum). Arran K., 1357, 'Ecclesia Sanete Marie de Arane'; 1483, Kilmory; 1595, Kyrkmorich. 'Church of the Virgin Mary'; G. *Moire*. Common in Ireland.

- KILMUIR (Skye and E. Ross). Ross K., 1394, Culmor; 1482, Culmore. Skye K. is = KILMORE. Ross K. is G. *cùl mòr*, 'big back' of the hill. Only to-day it is pron. Cill Mhoire.
- KILMUN (Hóly Loch). *Sic* c. 1240; c. 1410, Kilmond. 'Church of St *Mund*.' Fintan Munnu or Mundu was an Irish friend of St Columba. *Cf.* St Mund's Church, Lochleven.
- KILNINIAN (Mull). 1561, Kilnoening. Prob., says Skene, fr. St *Nennidius*, friend of St Bridget, 5th century. Name remodelled after St Ninian of Whithorn.
- KILNÍNVER (Lorn). 1250, Kyllivinor; 1558, Kynlynvir. G. *cill an inbhir*, 'church by the confluence.'
- KILPATRICK, Old and New (Dumbarton). 1233, Kylpatrick; 1298, Kirkpatricke super Cludam. 'Church of St Patrick,' who was prob. born near here, c. 380.
- KILRAVOCK (Nairn). 1282, -rethuoc; c. 1286, Kelrevoch; 1295, Kylravoc. ? G. *coil riabhach*, 'brownish, brindled-looking wood.'
- KILRENNY (Anstruther). c. 1160, -rinny. Either fr. St *Ninian* or *Ringan* of Whithorn; or perh. fr. St *Irenæus*, Bishop of Lyons, c. 180, locally called Irenie. St Ir(e)nie's Well is here. But in 1250 we find Kilretheni, prob. fr. G. *rathain*, 'ferns.' Bishop Forbes thinks K. may be fr. *Ethernan*, fuller form of Ernan, the uncle of St Columba.
- KILRIMONT, or CHILRYMONT (old name of St Andrews). 'Church of the king's mount'; but in Tighernac, *Cind-righ-monaigh* (= *monaidh*), 'head of the king's mount.' There are still an E. and W. Balrymonth in the parish.
- KÍLRY (Kinghorn and Alyth). Kinghorn K., 1178, Kyllori. ? G. *cille Mhoire*, the Virgin 'Mary's church.'
- KILSPINDIE (Errol). 1250, Kynspinedy; c. 1470, Kilspynde. Prob. G. *ceann, cinn spùinmeadaire*, 'height of the plunderer.' But some make it, 'church of Pensandus,' a bishop said to have accompanied St Bonifacius, founder of the church of Invergowrie, ? 8th cny.

KILSYTH (Glasgow). *-syth*, pron. like scythe. (Said by Cosmo Innes to be, 1216, Kelvynsyth, implying a derivation fr. R. KELVIN); 1217, Kelnasydhe; 1239, Kilsyth; c. 1300, Kelvesyth. 'Church' or 'wood of (prob.) the arrow'; G. and Ir. *saighead* (pron. syed). Cf. Coolsythe, Antrim.

KILTARLITY (Beaully). 1279, Keltalargyn. 'Church of St *Tolorggain*' or Talarican, 'the bright-browed,' an Irish saint who died in 616.

KILTEARN (Beaully). 1227, Keltierny; 1296, Keltiern. G. *ceall Tighearna*, 'church of the Lord.' Thus = KILCHRIST.

KILTRINIDAD (N. Uist). *Sic* in Pont's map, c. 1610; now *Teampul-na-Trianaide*, 'church of the Trinity.'

KILVARIE (Muckairn). G. *cille Mhaire*, the Virgin 'Mary's church.' Cf. KILMORIE.

KILWINNING (Ardrossan). a. 1300, Kynwenyn; 1357, Kylvynnyne. 'Church of St *Vinivus*' or Wynnin, an Ulsterman, who crossed over to Ayrshire; died 579. Cf. Caerwinning, Dalry. His name is also spelt Finnan, cf. KILFINNAN.

KIMMERGHAME (Duns). 1547, Kamargan. Not likely to be G. *comar*, 'confluence' (i.e., the meeting of Blackadder and Langton Waters, cf. CUMMERTREES), + O.E. *hām*, 'house, village.' More prob. it is to be identified with Cynebritham, c. 1098, in a Durham charter, i.e., 'Cynebrith's home.' In *Sim. Durham*, ann. 854, is Tigbrethingham, mentioned next Mailros; ? here, as often, *t* mistaken for *c*.

KINALDIE (Aberdeensh. and St Andrews). *Kin* or *cin*, older *cind*, is really a survival of the old dative or locative of G. *ceann* (W. *penn*), head, promontory (cf. *Kil*; see Kilarrow and p. civ). Except perh. in 'Canmore' and 'Cantire' (for Kintyre), *ceann* in names has always become Ken- or Kin-. Kinaldie is G. *cinn alltain*, 'at the head of the little brook.'

KINBLETHMONT (Forfar). 1189, Kynblathmund; 1322, Kinblaukmounthe. Prob. 'head of the flowery mount' (G. *blátha-monaidh*). Form 1322 is a Sassenach's attempt!

KINBRACE (Sutherland). *G. cinn-a-bhràiste*, 'seat of the wearer of the brooch' (*bràistich*), *i.e.*, the chief of the Gunns.

KINBUCK (Auchterarder). 'Buck's head'; *G. boc, buic*, a roe-buck. *Cf.* DRUMVUICH.

KINCAID (Lennoxton). 1238, -caith; 1250, Kyncathe. *G. cinn caedh*, 'at the head of the quagmire,' or *cadha*, 'of the pass.'

KINCAPLE (St Andrews). 1212, -pel. *G. cinn caibeal*, 'head chapel.' Or, fr. *G. capull*, 'a mare,' *cf.* PORTINCAPLE.

KINCARDINE (county, K. on Forth, and K. O'Neil, also Ross-sh., and Boat of Garten). For. K., 1195, Kincardin. County, 1295, Kynge Carden. Ross-sh. K., 1227, Kyncardyn; 1536, Kincarn. K. O'Neill, 1277, Kincardyn. Prob. *G. cinn gàirdein*, 'head of the arm,' *i.e.*, inlet. Some explain -cardine to mean 'rowan-wood,' fr. a hypothetical *cerddin*, *G. caor* or *caorann*, a rowan berry. K. O'Neil must be a borrowed, not an original name. The O'Neils were a royal Irish family.

KINCLAVEN (Stanley). 1195, -clething; 1264, Kynclavin. 'Head of the breast'; *G. cliathain*.

KINCRAIG (Kingussie and Elie). 'Head of the rock'; *G. creag*, gen. *craige*.

KINDROCHIT (Aberdeensh.). 1245, -ocht. 'Head of the bridge'; *G. drochaid*. *Cf.* DRUMNADROCHIT, and Kintrockat, Brechin, 1574, Kindrokat.

KINFAUNS (Perth). Pron. Kinfánnns. *c.* 1200, -fathenes. *c.* 1230, Kynfaunes. 'Head, height with the coltsfoot,' *G. fathan*, with Eng. plur. *s.*

KINGARTH (Bute). *Tighernac*, ann. 737, Cindgaradh, *i.e.*, 'head of the enclosure' or 'yard'; 1204, Kengarf; 1497, Kingarth. *G.* and Ir. *gàr(r)adh* is = M.E. *garth*.

KINGENNIE (Broughty Ferry). 1290, -galtenyn; 1473, Kynenny. Prob. fr. *G. gealltanach*, 'maker of promises.'

KING EDWARD (Banff). *a.* 1300, Kynedward; *c.* 1320, Kinerward; also said to have been spelt Kinedar; local pron. Kindart. Perh. 'height at the division,' *G. eadaradh*, fr. *eadar*, 'between.' This is a very hoary-headed corruption! *Cf.* Cairn Edward, L. Ken.

- KINGHORN (Fife) and KINGHORNIE CASTLE (Kinneff). Fife K., c. 1140, Kingornum, -gorn; 1280, Kinkorn; 1317, -gorin; 1639, -gorne. Kinn. K., 1654, Kingorny. G. *cinn cùirn* (nom. *còrn*), 'at the head of the horn' or bend or corner. In Gaelic *c* and *g* are so near in sound that they occasionally interchange in names.
- KINGGLASSIE (Leslie). c. 1170, Inner-kinglassin. 'Head of the green, grassy plain'; G. *glusanach*. Near by is Finglassie, fr. G. *fionn*, white, clear. Cf. Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire; and 1296, 'Petglassi.'
- KINGLEDORES BURN (Tweedsmuir). Prob. G. *cinn gill dór* (*dobhair*), 'head of the clear water' or 'brook.'
- KINGOLDRUM (Kirriemuir). 1454, Kyncaldrum. 'Head of the thin, narrow ridge'; G. *caoil druim*.
- KINGSBARN (Crail), KINGSBURGH (Skye, two -burys in England), KINGSHOUSE (Callander and Tyndrum), KING-KNOWE (Edinburgh, cf. KNOWE), KINGSMUIR (Forfar), KINGSTON (Glasgow and Banff, twelve in England), KINGSWELLS (Aberdeensh.).
- KINGSCAVIL (Linlithgow). 1451-98, Kincavil. Now 'King's allotment' or 'share of land'; Dutch *havel*, lot, parcel. *Cavel* is found, a. 1300, in *Cursor Mundi*, 18907. Cf. 1805, *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, 17 (in Jamieson), 'The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares; six of them called the King's cavil, six the Bishop's cavil.' But prob. the original name is G. *cinn caibheal*, 'head chapel.'
- KING'S CROSS (Lamlash). Sic 1757; but c. 1450, Penny-crosche, see p. lxv.
- KINGSEAT (Dunfermline) and KINGSKETTLE (Fife). These prob. take their names from their proximity to Dunfermline and Falkland Palaces respectively. See KETTLE.
- KINGUSSIE. c. 1210, -gussy; 1380, Kyngucy; so still pron., or else Kinéuzie. 'Head of the firwood'; G. *guithseach*, 'a pine.'
- KININMONTH (Mintlaw). G. *cinn na monailh*, 'head of the mount' or 'hill.' Cf. 'Kynmunthe,' 1382, near Perth.

KINKELL (St Andrews, Lennoxton, Aberdeensh., and Cromarty). Cromarty K., *a.* 1300, Kynkell; *c.* 1350, Kynkellee. Aberdeen. K., 1298, Kynkelle; *c.* 1320, Kingkell. G. *cinn-ceall*, 'head-church,' having several chapels under it.

KINLAS (Strath, L. Lomond). ? 'Grey' or 'green head'; G. *glas*, the *g* lost by aspiration.

KINLOCH (Lewis, Rum, Meigle, Rossie, Fife). Rossie K., *c.* 1270, Kyndelouch, *i.e.*, O.G. *cind-a-loch*, 'at the head of the loch.'

KINLOCHARD, -BERVIE, -LAGGAN, -LUICHAIR, -MOIDART, -RANNOCH (*c.* 1532, Kenlochr-), -SPELV(I)E, &c.; also KINGAIRLOCH. = 'Head of Loch Ard,' &c. See ARD, BERVIE, &c.

KINLOSS (Moray). 1187, Kynloss; 1251, Kinlos. Prob. 'height with the garden'; G. *lios*.

KINMUCK (Inverurie). 'Sow's head'; G. *muc*, *muic*, a pig. Cf. KINBUCK, KINCAPLE, &c.

KINMUNDY (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1300, Kynmondy. 'Head of the mount' or 'hill.' G. *monadh*, *-aidh*.

KINNABER (Montrose and Argyle). Mon. K., *c.* 1200, Kinabyre; 1325, Kynnaber. 'Head of the estuary'; G. *abir*.

KINNAIRD (Dundee and Larbert). Dundee K., 1183, Kinard; Lar. K., 1334, Kynhard. Like L. Kinord, Ballater, this means, 'at the head of the height'; G. *aird*, or 'high point'; *aird*, adjective. 'Kinnaird Head' is thus a tautology.

KINNEFF (Kincardine). *Sic* 1361. Perh. G. *cinn eibhe*, 'headland of the cry or howl.'

KINNEIL (Bo'ness). 1250, Kinel. Bede, *c.* 720, speaks of a *Pennel-tun* at the end of the Roman Wall which the Picts called *Peanfahel*, or, modernised, *penn-vael*, W. for 'head' or 'end of the wall,' = 'Wallsend.' The addition to Nennius calls this *Cenail*, the same word, only now passed fr. Brythonic to Goidelic.

KINNEÍR (Fife). *c.* 1200, Kyner. 'West head' or 'height';
G. *iar*, the west. *Cf.* KINNOIR.

KINNELL (Arbroath). Prob. 'head of the wall'; G. *balla*
(*cf.* KINNEIL); *b* disappears by aspiration.

KINNELAR (Aberdeensh.). Prob. 'at the head' or 'end of
the deer's walk'; G. *eilear*.

KINNÉSSWOOD (Fife). 'Wood at the head of the waterfall';
G. *cinn eas*.

KINNÉTHMONT (Huntly). *c.* 1203, Kelalcmund; *a.* 1300,
Kynalchmond, -akemond; *c.* 1550, -alchmund. The
modern spelling, Kennethmont, is due to association
with *Kenneth*. 'Church,' G. *ceall*, or 'height, G. *cinn*,
of St *Alcmund*, Bp. of Hexham (*Sim. Durham*, ann.
781).

KINETTLES (Forfar). *c.* 1226, Kynetles; 1296, Kynathes.
Prob. 'head' or 'height of the glimpse, passing view,'
or 'breeze'; G. *aiteal*, -*teil*, with Eng. plural *s*. The
form Kynecles (see ECCLES) also occurs, because a church
once stood at the head of the Kerbet Valley.

KINNING PARK (Glasgow).

KINNOIR (Huntly). 1222, Kynor. Prob. 'east head' or
'point'; G. *oir*, east; also 'a border, edge.' *Cf.*
KINNEIR.

KINNÓULL (Perth). 1250, Kynul. Prob. G. *cinn mhaol*,
'bald, bare head'; *m* lost by aspiration. Or fr. G.
ubhal, 'height like an apple.'

KINPURNIE (Newtyle). 'Head' or 'chief spring, fountain';
G. *fuaran*, -*ain*.

KINRÁRA (Aviemore). *c.* 1338, Kynroreach; 1440, -rorayth;
1603, Kynrara. Prob. G. *cinn ruaidh ràtha*, 'head'
or 'height of the red fort' (*cf.* Craiganra, Kildonan).
Ruaidh, red, is generally found in names as Roy.
M'Bain thinks the *ro* or *ra* may mean 'great, noble.'

KINROSS. *Sic c.* 1214, but *c.* 1150, Chinross. 'At the
head' or 'end of the wood,' Celtic *ros*; *cf.* CULROSS.

KINROSSIE (Scone). = KINROSS. For the diminutive suffix *-ie*, cf. ROSSIE and RHYNIE.

KINTAIL (L. Duich). 1509, Keantalle; 1535, Kyntaill; 1574, Kintale. G. *ceann t'sàile* or *cinn t'sàil*, 'head' or 'end of the salt water.' Cf. p. xlv.

KINTESSACK (Forres). Perh. G. *cinn t'easeaige*, 'squirrel's head.' Cf. KINBUCK, KINMUCK, &c.

KINTORE (Inverurie). 1273, Kyntor. 'At the head of the hill' or 'mound'; G. *tòrr*, *-ra*.

KINTRÁDWELL (Brora). a. 1500, Clynttraddel; 1509, Clentredaill; 1563, Clyntredwane. Fine example of corruption or popular etymology; G. *claon Trádail*, 'slope of St Triduana,' locally pron. Trullen, in *Sagas*, Tröllhæna, a reputed miracle worker, who lived c. 600. Cf. Cairn-tradlin, Aberdeensh., St Trodline's Fair, Forfar; also CLYNE, near by.

KINTYRE (S. Argyle). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Caput regionis; *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 807, Ciunnntire; 1128, Kentir; c. 1200, Chentyr; *Gododin*, Pentir. 'Head' or 'end of the land'; G. *tìr*, *tìre*. Cf. KINNEIL. Ciunn is very near the mod. pron. of the G. *ceann*, *kyänn*.

KIPPEN (Stirling). *Sic* 1238. G. *ceapan*, dimin. of *ceap*, 'a stump or block'; or perh. *cupan*, 'little cup.'

KIPPENDAVIE (Dunblane). Prob. 'hillock (lit. little stump) of the field-sorrel'; G. *t'samhaidh* (pron. *tavie*). Cf. Auchindavy, Kirkintilloch, and Knockdavie, Kells.

KIPPENROSS (Dunblane). G. *ceapan rois*, 'hillock of the wood.' See KIPPEN and KINROSS.

KIPPFORD (Dalbeattie). Fr. G. and Ir. *ceap*, gen. *cip*, 'a tree-stock or stump.' Cf. Makeness Kipps, a hill near Eddleston.

KIRKABY (Unst) and KIRKAPOL (old name of Tyree parish). Tyr. K. (?1375, Kerrepol; G. *coire*, a hollow); 1561, Kirkapost (= Kirkbost; see on *bolstaðr*, a place, p. lxxii); 1599, Kirkcapol. 'Church-place,' both *by* or *bi*, and *pol* or *ból*, being common Scandinavian endings =

place, building, village (*cf.* Kirkebo on the Sogne Fjord). *Church*, in its hardened northern form *kirk*, is the Gk. κυριακόν, lit. 'of the Lord' (Κύριος), 'Dominical,' used c. 280 A.D. as the name for 'a Christian church.' Found in O.E. in *Laws of King Wihtraed*, 696 A.D., as *cirice*; in 870 as *circe*; in a will of 960, *kirke*; c. 1175, *chirche*; a. 1280, *churche*. In Sc. place-names are found, a. 1124, *Selechirche* or SELKIRK; 1220, *Hopechirke* or HOBKIRK, &c. In O.N. it is *kirkiu* or *-ia*, *kyrkja*, Dan. *kirke*. Not in any Celtic dictionary; yet *kirk* occurs in several Gaelic place-names as early as 1200. Kirkaby is the same word as the common Eng. Kirby.

KIRKANDREWS (Liddesdale). 1295, -andres. *Cf.* ST ANDREWS.

KIRKDEN (Forfar, see DENBURN). KIRKTON (Hawick, Penicuik, L. Melfort, Golspie). There are many Kirtons in England.

KIRKBEAN (Dumfries). Prob. 'church of St Bain' or '*Beyne*.' See BALVENIE.

KIRKBUDDO (Guthrie). Prob. 'church of St *Buitte*' or 'Bæthius,' friend of King Nechtan, who came over from Ulster, and died 521; so Skene. But Carbuddo, in the same parish, is the old Crebyauch; G. *craobhach achadh*, 'wooded field.'

KIRKCALDY. Pron. Kirkáddy; c. 1150, Kircalathin, Kircaladinit and -din, and Kirkaldin; 1451, Kircaldy. Prob. fr. G. *cala dion* or *dion-ait*, 'Harbour of refuge, or with the refuge-place.' The first syllable will then prob. be originally G. too, *cathair*, pron. kar or kair, 'a fort.' Mr W. J. Liddall derives fr. *Calatin*, father of certain famous magicians in the *Bk. of Leinster*.

KIRKCOLM (Stranraer). 1296, Kyrkúm, which is the present pron. 'Church of St Colm' or 'Columba'; *cf.* p. cii.

KIRKCONNEL (Sanquhar). 'Church of St *Convall*.' Seven Irish saints bear this name.

KIRKCOWAN (Wigtown). 'Church of St *Comhghain*' or 'Comgan,' uncle of St Fillan, c. 750.

- KIRKCUDBRIGHT. 1291, Kirkcutbrihte; 1292, Kircutbrith; c. 1450, Kirkubrih; and now pron. Kirkübry. 'Church of St *Cudbert*,' the great Cuthbert of Melrose, c. 700.
- KIRKENNAN (Minigaff and Buittle). Min. K., 1611, Kirkcunane. 'Church of St *Eunan*' or 'Adamnan'; see p. cvi.
- KIRKGUNZEON (Kirkcudbright). 1469, -zean; but c. 1200, Kirkwynnin. 'Church of St *Wynnin*,' see KILWINNING. The *gu* (or in W. *gw*) is the same sound as *w*; while the *z* represents, as so often, the old Scottish *y*.
- KIRKHOPE (Selkirk) and KIRKHOPE CLEUCH (Durrisdeer). 'Church in the valley' or *cul de sac*, = HOBKIRK. A *cleuch* is a ravine; see BUCCLEUCH.
- KIRKINNER (Wigtown). 1584, Kirkinver; but it is dedicated to St *Kennera*, virgin and martyr, who accompanied St Ursula to Rome. See INNERLEITHEN.
- KIRKINTÍLOCH (Glasgow). c. 1200, Kirkentulach; 1288, -intolauche. Prob. 'church at the head' or 'end of the hillock'; G. *ceann* or *cinn tulaich*. Dr Reeves thinks this is the site of the Battle of *Circind*, 596 (-*ind* = old G. *cind*, now *ceann*).
- KIRKLEBRIDE (Kirkpatrick - Durham). Tautology, = Kirk-KILBRIDE.
- KIRKLISTON (S. Queensferry). 1250, Listun; 1298, Templum de Lystone; c. 1300, Templehiston, 'Liston church.' L. is prob. G. *lios*, 'a garden,' + O.E. *tún, tón*, 'dwelling, village.' New Liston is near by. In G. *teampull* means simply a church.
- KIRKMABRECK (Kirkcudbright). 'Church of *Mabrec*,' i.e., my own Breacan or St Bricius. Prob. he who was such an enemy of St Martin of Tours, 4th century.
- KIRKMADRINE (Wigtownsh.). Perh. 'Church of my St Draighen' (*Martyrol. of Donegal*).
- KIRKMAHOE (Dumfries). 1321, Kirmacho. Prob. 'Church of St *Machute*.' See LESMAHAGOW.
- KIRKMAIDEN, or MAIDENKIRK (Wigtown). *Aberdeen Brev.* says, fr. the Irish St *Medana*, contemporary of Ninian, c. 390. St Medan's Cave is here. Cf. EDINBURGH.

KIRKMICHAEL (Dumfries, Maybole, Blairgowrie, Grantown). 'Church of St *Michael*,' the Archangel. Also in the Isle of Man; and cf. KILMICHAEL, and Kilmichil, Ireland.

KIRKNESS (Orkney and Kinross). Ork. K. is certainly 'ness' or 'cape with the church.' But Mr W. J. Liddall thinks Kinr. K. is fr. G. *cathair* (pron. car) *cinn eas*, 'fort at the head of the waterfall.' This is doubtful, for the name in the 11th century is already Kyrkenes. See Skene, *Celtic Scotl.*, i. 406. In Stoneykirk par. we find Kirlauchlin, site of a fort, erroneously spelt by the *Ord. Survey*, Kirklauchlin.

KIRKOSWALD (Maybole). Fr. *Oswald*, King of Northumbria, died 642, regarded as a saint and martyr. Also in Cumberland.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM (Dalbeattie), -FLEMING, -IRONGRAY, and -JUXTA (Dumfries). 1298, 'Rogerus de Kirkepatrike.' 'Church of St *Patrick*,' the renowned Irish missionary of the 5th century. K.-Juxta (L. for 'next'), formerly Kilpatrick, was so called in the 15th century to mark it off fr. K.-Fleming.

KIRKSHEAF (Tain). N. *Kirk-skaith*, i.e., 'land given as tribute to the church,' fr. Icel. *skatt-r*, Dan. *skat*, O.E. *sceat*, a 'scat,' i.e., a coin; hence, a tax.

KIRKURD (Biggar). c. 1180, *Ecclesia de Orda*; 1186, E. de Horda; c. 1200, Orde; 1296, Horde; c. 1320, Urde; 1382, Kyrkhurde. Possibly fr. a man, or fr. G. *örd*, 'a steep, rounded height'; cf. ORD. Ladyurd and Netherurd are near by.

KIRKWALL. *Sic* c. 1500; but c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Kirkiu-vag(r); a. 1400, Kirkvaw, -cwav; 1438-1554, -waw; 1529, -wallia. O.N. *kirkiu vag-r*, 'church (cathedral) on the bay.' The forms show how 'liquid' the liquid letters are. Cf. SCALLOWAY, STORNOWAY.

KIRN (Dunoon). Quite modern. Sc. *kirn*, O.E. *cyrn*, Icel. *kirna*, 'a churn'; fr. the churn-shaped quarry out of which the place was built.

KIRRIEMUIR (Forfarsh.). 1229, Kerimure, Kermuir. Prob. G. *ceathramh* (pron. carrou) *mòr*, 'big quarter' or 'division.' Kerimor (*sic* 1250) was one of the quarters of Angus, and is prob. *Sim. Durham's* (a. 1130) Wertermor, where *werter* is corruption of O.E. *feorde*, a 4th; so Skene. Also called Kilmarie, the Virgin 'Mary's church,' with which the modern pron. Kirriemàre has nothing to do; *cf.* STENHOUSEMUIR, pron. Stanismare.

KIRRIEROCK, or -ROACH, HILL (Barr). *Old*, Kererioch. G. *coire riabhach*, 'greyish, grizzled ravine.'

KIRTLE, R., and KIRTLEBRIDGE (Annan). Perh. O.E. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, 'a short gown, petticoat'; but why so called? *Cf.* Kirtling, Newmarket; Kirtlington, Oxford. Or perh. G. *cearcall*, 'a ring, a circle.'

KISHORN (loch, W. Ross-sh.). 1472, Kysryner; 1554, Kesarne; 1575, Kisyrne. Prob. G. *cis-roinn*, 'cape of the toll' or 'impost' (*cis*). But Icel. *kis*, *kisa*, is pet name for a cat, and *Kisi* was a Scandinavian giant.

KITTLEGAIRY HILL (Soonhope, Peebles). *Kittle* is Sc. for 'tickle,' so the first part *may* be some G. word or words represented by *tickle*; so ? *tigh coill gairbh*, 'house in the rough wood.' *Cf.* the Den of Kittlemannoch, Gartly.

KITTYBREWSTER (Aberdeen). She is said to have kept an inn here.

KITTYSHALLOCH (Minigaff). G. (and Ir.) *cèide sealgaich*, 'hillock' or 'green for hunting'; fr. *sealg*, the chase.

KNAPDALE (N. and S. Argyle). 1471, -dal. Icel. *knapp-dal* (or G. *cnap*, as in next), 'knob-dale,' *i.e.*, glen with the hillocks. On the coast is Knap Point. *Cf.* NABDEN, also Knap Hill, Woking; Knapton, Yorkshire.

KNIPE, The (hill, New Cumnock). G. and W. *cnap*, 'knob, button'; hence, 'little hill'; O.E. *cnaep*, 'hill-top.'

KNOCK (Largs, Banff, Lewis, &c.). G. and Ir. *cnoc*, 'a hill,' in W. Highlands, often *crochd*. Sir H. Maxwell gives 220 Knocks- in Galloway.

KNOCKÁNDÓ (Moray). Corruption of G. *cnoc ceannachd*, 'hill of commerce,' *i.e.*, market-hill.

KNOCKBAIN (Cromarty). G. *cnoc bàn* or *bàine*, 'white, fair hill.'

KNOCKDOLIAN (Ballantrae). 1502, Knokdolian. Lit. 'deceiving hill,' fr. G. *dall*, 'to mislead.' So called because so often mistaken for Ailsa Craig, when seen fr. a distance out at sea. It also goes by the Eng. name of 'The Mock Craig.'

KNOCKFARREL (Strathpeffer). Prob. G. *cnoc faire*, 'hill of the watch' or 'guard'; but G. *farra*l, -*rail*, means 'anger.'

KNOCKLEGOIL (Baldernock). G. *cnoc cill goill*, 'hill of the stranger's (G. *gall*) grave.' This was a cairn full of cinerary urns.

KNOCKOLLOCHIE (Aberdeensh.). G. *cnoc mholach* (*m* lost by aspiration), 'rough, bushy knoll.'

KNOCKQUHAM (Aberdeensh.). G. *cnoc-a-mhaim*, 'hillock like a breast or pap.'

KNOCKRÍOCH (Argyle, *passim*). G. *cnoc riabhach*, 'brindled, brown, heather-coloured hill.'

KNOCKSTING, L. (N. Kirkeudbright). G. *cnoc staing*, 'hill of the pool' or 'ditch.'

KNOWE (Kirkcowan). Sc. *knowe*, O.E. *cnoll*, Dan. *knold*, W. *cnol*, 'a (rounded) hillock.' *Knowe* is just a softened form of *knoll*. Cf. Pow, fr. G. *poll*, W. *pwll*, a pool. A 'Knolle' in Lothian is found in 1094 in a charter of K. Duncan.

KNOXLAND (Dumbarton). Possibly G. *cnoc*, a hill, with Eng. plur. (*cs* = *x*).

KNOYDART (Sleat Sound) 1309, Knodworath; 1343, Cnudeworth; 1511, Knodwart; 1517, Knodart. King Canute or '*Cnut's fjord*,' of which last the Norse endings *worth*, *wart*, *ort* are corruptions; in G. *Crofarst*. Cf. MOYDART. Cnut invaded Scotland in 1031.

KYLE (district of Ayrsh.) 750, *Continuation of Bede*, Cyil; c. 1150, Chul; 1293, Kyl; *Bk. Taliesin* (very ancient), Coelin, which makes it likely to be fr. *Coel Hen* or C. the aged, the famous 'old King Cole'; so Rhys. Cf. Coilsfield and Coilton in this district. Form Chul suggests G. *chaolas*, 'straits'; see below.

KYLE ÁKIN. See next and AKIN. Cf. 1549, Dunnakynne.

KYLE SCON or SKU (Assynt). In G. *caol cumhann*, 'narrow straits or frith.' The *s*, through the ignorance of map-makers, has been transferred fr. noun to adjective. *Kyle*, *kil*, *col*, and *heel* are all only approximations to the sound, in different localities, of G. *caol*, *caoil*, *caolas*, 'a strait, a frith,' fr. *caol*, 'slender, thin.' See COLINTRAIVE, KILCHURN, EDDRACHILIS.

KYLOE, West. Prob. G. *caol abh*, 'narrows of the water.' Cf. AWE and Kylene, 1610, Kylene, S. of Berwick.

KYLES OF BUTE. In G. *Na Caoil Bhodach*. See KYLE SCON.

L

LACHSAY (Skye). N. *lachs-á*, 'salmon river.' Cf. LAXA, LAXAY.

LADHOPE (Galashiels). Prob. O.E. *lād*, 'a way, course, canal'; Sc. *lade*, a mill-race. On *hope*, 'a shut-in valley,' see HOBKIRK.

LADY (Kirkwall), LADYBURN (Greenock), LADYKIRK (Norham), LADYWELL (Glasgow). All prob. fr. 'Our Lady,' i.e., the Virgin Mary. *Lady* is O.E. *hlæfdige* or *-die*, lit. 'bread-maid.'

LADYBANK (Fife). The Lindores monks dug peats here, fr. 13th century; hence called '*Our Lady's Bog*,' but also '*Lathybog*,' which looks like G. *leathad bog*, 'moist hill-slope'; about sixty years ago 'improved' into Ladybank. There was also once a '*Lady-Bank*' near Arbroath.

LAGAVOULIN BAY (Islay). G. *lag-a-mhuilinn*, 'bay of the mill.' Cf. MOULIN.

Lagg (Arran, Ayr, Jura). G. and Ir. *lag*, 'a bay, a hollow'; same root as Icel. *lag-r*, low. Cf. LOGIE.

Laggan (loch and village, Inverness-sh., and Bonar Bridge). G. *lagan*, diminutive of *lag*, 'a hollow.' Laggankenney (1239, Logynkenny; 1380, Logachnacheny), on Loch Laggan, is fr. St *Cainneach* (Kenneth or 'Kennie') of Achaboe, Irish friend of Columba.

Laid (Durness). G. *lad*, *laid*, 'a water-course, a foul pool,' same as O.E. *lād*, way, course, canal, fr. *laeden*, Dan. *lede*, to lead.

LAIGH CARTSIDE (Johnstone). 'Low place on the side of the river Cart'; Icel. *lag-r*, M.E. *lagh*, Sc. *laigh*, low.

LAIGHDOORS (Muthill). 'Low doors'; *gh* is always sounded and guttural in Scotch.

LAIRG (Sutherland). c. 1230, Larg. G. *learg*, 'a plain, little eminence, beaten path.' Cf. LARGS, and LARGUE, Cabrach.

LAMANCHA (Peebles). The Grange of Romanno was so called, c. 1736, by Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, who had resided for a time in this province of Spain.

LAMBERTON (Berwick-sh.). c. 1098, -tun (two found hereabouts at this date); 1235, -ertona. Prob. fr. a man, *Lambert*. Cf. Lamberhurst, Sussex, and Lamerton, Tavistock; but see LAMMERMUIR.

LAMBHILL (Glasgow). Cf. Lambley, Notts and Carlisle.

LAMINGTON (S. Lanarksh.). 1206, Lambinistun; 1359, Lambyngyston; 1539, Lammyntoun. Fr. a man *Lambin*, found here before 1150. Cf. p. lxxxiv.

LAMLÁSH (Arran). 1595, Lamalasche; c. 1610, *Pont*, Lamlach. In 1549, simply Molas; usually explained, with some probability, G. *lann Lais*, 'church of St Las,' commonly in the endearing form Molas, or Molios, or Molaise, i.e., 'my flame' (cf. p. cv). Of the three

St Molaises this is M. of Leighlin, grandson of King Aidan of Dalriada, *c.* 610. Breton, O.W. and G. *lann*, W. *llan*, O.Ir. *land*, is rare in Sc. names, but *cf.* LEAN-BRYDE, LONGFORGAN, etc. It means (1) a fertile, level spot; (2) an enclosure; (3) a church; *cf.* a similar gradation of meanings in L. *templum*. Of course it is cognate with the Teutonic *land*. Dr Cameron of Brodick, a high authority, held that Lamlash is a corruption of G. *eilean Molais*, 'isle of Molas.' Certainly it was Holy Island which used to bear the name.

LAMMERLAWS (grass-topped cliffs at Burntisland). Lammerlaw is also the name of one of the LAMMERMUIRS, so the names must be the same. Sc. *law* is O.E. *hlæw*, a mound or hill.

LAMMERMUIR HILLS. *a.* 800, Lombormore; 1114, Lambremor. G. *lombair mòr*, 'big bare surface with a little grass.' *Cf.* LAMMERLAWS.

LANARK, also LANRICK CASTLE (R. Teith) and LANRIG (Whitburn). *c.* 1188, Lannarc; 1289, Lanark; 1375, Lanrik; *c.* 1430, Lamarke; also Lanerch. Lanark, Lanrick, and DRUMLANRIG (1663, -lanerk), are prob. all the W. *llanerch*, 'a forest-glade.' But the -arc or -erch may be either W. *erch*, 'dun,' or O.G. *earc*, 'a cow'; and Lanark may quite possibly be G. *lann earc*, 'level spot, enclosure for the cows.' *Cf.* LAMLASH, and Llanerchymedd, Anglesea.

LANDIFFERONE or LIND- (Monimail). Perh. O.G. *lann doh-harain*, 'enclosure,' or 'church by the little stream.'

LANGAVAT, L. (Lewis). N. *langa-vatn*, 'ling (the fish) loch' or 'water'; perh. fr. Icel. *lang-r*, Dan. *lang*, long. *Cf.* Langavill, Mull; -vill prob. = G. *bhail*, village, dwelling.

LANGBANK (Port Glasgow), LANGHAUGHWALLS (Hawick, see HAUGH), LANGSHAW (Galashiels, see SHAW), LANGSIDE (Glasgow, *c.* 1600, 'The Langsyd field'), LANGTON (Duns, 1250, Langetun); also old name of Laurieston, Falkirk, 1393, Langtoun. Sc. *lang*, O.E. and Dan. *lang*, Icel. *lang-r*, 'long.'

LANGHOLM (Carlisle). Pron. Lángölm; *sic* 1376; but 1776,

Langham; formerly Arkinholm. On the interchangeableness of *holm*, 'a meadow,' and *ham*, 'house,' see HODDOM, YETHOLM.

LANGLOAN (Coatbridge). 'Long, country lane'; Sc. *loan*, as in 'Lovers' Loan,' O.E. *lāne*, a lane, Fris. *lona*, a lane, Icel. *lön*, a row of houses.

LANTON (Jedburgh). = LANGTON, or perh. fr. G. *lann*, enclosure, church, + O.E. *tún*, *ton*, village.

LAOGHAL, Ben (Tongue). Popularly spelt and pron. Loyal; G. *laogh àl*, 'hind calves' rock,' or fr. *laoch*, 'a hero, a champion.'

LARACHBEG (Morvern). G. = 'little house' or 'farm' or 'ruin'; *làrach* has all these meanings.

LARBERT (Stirling). *Sic* 1251; but 1195, Lethberth; c. 1320, Lethberd. G. *leth* is a half, a share, but Lar is prob. fr. *làrach*; see above. The second half may be fr. G. *bàrd*, *bàird*, a poet, hard, or *beart*, work, exploit, a yoke, burden, machine, so that the exact meaning is hard to define.

LARG HILL (Kirkcudbright) and LARGS (Ayrsh.). Ayrsh. L., c. 1140, Larghes; 1318, -gys; and prob. *Tighernac*, ann. 711, Loirg ecclet. G. *learg*, *lairig*, 'the side or slope of a hill, a plain, a beaten path,' with Eng. plur. Cf. LAIRG.

LARGO and LARGOWARD (Fife). 1250, Largauch; 1279, -aw; 1595, -go. G. *leargach*, 'steep, sloping field'; *ward*, O.E. *weard*, expresses direction, as in 'homeward,' &c.

LARIG, Hill (Dava). G. *larig*, 'a path, way.' Cf. CRIAN-LARICH.

LARKHALL (Hamilton). Also near Bath.

LASSODIE (Dunfermline). Prob. G. *leas-aodann*, 'garden-slope' or 'face,' = Lessuden, old name of St Boswell's, c. 1200, Lassedwyn; in the latter the ending is Brythonic, O.W. *eiddyn*, a slope. Cf. EDINBURGH.

LASSWADE (Dalkeith). a. 1150, Leswade; and cf. LESWALT,

in 17th century Lesswad; prob. W. *Ulys*, 'a court, hall, palace,' G. *lios*, and *gwaed*, 'blood, gore,' referring to some murder. G. Chalmers' M.E. *weyde*, 'a meadow,' is a pure invention.

LÁTHERON and LATHERONWHEEL (Caithness). Pron. Lahran. 1274, Lagheryn; 1275, Laterne; 1515, Latheroun; c. 1565, Lethrin. Prob. G. *laghran*, *ladhran*, 'prongs, forks'; referring to the two valleys of the parish. Forms 1274-75 show it cannot be, as Dr M'Lauchlan says, = LORN. Latheronwheel is prob. G. *laghran-abhuill*, 'the forks or divisions of the plot of ground,' fr. G. *ball*, a spot, a limb. With this agrees the recorded spelling 'Latheron-fuil.'

LATHONES (St Andrews). Prob. G. *leathad aonaich*, 'the slope of the hill' or 'heath'; with the common Eng. plural.

LATERÍSK (Fife). 1183, Loschiresk; 1250, Lorresk; a. 1400, Lothresk. Prob. G. *loisgear uisge*, 'swift water.' Cf. ESK and LOTHRIE.

LAUDALE (Strontian). Prob. 'low dale'; Icel. *lag-r*, Dan. *lav*, low, and Icel. and Dan. *dal*, a dale.

LAUDER and LAUDERDALE. 1250, Lawedir; 1298, Loweder. Lauderdale, 1560, Lawtherdale, is the valley of the river Leader; a. 800, Leder; c. 1160, Ledre, and prob. the names are the same. Prob. G. *lia dobhar* or *dúr*, 'grey water' or 'stream.' Cf. ADDER.

LAURENCEKIRK. Formerly Conveth. Prob. fr. *St Laurentius*, the martyr, c. 260. Cf. next.

LAURIESTON (in Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Cramond, Balmaghie, Dundee, Kinneff). Laurie is corruption of *Lawrence*, e.g., Kinn. L., 1243, Laurenston; 1461, Laurestoun. Cram. L., 1590, Laurenstoun; Dun. L., 1385, Louranzstone; and a chapel to St Lawrence is mentioned in 1249 near Kinneff. Laurieston, near Falkirk, originally Langtoun (*sic* 1393), was called Merchistown in 1774, and was renamed after Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse. Edinb. L. is fr. Lawrence, son of Edmund of Edinburgh, to whom the Abbot of

Kelso granted a toft between the West Port and the Castle in 1160. Larriston Fell, Roxburgh, is the same name. *Cf.* the English 'Larry.'

LAW (Carluke). Sc. *law*, O.E. *hlæw*, a mound, hill; in England usually *-low*, as in Marlow, Taplow, &c.; *cf.* FERRIELOW.

LAWERS, Ben (L. Tay), and LAWERS (Comrie). G. *lathar* (pron. *lâr*), 'a hoof,' with Eng. plural. Ben L. = 'cloven mountain.'

LAXA (Shetland), LAXAY (Islay and Lewis). Isl. L., *old*, Laxa, = LACHSAY, 'salmon river' (*cf.* Laxay, Isle of Man, and next); but Laxa, Shetland, is O.N. *lax-ay*, 'salmon isle.'

LAXFORD, L. (Sutherland) and LAXVOE. 1559, -fuird. 'Salmon frith, fjord, or bay'; O.N. *lax*, N. *lachs*, a salmon. *Cf.* BROADFORD. *Voe* is O.N. *vag-r*, 'a bay.'

LEADBURN (Peebles). c. 1200, Lecbernard, 'Bernard's stone' or 'grave,' G. *leac*. But the corruption is strange.

LEADER, R. See LAUDER.

LEADHILLS (S. Lanarksh.). Lead (O.E. *lêad*) has been mined here for at least 600 years.

LECROFT (Bridge of Allan). 1260, Lecroith; 1394, Lecro; c. 1550, Lekraw. G. *lec*, 'a flagstone, a tomb'; perh. + *rath*, 'a circle, rampart'; or perh. *croit*, 'a hump, a knoll,' also *cf.* Ir. *crapain* for Ir. and G. *cnapan*, 'a little knob, hillock'; as in Carrickcroppan, Armagh.

LEDAIG (Connel Ferry). G. *lad*, *laid*, 'a water-course,' + Gaelic, N. *aig*, for N. *vik*, 'a bay.'

LEDI, Ben (Callander). Commonly said to be the 'Mount of God'; G. *beinn le Dia*. *Cf.* Cnoc Ledi, Tain.

LEE, Pen (Peeblessh.). Icel. *hlíe*, *hle*, Dan. *hlæ*, O.E. *hleô*, shade, shelter, the 'leeside.' *Pen* is the Brythonic or Welsh form of G. *ceann*, 'headland, height.'

LEEDS, New (New Deer). Leeds, Yorkshire, is 'Loidis' in Bede. Prob. 'people's place'; O.E. *leôda*, people.

- LEFFENBEG** (Kintyre). G. *leth-pheghinn*, 'a halfpenny,' a land measure (see p. lxxv), + *beag*, 'little.' Cf. Levin-corrach, Arran, 'steep halfpenny land,' and Lephin-mor, Strachur.
- LEGERWOOD** (Earlston). *Sic* 1158; but 1127, Ledgeswode; 1160, Legerdswode. Prob. fr. a man; cf. the Eng. name 'St Leger,' + O.E. *wudu*, 'a wood.'
- LEGLAN WOOD** (Auchencruive). c. 1470, Laklyne. G. *leacach lann*, 'slaty or sloping land.'
- LEGSMALÉE** (Aberdour, Fife). a. 1169, Ecclesmaline; later, Egilsmalye, Egsmalye. 'Church of St Maline' (cf. Malines, Belgium). For a similar corruption, see **LES-MAHAGOW**. Cf. **ECCLES**.
- LEITH** (town, and water of) and **LEITHEN R.** (Innerleithen). Leith is (c. 1145, Inverlet, **INVERLEITH**), 1439, Leicht; 1570, Leth. Prob. fr. W. *lleithio*, 'to moisten, overflow' (cf. G. *lighe*, a flood). The -en in Leithen is adjectival. Cf. Leet Water, Coldstream; Leaths, Buittle; and Lethen Burn, branch of the river Findhorn.
- LEITHOLM** (Coldstream). 'Meadow on the Leet.' See **HOLM** and **LEITH**.
- LENDAL WATER** (Girvan). G. *lèan dail*, 'marshy meadow.'
- LENIMORE** or **LYNIEMORE** (Caticol). G. *lèana mòr*, 'big, marshy flat.' Some say, fr. *lann*; see **LAMLASH**.
- LENNEL** (Coldstream). c. 1098, Lenihale. Perh. 'scantly furnished hall,' fr. O.E. *hlæne*, M.E. *lene*, 'lean,' found in this sense a. 1340, and O.E. *heal*, Icel. *höll*, *hall*, 'a manor-house, a hall.'
- LENNOX** (Dumbarton) and **LENNOXTOWN** (Kirkintilloch). c. 1210, Levenax, -nach; 1234, Lenox; 1296, Levanaux, old G. MS., Lemnaigh. G. *leamhanach*, 'abounding in elms.' Cf. **LEVEN**.
- LÉNTRAN** (Inverness). G. *lèana traona*, 'marshy flat of the corn-crakes.'
- LENY** (Callander). 1238, Lanyn. G. *lèanan*, 'a little meadow or marsh.'

LENZIE (Glasgow). *c.* 1230, Lenneth; *c.* 1300, Lengze; 1451, Lenyie. Prob. old G. *lèana*, 'a swamp or marsh'; the *eth* is prob. adjectival; but *cf.* CLOVA. The *z* is just the old Sc. *y*.

LEOCHEL CUSHNIE (Alford). *c.* 1200, Loychel; *a.* 1300, *Regist. Aberdon.*, 'Lochel' and 'Cuscheny.' These two separate parishes were united, *c.* 1750. L. prob. = LAOGHAL, 'calf's rock'; and see CUSHNIE.

LERWICK. *Sic* 1625. N. *leir-vik*, 'mud-bay.' *Cf.* Lervik, Norway.

LESLIE (Fife and Garioch). Gar. L., *c.* 1180, Lesslyn; *a.* 1300, Lessly; Fife L. is named fr. this one. Malcolm, son of Bardulf, was granted the lands of Lesslyn, 1171-99, and took his name fr. them; though a Bartholomew Lesly is said to have come to Scotland in 1097.¹ Perhaps G. *leasach* (for *leusach*) *linne*, 'flashing or spotted pool.'

LESMAHÁGOW (Lanarkshire). 1144, Ecclesia Machuti; but *c.* 1130, Lesmahagu; 1298, Lismago; 1316, Lesmachute. 'Church of St *Machute*,' disciple of the missionary Brendan; went with him to the Orkneys, 6th century. *Cf.* ECCLESMACHAN and LEGSMALEE. Or the first syllable may be G. *leas*, *lios*, 'house, court.'

LESSUDEN, now St Boswell's. See under LASSODIE.

LESWALT (Stranraer). 1580, Loch Swaid; 17th century, Lesswoll, -wad. Perh. 'house, court (G. *leas*), at the base' of the hill. W. *gwaelod*, 'base, bottom,' could have originated all the early forms. For *w* = *gw* or *gu*, *cf.* KIRKGUNZEON. *Cf.* LASSWADE, and Gwaelod-y-Garth, Cardiff.

LETHAM (Arbroath, Collessie, Larbert, Dunfermline, and Berwick). (1250, 'Capella Brigham, Letham,' Berwicksh.) Arb. L., 1284, Latham. Col. L., 1296, Letham. G. *leth*, 'a half, a share,' + O.E. *hām*, 'home, house.'

LÉTHENDY (Blairgowrie) and LETHENTY (Inverurie). 1285, Lenthendy. Perh. G. *leathan tigh*, 'broad house.'

¹ Sibbald's *History of Fife*, edit. 1710, p. 370.

LETHNOT (Breachin). [1225, 'Lethenoth,' Gamrie.] 1275, Lethnoth; 1359, Lethnotty; but 1328, Petnocy. 'Bit of land on the hillock'; G. *leth* lit. means 'a half,' then 'half a township' or *villula*, then perh. simply 'a piece of land,' = *pit*, *pet* (see PETTY). The second half would seem to be either G. *nochd*, 'watching, observation,' or G. *cnocan*, 'a little hill.' Lightnot, Gamrie, the old Lethenoth, is evidently the same word. Cf. TAP O' NOTH.

LETTERFEARN (L. Duich). *Sic*: 1509. 'Alder-clad slope,' fr. G. *leitir* (*leth-tir*), Ir. *leitar*, 'land on the slope of a glen,' and G. *feárna*, an alder; or perh. fr. *leth-oir*, 'the one side or edge' (*oir*); cf. 'Letherpen,' a harbour in Argyle, in an old Irish MS. (Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, ii. 203). A 'Letter' is marked on a 1745 map, north-west of Campsie. Common in Ireland, Letterfrack, -kenney, &c. Cf. BALLATER, DULLATUR.

LETTERFINLAY (L. Lochy). 1553, Lettirfinlay. 'Land on the slope belonging to Finlay'; see above.

LETTERPIN (Girvan). 'The slope of the hill' (pin = *pen*); cf. above, and PINMORE.

LEUCHARS (St Andrews). *a.* 1300, Locres; 1639, Leucheries. Prob. G. *luachair*, 'rushes,' with Eng. plural. Cf. Leuchar, Skene; Luichar Loch, Lewis; and Ardlougher, Ireland.

LEUCHAT (Aberdour, Fife). *c.* 1214, Lowchald. Prob. G. *luachrach allt*, 'rushy glen' or 'stream.'

LEVEN (lochs, Kinross and N. Argyle; river, Dumbarton; town, Fife); also LEVENHALL (Musselburgh). Kin. L., *a.* 1100, Lochlevine; 1145, Lochlewyn; 1156, Lohuleuene. Arg. L., *a.* 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 704, Glenlemnae. Fife L., *c.* 1535, Levin. Dumb. L., 1238, Flumen de Levyne; 1370, Lewyne; *c.* 1560, Levinus. G. *leamhan*, 'an elm' (cf. LENNOX, also Leven, Hull; Levens, Westmoreland). Ptolemy, *c.* 120 A.D., calls Loch Long, L. Lemannonius, evidently the same word. G. *steamhuinn*, W. *llewn*, 'smooth,' is suitable enough in several of the cases and phonetically possible, as initial *s* does occasionally fall away (*Place-Names of*

Strathbogie, p. 64). But this would hardly occur so early as the oldest spellings of Leven. Mr C. Livingstone, Ft. William, says: neither *Uevn* nor G. *leamhan*, 'an elm,' suits the Arg. L., which is always pron. *llé-un*, and so may, like LYON, be the G. *lean*, 'a swampy place, a meadow.'

LEVENWICK (Shetland). A G. name is very unlikely here; so perh. Icel. *hlæ-vang-r-vík*, 'bay of the warm garden or haven.' Cf. MAVEN.

LEVERN (Paisley). Prob. = LEVEN. Cf. MORVEN and MORVERN.

LEWIS. a. 1100 (Gaelic MS.), Leodus; *Sagas*, *Lyoðhus*; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, *Liódhus*; 1292, *Lodoux*; 1449, *Leoghuis*. Commonly said to be Icel. *hljóð hús*, 'hearing house,' whatever that may mean; more prob. fr. Icel. *hljóð-r*, 'silent, melancholy'; or else, as in *Sagas*, *ljóð-hús*, 'house of song.' Martin, Thomas and Prof. Mackinnon say, corruption of G. *leoig*, 'a marsh,' or *leogus*, gen. *leoghuis*, 'marshiness,' which is appropriate enough, but has no support from early forms.

LEYSMILL (Arbroath). Prob. fr. a man Leys or Lees.

LHANBRYDE (Moray). *Old Lamna*, *Lamanbride*; G. *lann na Brid*, 'church of St Bride.' See LAMLASH and KILBRIDE.

LIBERTON (Edinburgh and Carnwath). Edinb. L., 1128, and Carnw. L., c. 1186, *Libertun*. Said to be 'Leper-town'; G. *lobhar*. Leper is not found in Eng., however, till c. 1250, and never with a *b*. Sometimes called 'Spitaltown,' i.e., place of the leper hospital.

LIDDESDALE (Roxburgh). 1179, *Lidelesdale*, 'Glen' or 'dale' (O.E. *dael*, Icel. and Dan. *dal*) of the Liddel Water, c. 1160, *Lidel*; c. 1470, *Ledaill*. Perh. G. *liu dail*, 'grey field,' or fr. *lā*, 'coloured, tinged.' If so, 'Lidelesdale' is not a reduplication.

LIFF (Dundee). *Sic* c. 1120, but 1250, *Lif*. Perh. like Clonliff, Ireland, which is Ir. and G. *cluain luibh*, 'meadow of herbs.'

LILLIESLEAF (Selkirk). 1116, Lilleseliva (?-cliva); 1186, Lillesclif; 1296, Lilleslyve; 1721, Lilsly. Prob. just 'lily's leaf'; O.E. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, a lily, and O.E. *leáf*, a leaf. Or else, fr. O.E. *clif*, 'a cliff.'

LIMEKILNS (Dunfermline). 1561, Lymekil; **LIMERIGG** (Slamannan, cf. BONNYRIGG, &c.), **LIME ROAD** (Falkirk).

LINCLUDEN (Dumfries). *Sic* 1449; 1452, Lynccludene. 'Pool (W. *Ulyn*) on the river CLUDEN.'

LINCUMDODDIE (hamlet in Peeblessh., now extinct). Prob. W. *Ulyn cam*, 'crooked linn or water,' + *dodd*, *doddy*, 'a rounded hill,' see DODD.

LINDEAN (Selkirk). Also old name of Galashiels. 1275, Lyndon; 1353, Lindene. W. *Ulyn din*, 'linn' or 'water by the hill'; but influenced by *den* or **DEAN**.

LINDORES (Newburgh). Pron. -dóors. 1199, Lundoris; c. 1203, Londors; 1639, Lundors. Prob. W. *Ulyn dur* (G. *linne dobhair*), 'pool' or 'loch near the water' (the Tay), with Eng. plural s. Cf. Poldores Burn, Carsphairn. Hardly fr. G. *doran*, an otter.

LINDSAYLANDS (Biggar). The Lindsays held lands in Clydesdale in the 12th century. The first known of the family, 'Randolph de Limesay' or 'Lindesey,' was a nephew of William the Conqueror, and came over with him. The name means 'lime-tree' or 'linden isle,' N. *ay*, *ey*.

LINGA (Shetland). *Sagas*, Lyngey. Icel. and Dan. *lyng-ay*, 'ling' or 'heather isle.' Cf. Lingholm (see **HOLM**), Stronsay, and Lingrow, Scapa.

LINLÁTHEN (Dundee). Prob. G. *linne leathan*, 'broad linn' or 'pool.'

LINLITHGOW. 1147, Linlitcu; 1156, Lillidchu; c. 1160, Linlidcu; 1264, Lenlithgow; a. 1347, Linliscoch; and contracted — as still popularly — a. 1300, Lithcove; 1489, Lythgow. *Linlidcu* is plainly Brythonic = 'dear, broad lake'; W. *Ulyn*, Corn. *lin*, Ir. *linn*, G. *linne*, a pool or loch; W. *Ued*, broad, and W. *cu*, dear. Cf. **GLASGOW**.

LINNHE, L. (N. Argyle). G. *linne*, 'a pool, enclosed sea-loch'; thus Loch Linnhe is a tautology.

LINN OF DEE, &c. G. *linne*, 'a pool.' See under LINLITHGOW.

LINTMILL (Cullen). O.E. *linet*, 'lint,' fr. O.E. *line*, L. *linum*, flax.

LINTON, East and West (and near Kelso). East L., 1127, Lintun. West L., 1567, Lyntoun. 'Hamlet by the *linn*,' O.E. *hlynn*, 'a torrent'; not same word as G. *linne*, or W. *llyn*. See LINLITHGOW. Five Lintons in England.

LINTRATHEN (Kirriemuir). 1250, Lumtrethyn; 1433, Luntrethin. G. *lòn*, 'meadow,' or G. *lann* (or W. *llan*) *t'rathain*, 'enclosure in a ferny spot.'

LINWOOD (Paisley). W. *llyn*, 'a pool,' + *wood*, O.E. *wudu*.

LISMORE (N. of Oban). a. 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 611, Lesmoir; 1251, Lesmor; 1549, Lismoir. G. *lios mòr*, 'big garden,' the island is so fertile. *Lios* is lit. the ground within a *lios*, i.e., a wall, often a rampart.

LISSA (Mull). Corruption of O.N. *lax-á*, 'salmon-river.' Cf. LACHSAY, LAXA.

LITTLE FERRY (Dornoch). In G. Port Beag. And LITTLE DEAN (Berwickshire). See DEAN. Almost the only 'Littles' in Scotland, although they are so common in England.

LIVINGSTONE (Midcalder). 1250, Leuinistun; 1297, Levyngestone. 'Abode of *Leving*' or Levyn, an early Saxon settler. A *Living* was Abp. of Canterbury in 1013.

LOANHEAD (Edinburgh). *Loan* is Sc. for 'a country lane' (see LANGLOAN). Cf. Loans, Troon.

LOCHABER (district, S.W. Inverness) and LOCH LOCHABER (Troqueer). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Stagnum (i.e., standing water, swamp, pool) Aporum; 1297, Lochabor; 1309, -abre. 'Loch which is the river-mouth,' i.e., L. Linnhe; G. *abir*, see p. xxxii. M'Bain derives fr. G. *abar*, 'a marsh.'

- LOCHALSH (W. Inverness). 1449, -alche; 1472, -alch; *Aberdeen Brev.*, -elch. Perh. fr. Sw. *elg*, an elk, *cf.* GLENELG, near by; or possibly fr. G. *aillse*, a fairy.
- LOCH-AN-EILEIN (Rothiemurcus). G. = 'loch with the island.'
- LOCHANHEAD (Dumfries). G. *lochan*, diminutive of *loch*, 'a lakelet.' *Cf.* Lochans, Stranraer.
- LOCHARBRIGGS (Dumfries). Lochar Water is possibly fr. the same man's name as LOCKERBIE; but more likely G. *luachair*, 'rushes.' *Cf.* Lochar Moss, Longformacus. Sc. *brig* is O.E. *brig*, 'a bridge.'
- LOCHBUIE (Mull). 1478, -bowe; 1549, -buy. G. *buidhe*, 'yellow, golden.' *Cf.* KILBOWIE and Stronbuy.
- LOCHBURN(IE) (Glasgow). *Burnie* is diminutive of Sc. *burn*, O.E. *burna*, 'a stream, rivulet.'
- LOCHEE (Dundee). Perh. fr. G. *iodh*, 'corn.' *Cf.* TIREE.
- LOCHEIL (Fort William). 1528, -iell. Prob. fr. G. *ial*, 'a gleam of sunshine.'
- LOCHEND (Edinburgh, Dumfries). Prob. fr. G. *èan*, 'a bird'; on the *d*, see p. xliv. But *cf.* Lochfoot, also in Dumfries.
- LOCHGAIR (Inveraray). = GAIRLOCH. 'Short loch'; G. *gearr*.
- LOCHGELLY (Dunfermline). G. *geal*, *gile*, 'clear, white.' *Cf.* Innergelly, see ABERGELDIE.
- LOCHGILPHEAD (Argyle). *Gilp* is prob. G. *gìlb*, a 'chisel,' from its shape.
- LOCHGOIL, -INVER, &c. See GOIL, INVER, &c.
- LOCHINVÁR (Dalry, Kirkcudbright). 1578, -inwar; 1639, Louchinvar. G. *lochan-a-bharra*, 'lochlet of the height.'
- LOCHLEE (Brechin). G. *liath*, 'grey, pale'; or *lìomh*, 'smooth.'
- LOCHLUICHART (Ross-sh). G. *lùchairt*, 'a castle'; or *luachair*, 'rushes.'
- LOCHMABEN (Dumfries). 1166, Locmaban; 1298, Lohmaban; c. 1320, Lochmalban; 1502, -mabane. 'Loch of the bare hill'; G. *maol beinn*. *Cf.* MULBEN.

- LOCHMADDY. G. *madadh*, 'a wolf, wild dog.' Cf. Pulmaddy, Carsphairn.
- LOCHNAGÁR (Aberdeen). Perh. 'loch of the enclosure, dyke, mound, garden'; G. *gàradh*.
- LOCHORE (Lochgelly). Fr. G. *odhar* (pron. owr), 'grey.'
- LOCHRUTTON (Kirkcudbright). a. 1300, Logh roieton. Prob. G. *loch ruadh*, 'red, ruddy loch,' + *-ton*; but cf. p. lxxxiv.
- LOCHS (Lewis). 1549, *Monro*, 'the Loches,' so called, as he explains, fr. the number of small lochs in the parish. c. 1620, Loghur, which is prob. G. *loch chur*, 'loch of the turn or bend' (*cor*). Cf. STRACHUR.
- LOCHWINNOCH (Beith). 1158, Lochynoc (which is very like the local pron. still); a. 1207, -winnoc; 1710, -whinyeoch. Fr. St *Winnoc*, diminutive of Wynnin, died 579; see KILWINNING.
- LOCHY, R. and L. (Inverness). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Lacus Lochdiae; 1472, Locha; 1496, Loquhy; prob., too, = *Nigra Dea* in Adamnan; if so, it is the O.Ir. *lòch*, 'black,' + *dea*, a river-name in Ireland, cf. DEE. Its modern G. spelling is *Lochaid*.
- LOCKERBIE (Dumfries). 'Loker's dwelling' or 'village'; Dan. *bi*, *by* (cf. p. lxxii). Also cf. Lockerley, Romsey, and Lokeren, Belgium.
- LOGAN, Port (Wigtown). Prob. = LAGGAN; G. *lagan*, 'a little hollow.' Cf. LOGIE.
- LOGIE (Bridge of Allan, (1184, Logyne) and Cupar), LOGIE-ALMOND (Perth, see ALMOND), LOGIE BUCHAN, LOGIE COLDSTONE (Aberdeensh.), LOGIE EASTER (Ross-sh.), LOGIE PERT (Montrose). More than one of above, c. 1210, Logyn, i.e., G. *lagan*, 'a little hollow,' cf. LAGGAN; or *lag*, *luig*, 'a hollow den,' with Eng. diminutive suffix *-ie*, found as early as 1270, 'Logy,' i.e., Logie Easter, and a. 1300, 'Logy' in Buchan. As to Logie Coldstone, these were two parishes, Logie and 'Codilstan,' united in 1618. Pert is prob. G. *feart*, 'a small, round fort,' with Pictish *p*.

LOGIERAIT (Ballinluig). *c.* 1200, Rate, Rath. *G. lagan raith*, 'little hollow with the fort, rampart,' or 'circle.'

LOGIERIEVE (Ellon). ? *G. lagan riabaidh*, 'little hollow of the rent' or 'fissure.'

LOMOND, L. and Ben, and LOMOND HILLS (Fife). *c.* 1225, Lochlomne; and in *Chart. Paisley*, 'lake of Leven'; *a.* 1350, Lochlomond. Derivation fr. *G. leamhna* or *leamhan*, 'an elm,' is very doubtful. Perh. *G. loman*, 'a shield, a banner.' *Cf.* LEVEN. On the *d*, see p. xliv.

LONG, L. (Firth of Clyde). *Sic.* *c.* 1225. Thought to be Ptolemy's (*c.* 120 A.D.) *L. Lemannonius*; if so, 'loch of the elms,' *G. leamhan*. But in 1776 it is Loung, which is *G. long*, *luing*, a ship; and the Norse called it Skipafjord. However, mod. Gaels call it Loch fada, *i.e.*, Loch long. *Cf.* LUING.

LONGFORGAN (Dundee). *c.* 1160, Forgrund; 1250, Forgrund in Gouirryn; 1315, Longforgaund, Longforgrund; 1461, Langforgend; 1661, Long Forgund; but *Acta Sanctorum*, Lanfortin, where *lan* must mean 'church' (see LAMLASH). A church is said to have been built here, *c.* 500, by St Modwenna or Medana. *For-* may be old *G. fothir*, 'wood or bit of land' (see FETTER-ANGUS); so the whole name is prob. *G. lann fothir grunda*, 'church on the land with "ground" or bottom in it,' *i.e.*, with good subsoil.

LONGFORMACUS (Duns). *c.* 1340, Langeford Makhous. ? *G. lann fothir Maccus*, 'church on the land of Maccus,' who lived hereabouts *c.* 1150. See MAXTON, &c., and *cf.* LONGFORGAN.

LONGHOPE (Stromness; Icel. *hóp*, 'a refuge,' see HOBKIRK), LONGRIGGEND (Airdrie, *cf.* p. lxx).

LONGMANHILL (Banff). *Cf.* Standingmanhill, Fordyce, Stonemanhill, Fyvie.

LONGMORN (Elgin). Perh. popular corruption of *G. lòn mòrain*, 'meadow rich in grass.'

LONGNIDDRIE (Haddington). 1595, Langnedre. The first part must be *lann*, 'enclosure, church,' see LAMLASH; for the second see NIDDRIE.

- LONMAY (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1300, Lunme; *c.* 1445, Lymaij; *a.* 1500, Lummey. *G. lòn maigh*, 'marsh' or 'meadow in the plain.' *Cf.* CAMBUS O' MAY.
- LORN (Argyle). *a.* 1300, Loren. *Fr.* *Loarn* or *Loern*, first king of the Scots in Dalriada, *c.* 500 A.D.
- LOSKIN, L. (Dunoon). *G. losgann*, 'a frog.'
- LOSSIE, R. (Elgin), and LOSSIEMOUTH. If this be Ptolemy's *Lora*, it cannot be O.N. *lax-á*, 'salmon river,' *cf.* LAXAY and Loxley, England. *Perh.* *fr.* *G. las*, to be angry, sparkle, shine. But Lossit (Kilsyth) is *G. loisit*, 'a kneading trough,' hence a rich, productive field'; *cf.* 'Losset,' 1233, Old Kilpatrick.
- LOTH (Brora). 1565, Lothe. *Prob.* *G. làthach*, 'clay, mud,' or rather, 'fine alluvial soil,' such as is here; so Dr Joass, Golspie.
- LOTHIAN, East, West and Mid. *c.* 730, *Bede*, re ann. 654, Regio Loidis (Loidis in *Bede* also means LEEDS); *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Loonia; 1091, *O.E. Chron.*, Loðene; 1158, 'in Loeneis'; *a.* 1200, *Ailred* Laudonia; *c.* 1200, Louthion; *c.* 1245, Laodinia; *c.* 1600, Lawdien. Possibly, like LOTH, connected with *G. làb(h)an* or *làthach*, 'mire, clay, alluvial soil'; possibly from O.E. *leód*, 'a prince,' or *leóda*, 'people.'
- LÓTHRIE BURN (Leslie). 1250, Lochris; 1294, -ry. *G. loch réisg*, 'loch with the rushes,' or, like Lochrie, Strathbogie, *fr.* *G. luachrach*, 'full of rushes.'
- LOUDOUN (Kilmarnock). *c.* 1200, Loudun. Doubtful; ? 'low dune' or 'hill.'
- LOVAT (Beaully). *Pron.* Lúvat. 1294, Lovet. *Perh.* *G. lobht*, *lobhta*, 'a loft, high floor'; or *luibh-àite*, 'herb-place,' district abounding in plants.
- LOWER CABRACH, LOWER LARGO, &c. See CABRACH, LARGO, &c.
- LOWES, Loch of (St Mary's L. and Dunkeld). The *w* *pron.* as in 'how.' *Prob.* a reduplication; *cf.* the Forest of Lowes, N. of Roman Wall, Northumbld. In Speed's map, 1610, the Ir. form *lough*, for *lake* or *loch*, is general in N. of England. Or else Dan. *lav*, Icel. *lág-r*, M.E. *law*, 'low.' *Cf.* Loweswater.

LOWLANDS. Apparently quite modern. Cf. 1682, Christ. Irvin, *Hist. Scotiæ*, s.v. *Albinensis*. 'At this day the English and our Low-landers call and account them [the Highlanders] Irish'; and a. 1687, Petty, *Polit Arithmetic*, iv. 69, 'the Low-land of Scotland.' In G. called *Galldachd*, or 'stranger-dom,' as opposed to *Gaeltachd*, Gael-dom, 'the Highlands'; also called *Machair*, 'the plain.'

LOWTHER HILLS (Dumfries). Cf. LAUDER, and Lowther Newtown, Penrith.

LOY GLEN (Fort William). Really Gloy. G. *gloath*, 'noise,' fr. the high sound the wind makes here.

LOYNE, R. and L. (L. Garry). Fr. G. *lonn*, *loinn*, variant of *lann*, 'enclosure, church,' or fr. *loinneach*, 'beautiful, bright.'

LUBNAIG, L. (Callander). Prob. named from its shape; fr. G. *lùb*, 'bend, curve,' with double diminutive *an* and *aig*.

LUCE, Old and New (Wigtown). 1461, Glenlus. Perh. same as Ptolemy's *Λυκορυβία*. Possibly G. *lus*, 'an herb, plant'; but Dunluce, Portrush, is Ir. *dun lios*, 'strong fort.'

LUFFNESS (Aberlady). 1180, Luffenac; c. 1250, Luffenauch. Prob. G. *leth-phèginn-achadh*, 'halfpenny field' (cf. LEFFENBEG). Or, as Luffness stands in a bay, *not* on a ness, fr. G. *lùb(h)ain-achadh*, 'field at the little bend or curve of the shore.'

LÚGAR, R. (Auchinleck). Perh. G. *lùb carr*, 'short bend' or 'curve.'

LUGGIE WATER (Cumbernauld). c. 1300, Luggy. Prob. dimin. fr. G. *lag* or *lug*, 'a hollow'; cf. next; and not fr. Sc. *luggie*, 'a little dish, a plate, with a *lug* or ear for a handle.'

LUGTON (Neilston and Dalkeith). Prob. 'village in the hollow'; G. and Ir. *lag*, which in the south and west of Ireland is always *lug*, e.g., Lugduff, Wicklow, &c. But cf. DUBTON.

LUIB (Killin). G. *lùb*, *luib*, 'a bend, curve, angle.'

- LUING ISLAND (S. of Oban). G. *long*, *luing(e)*, a ship. Cf. Portnaluing, opposite Iona, Adamnan's 'Lunge.'
- LUMGAIR (Kinneff). c. 1220, Lunkyr; 1651, Lumger; also Lonkyir. Prob. G. *lòn* or *lann gearr*, 'short meadow.' The letters *c* or *k* and *g* often interchange.
- LUMPHANAN (Mar) and LUMPHINNAN (Dunfermline). Mar L., a. 1100, *Tighernac*, and also a. 1300, Lumfanan. G. *lann Finan*, 'church of St Finan' or Wynnin, see KILWINNING. Cf. LAMLASH, and Llanfinan, Anglesea.
- LUMSDEN (Alford). Quite modern. The old lands fr. which it was named were N. of Coldingham. K. Edgar, *charter* 1098, mentions 'mansio Lummesdene.' Origin unknown; perh. fr. some man. See DEAN.
- LUMWHAT (Auchtermuchty). Prob. G. *lòn chatt*, 'meadow' or 'morass of the wild cat.' Cf. ALWHAT, and Lynchat, Badenoch.
- LUNAN BAY (Montrose). *Sic* 1250. G. *lunnan*, 'waves.'
- LUNCARTY (Perth). Perh. 1250, Lumphortyn (*Chartul. St Andr.*), which looks like G. *lòn fortain*, 'meadow of fortune, luck'; but 1461, Longardi, prob. 'meadow of justice'; G. *ceartas*, *-tais*, Scone palace being near by. Cf. 1564, 'Luncartis in Glentilth.'
- LUNDIE (Dundee). Perh. = next.
- LUNDIN LINKS (Leven). c. 1200, Lundin. The family of *De Lundin*, found in Fife in the 12th century, were the king's hereditary *hostiarii* or doorkeepers, hence the name they took, Durward = 'doorward.' Very likely = London, *lyn-din*, 'pool-hill.'
- LUNNA and LUNNASTING (Shetland). Lunna is perh. Icel. *lundra*, 'a grove,' common in place-names; or (fr. its supposed shape) fr. *lunga*, 'a lung.' *T'ing* is O.N. *ping*, 'meeting, assembly.' Cf. TINGWALL.
- LURG HILL (Cullen). G. *lurg*, 'the ridge of a hill gradually declining into a plain.' Cf. PITLURG.
- LUSS (L. Lomond). *Sic* c. 1250; but 1225, Lus. Prob. G. *lus*, 'an herb, plant.' Cf. CRUACH LUSSA. The explanatory traditions are all doubtful.

LUSSA (Mull). Said not to be = LUSS, but corruption of O.N. *lax-á*, salmon-river. Cf. LAXA.

LUTHERMUIR (Laurencekirk). The name *Luthir* is frequent in old Ir. MSS. Perh. G. *Luachair*, 'rushes.' *Muir* is Sc. for moor, O.E. and Icel. *mór*.

LUTHRIE (Cupar). Perh. G. *ludraigeadh*, 'a bespattering with foul water.' Cf. LOTHRIE.

LYBSTER (Wick). The *y* pron. as in lyre. 1538, Libister. Prob. *hlie-bister*, 'shelter-place,' or harbour; *bister* is corruption of N. *bolstaðr*, a place (see p. lxxii and cf. Bilbster). Also see LEE.

LYNE WATER (Peebles). c. 1190, Lyn; c. 1210, Line; 1399, Leigne. Corn. *lin*, W. *lyn*; a pool, a 'linn,' a stream.

LYNTURK (Alford). G. *linne* (or W. *lyn*) *tuirc*, 'pool of the wild boar' (*torc*).

LYNWILG (Aviemore). 1603, Lambulge; *Pont*, Lynbuilg. G. *lann builg*, 'land of the bulge or bag'; cf. BOGIE. But perh. fr. G. *linne* (or W. *lyn*), 'a pool.'

LYON, R. (Perthsh.). See GLENLYON. The Irish Lyons are fr. the tribe *O'Liathain*, and the name O'Lehane is still found. But LYONSHIELDS (Beith) is pron. Lansheils, and so may be fr. G. *lann*, 'enclosure'; also see GALASHIELS.

M

MACBIE HILL (Dolphinton). 'Coldcoat' was bought by Wm. Montgomery in 1712, and named by him after Macbeth or Macbie Hill, Ayrshire.

MACDUFF (Banff). From the clan *Macduff*.

MACHAR, Old and New (Aberdeen). a. 1300, 'Ecclesia beati Sti Machorii.' Machor was a disciple of St Columba. Cf. 'Acchad Madchor' in *Bk. Deer*, 3 mls. N.W. of Deer; this may be G. *machair*, 'a plain.'

MACHRAHÁNISH (Campbeltown). Either G. *magh rachan*, 'thin,' or 'shallow plain' or links, + N. *nish* or *næs*, 'ness, cape' (cf. ARDALANISH); or as explained locally, G. *machair annais*, 'stormy, noisy links'; *annais* is lit. 'fierce.' The root of *magh* is prob. *mag*, 'the palm of the hand.'

MACHRIE BAY (Arran). Ir. and G. *machaire*, 'a field, a plain.'

MACMERRY (Haddington). Perh. G. *magh mire*, 'plain of the merry' or 'wanton one' (*near*). *Merry* is a Sc. surname.

MADDERTY (Crieff). a. 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 669, *Madderdyn*. Prob. G. *meadair dùn*, 'hill like a little pail' or 'circular wooden dish.'

MADDISTON (Polmont). 1424, *Mandirstoun*. 'Mander's' or 'Maunder's village.' Good instance how liquids like *n* and *r* may totally disappear. Cf. *Manderston*, Berwicksh.

MAESHOW (Stennis). A famous chambered cairn. *Saga*, Orkahaug, i.e., 'mighty cairn,' and *how* is just a corruption of *haug*. The *maes* is possibly fr. Icel. *mærst-r*, 'greatest,' i.e., most famous. Cf. CYDERHALL.

MAGBY (Ayr). Prob. G. *magh*, 'a plain,' + Dan. *bi*, *by*, 'dwelling, village, town.'

MAGDALEN GREEN (Dundee).

MAGGIKNOCKATER (Dufftown). Looks like G. *màgach cnoc-a-tìre*, 'hill (*cnoc*) with many arable fields on the land.'

MAHAICK, L. (Doune). Perh. G. *ma fhaithe*, 'my green field,' *f* lost by aspiration.

MAIDENHEAD, B. (Wigtown). Prob. a corruption, in this wanton county, of O.E. *meddan hyð*, 'middle port' or 'Hythe.'

MAIDEN PAP (hill, Caithness and Colvend, and two Riccarton, Roxb.). Cait. M., 1595, *Mercator*, *Mayden papes*. Named fr. their shape. The Maidens is the name of rocks on the west of Skye, and near Kirkoswald; cf. the Middens off Leith.

MAINLAND (Orkney and Shetland). Both, in *Sagas*, Meginland, i.e., mainland, 'continent.' Icel. *megin* means 'might' or 'the main part.'

MAINS (Dundee, &c.) and **MAINSRIDDELL** (Dumfries). Common name of a farm-steading, or little group of houses, or a country-house; same root as manse, L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to remain. Riddell, of course, gives the owner's name.

MAKÉRSTON (Kelso). c. 1160, Malkarustun; 1241, Malcarvestun; 1298, Malcaristona. 'Malcar's *tún*' or 'hamlet.'

MALSAY (Shetland). Prob. 'isle (*ay*, *a*) of the stipulation' or 'agreement'; Icel. *mál*. And Mallaig may have the same origin, + Norse G. *aig*, 'a bay.'

MAMBEG (Gareloch). 1248, Mambege and Mammore. G. *màm beag*, 'little round hill' like a breast; L. *mamma*. Cf. Cioch Mhor, 'the big breast,' Ben Wyvis.

MAMORE FOREST (Lochaber). c. 1310, Maymer; 1502, Mawmor; 1504, Mammore. G. *nagh mòr*, 'big plain.'

MANISH (Harris). Icel. *má-r*, 'a gull' + Norse G. *nish* or *nes*, 'a ness, promontory.'

MANNOFIELD (Aberdeen).

MANOR (Peebles). Pron. *Mæner*. 1186, Mainere; 1323, Mener. Prob. O.Fr. *manoir*, *-eir*, *-er*, land belonging to 'the lord of the manor.' Manor was the Norman name for township. 'Villas quasi manendo manerios vulgo vocamus,' Ordericus Vitalis, c. 1120. May be G. *mainnir*, 'a cattle-pen'; and cf. Manorbier and Manordilo, Wales.

MANOR SWARE (Peebles). O.E. *swær*, 'neck or pass on the top of a mountain, a col.' Cf. Reidswire, and Swyre or Sware, Dumfries.

MANUEL (Polmont). c. 1190, Manuell; 1301, Manewell. No proof that the Scottish M. is a contraction from Immanuel. But a priory was founded here in 1156, and perh. it was called after the famous monastery of Manuel in the patriarchate of Constantinople. Manuel was a common personal name there at that time. The ending in 1301 -well reminds one of BOTHWELL.

MAR (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1100, *Bk. Deer*, Marr. Wh. Stokes says, a tribe-name cognate with *Marsi* and *Marsigni*.

MARCHMONT (Duns). 1461, Marchemond. 'Hill (G. *monadh*, and *cf.* Fr. *mont*) at the march or border.' The name Marjoribanks, found hereabouts, is pron. Marchbanks. This may have a similar origin.

MARÉE, L. (Ross-sh.). 1633, Maroy; 1656, Mourie. Not fr. the Virgin Mary, but from St *Maelrubha*, who arrived in this district fr. Bangor, Ireland, in 671; see p. cvi.

MARGARET'S, St (Edinburgh), and ST MARGARET'S HOPE (Queensferry and Orkney). *c.* 1425, *Wyntoun*, Saynt Margretys Hope. Prob. both called after Queen Margaret, Saxon wife of Malcolm Canmore, died 1093. *Hope* is O.N. *hóp*, 'a small, land-locked bay.'

MARK, MARKIE, R. (Perth, Forfar, Banff, Badenoch). G. *marc*, 'a horse.'

MARKINCH (Fife). *a.* 1200, Marcinche, Marchinge; *c.* 1290, Markynchs. G. *marc-innis*, 'Horse's inch' or 'pasture ground.' *Cf.* INCH.

MARNOCH (Huntly). Possibly G. *mèar-an-achaidh*, 'branch, outlier of the field' or 'plain'; *cf.* EARNOCK; perh. *marbhanach*, 'full of corpses.'

MARTIN'S, St (Scone). After Martin of Tours, teacher of St Ninian of Whithorn, *c.* 380 A.D.

MARY'S LOCH, St (Selkirk), ST MARY'S HOLM (Orkney; see HOLM). Fr. *Mary* the Virgin.

MARYBURGH (Dingwall). Fr. *Mary*, wife of William III., died 1694. Also old name of Fort William.

MARYCULTER (Deeside). The Templars erected a chapel here to St Mary, 1487; *cf.* COULTER and PETERCULTER.

MARYHILL (Glasgow, so named in 1760 from Mary Hill of Gairbraid, the proprietrix), MARYKIRK (Laurencekirk), MARYWELL (Aboyne; *cf.* MOTHERWELL and LADYWELL). Fr. *Mary* the Virgin, or otherwise.

MARYTON (Montrose). *a.* 1220, Marington ; *c.* 1600, Mariton.
Perh. not fr. *Mary*, but from the name of some man.

MASSON GLEN (Kilmun). Native pron. *gleann measain*, G. for
'glen of the puppy or lapdog.'

MASTERTON (Dunfermline). *Cf. ton*, p. lxxxiii.

MAUCHLINE (Kilmarnock). *c.* 1130, Machline ; *a.* 1177,
Mauhhelin ; *c.* 1200, Mauchlyn. Prob. G. *magh linne*
(or *W. llyn*), 'plain of the pool.' *Cf.* Maghline, Ulster.

MAUD (New Deer). Prob. G. *maodh*, 'soft, moistened.'
Hardly = the Sc. *maud*, a plaid.

MAULDSLIE (Lanark). *Old*, Maldisley. Prob. fr. some man ;
the family *De Monte Alto* has now as its name 'Maude.'
Perh. fr. O.E. *molde*, Darr. *muld*, 'earth, mould,' + *lee*,
lea, a meadow, pasture-land, O.E. *leáh*.

MAVEN, -VINE, North (Shetland). Perh. 'sea-mews' haunt,
Icel. *má-r*, 'a mew,' and *vang-r*, 'a garden, a home.'¹

MAVISBANK (Polton). *Mavis* is Sc. for thrush, Fr. *mauvís*,
Span. *malvis*, but thought to be originally Celtic (*cf.*
Armorican *milvid*, a thrush). The G. for 'thrush' is
smedràch.

MAWCARSE (Kinross). Prob. a tautology ; G. *magh*, 'a
plain,' + CARSE.

MAWKINHILL (Greenock). *Maukin* is Sc. for a hare (*cf.* the
G. *maigheach*), also spelt *malkin*. This last in Eng. is
a variant of *Moll-kin*, 'little Mary,' used for a wench,
or a scarecrow.

MAXPOFFLE (St Boswell's). 1317, -poffil. Perh. G. *magh*
pabhail, 'plain with the causeway.' But as to Max-, *cf.*
next. Also *cf.* the Paphle, Kinross, whose old spelling
seems to be found in 'Popilhall' ; *cf.* G. *pobull*,
'people.'

MAXTON (St Boswell's). 1165-1214, Mackustun, -istun,
Maxtoun ; *c.* 1240, Makestun. Fr. a man, *Maccus*,
mentioned in *Chartul. Melrose*, *c.* 1144. *Cf. ton*,
p. lxxxiii.

¹ Vigfússon says : 'In several modern Scandinavian names "*vangr*"
remains in the inflexion *-ing*, *-inge*.'

MAXWELLHEUGH (Kelso), MAXWELLTOWN (Dumfries), and MAXWELLTON BRAES (Sanquhar). On *Maxwell*, i.e., 'wiel' or 'pool of Maccus,' see p. xcii, and cf. 'The Weal,' Maryculter. It was formerly the name of a parish near Melrose. c. 1160, we find 'Herbert de Macchuswel,' we also early find 'Macheswel' and 'Makeswele,' but already in 1190 Maxwell. On -heugh, cf. HESTERHEUGH.

MAY, Isle of (Firth of Forth). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Máeyar; c. 1272, 'Prioratus de May.' Prob. fr. Icel. *má-r*, 'a gull'; cf. Icel. *má-grund*, 'sea-mews' haunt. The -eyar means 'isle.'

MAYBOLE. 1522, Mayboile, also *old*, Minibole (G. *moine*, 'a moss, a bog'). O.G. *magh baoil*, 'plain with the water'; or more prob. fr. *baoghal*, -ail, 'danger.' The 'Bog' is still there.

MAYFIELD (Edinburgh). Cf. 'Mayflower.'

MEALFOURVOUNIE (L. Ness). G. *meall-fuar-a-bhuinne*, 'cold hill of the cataract.' Of hills called *Meall* (lit. a lump or boss) Sutherland is full—Meall Garve, Horn, &c. Cf. W. *moel*, 'a conical hill.'

MEALLANT'SUIDHE. G. = 'hill of the seat'; it is a part of Ben Nevis.

MEARNS (Kincardine). a. 1200, Moerne. No proof of Skene's derivation, G. *magh Chirchinn*, 'plain of Circinn,' one of the seven sons of the legendary Cruithne. Prob. G. *magh Eireann*, 'plain of Eire,' see EARN. Cf. MOY and next.

MEARNS (Glasgow). *Sic* c. 1160; 1178, Meorns; 1188, Mernis. Prob. G. *màgh eòrna*, 'field' or 'plain of barley'; also cf. above. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

MEGGAT WATER (St Mary's L.). c. 1200, -gete. ? G. *meigead*, 'the cry of a kid.'

MEGGINCH (Errol). c. 1200, Melginch; c. 1240, Melginge; later, Melkinche. ? G. *meily*, 'a pod,' and *innis*, 'meadow by a river.' But cf. MELDRUM.

MEIGLE (Newtyle). 1183, Miggil; 1296, Miggy; also Migdele. Perh. fr. G. *meigeallaich*, *meigeadaich*, or *mèighlich*, 'bleating.' Wh. Stokes thinks the name Pictish.

MEIKLE EARNOCK (Hamilton, see **EARNOCK**), **MEIKLE FERRY** (Dornoch), &c. Sc. *meikle*, *muckle*, O.E. *micel*, *mycel*, 'great, large.'

MEIKLEOUR (Coupar Angus). Prob. G. *magh coille odhair* (pron. owr), 'plain of the grey wood' (cf. the form **MEORNS**, s.v. **MEARNS**). The spelling has been conformed to a 'kent' word.

MELDRUM, Old and New (Aberdeen). 1330, Melgdrum. Melg- perh. as in **MEGGINCH**; but cf. also **ABERMILK**. The Irish Meeldrum is fr. G. and Ir. *maol*, bare.

MELFORD, or -FORT, L. (Lorn). 1403, Milferth. Icel. *mel-r*, 'a sand-dune covered with bent, a sand-bank,' + *ffjord*, 'a firth or bay.' Cf. **BROADFORD**, **EISHORT**, &c., also **MELVICH**. Milford Haven is prob. the same name.

MELNESS (Tongue). 1546, Melleness. As above; *ness* is Icel. *næs*, lit. 'a nose.'

MELROSE. c. 730, *Bede*, Mailros. a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Melros. Celtic, *maol ros*, 'bare moor'; *ros* here is not the G. *ros*, 'a promontory,' but rather Corn. *ros*, 'a moor.'

MELVICH (Reay). *Mel-* (see **MELFORD**) + N. *vik*, a bay. Cf. Achmelvich, Assynt.

MELVILLE (Lasswade and Ladybank) and **MOUNT MELVILLE** (St Andrews). Fr. a Norman family; only the Five names are quite recent. Mount M. used to be called Craigton. 'Galfrida de Maleville'¹ is found in Lothian in 1153; and a 'Philippus de Malavilla,' c. 1230-50. L. *mala villa*, Fr. *malle ville*, means 'bad township.' Bonville also is a Scottish surname.

¹ But in Scotland till recently *Melville* was constantly confounded with the radically different name *Melvin*. In his nephew's Latin letters the great Andrew Melville is always 'Melvinus,' and old charters often have 'Melin' or 'Meling' for the surname Melville. In the 'Antiqua Taxatio' the now suppressed parish of Melville in the deanery of Linlithgow is spelt Mailvyn, Maleuyn, Maleuile, Malauiill. Cf. **DUNFERMLINE** and **STIRLING**.

MEMSIE (Fraserburgh). Perh. G. *màm sìth*, 'little, breast-like hill.' Cf. CAMPSIE and MAMBEG.

MEMUS (Kirriemuir). ? O.G. *miomasg*, 'a lance, a javelin.'

MENMUIR (Breachin). c. 1280, Menmoreth. Puzzling; perh. like the Ir. Meenmore, fr. *meen mòr*, 'big mountain-meadow,' influenced by Sc. *muir*, O.E. and Icel. *mór*, a moor. But -moreth rather suggests G. *maorach*, 'abounding in shell-fish.' Have any shells been found here?

MENSTRIE (Alloa). 1263, Mestreth; 1505, Menstray. Prob. G. *mèith* or *mèineach srath*, 'rich, sappy, fertile strath' of the Forth (cf. MEIKLEOUR). G. *meas* means fruit.

MENTEITH (S. Perthsh.). a. 1185, Meneted; 1234, Mynyn-teth, Mynteth; 1724, Monteath. G. *moine T(h)aich*, 'moss, moor of the R. TEITH.' The 1234 forms perh. show Brythonic influence. Cf. W. *mynyndat*, Corn, *menit*, *meneth*, 'a moor.'

MERCHISTON (Edinburgh and Falkirk). Edinb. M., 1494, Merchanistoun, which looks like 'merchant's abode,' but more prob. fr. *Murcha*, G. for Murdoch or Murchy, as in M'Murchy. Muirchu occurs as an Irish name in the 7th century.

MERSE (Berwicksh. and Twynholm). Ber. M., 1577, Mers. Perh. O.E. *nearsc*, 'a marsh.' The former, even a century ago, was full of bogs and pools; yet it might well be 'land on the march' or borders of England; O.E. *nearc*, Fr. *marche*.

MERTOUN (St Boswell's). 1250, Meritun. O.E. *mere-tún*, 'dwelling by the mere' or 'lake.' Cf. Merton, N. Devon.

METHIL (Leven). 1250, Methkil. G. *maoth c(h)oill*, 'soft, boggy wood.' Cf. DARVEL.

METHLIC(K) (Ellon). a. 1300, Methelak. Prob. 'soft, boggy hill.' As above, and G. *t(h)ulach*, a hill, hillock. Cf. MORTLACH and MURTHLY.

METHVEN (Perth). Pron. Meffan. 1250, Methphen; 1500,

Mechwynn. Perh. G. *meith abhuinn*, 'rich, fertilising river' (Almond). Cf. Mecheyn, old name of DALSERF, of course referring to the river Clyde; and 'Mackbeth Maywen' in *Charter Bp. Turpin*, c. 1180.

MEY (Dunnet). Prob. one of the many forms of G. *magh*, 'a plain' or 'field.' Cf. Mye, Stirlingshire.

MIÁVAIG (Lewis). Perh. 'ill-luck bay'; G. *mi-ádh* + N. *aig*, a bay; more prob., as Capt. Thomas says, Icel. *mjó-r vag-r*, 'narrow bay.' Cf. ARISAIG, &c.

MIDCALDER, MID CLYTH, MID YELL, &c. See CALDER, CLYTH, &c.

MIDDLEBIE (Ecclefechan). 'Middle village' or 'abode.' O.E. and Dan. *middel*, + Dan. *bi, by*, northern O.E. *bý*.

MIDDLEM (Selkirk). Prob. O.E. *middel-hám*, 'middle home' or 'village.' Cf. Middleham, Yorkshire, and p. lxxxv.

MIDDLETON (S. of Edinburgh). = The previous two; on *ton*, cf. p. lxxxiii. Very common in England.

MIDHOLM (Selkirk). = MIDDLEM. See HOLM for interchange of *ham* and *holm*.

MIDMAR (S. Aberdeen). (Prob. a. 1300, Migmarre.) ? 'Field of Mar'; G. *mag, maig*, arable field.

MIGDALE (Bonar). Perh. hybrid; G. *maig* as above + DALE. Cf. MEIGLE.

MIGVIE (Tarland). 1183, Miguith; a. 1200, -aveth; a. 1300, -ueth. G. *maig-a-bheith*, 'field of birches.'

MILK, R. (Dumfries). See ABERMILK.

MILLBREX (Fyvie). *Brex* is prop. = 'breaks,' i.e., pieces of ground broken up by the plough. Cf. 1794, *Statist. Account Scot.*, xi. 152. 'Farms divided into three enclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks.' Or, G. *meall breac*, 'speckled round hill,' with common Eng. plur. (*cs = x*).

MILLEUR, St (L. Ryan). G. *meall odhar* (pron. owr), 'grey hill.' Cf. W. *moel*, a hill.

MILLIFIACH (Beaully). G. *meall-a-fitheach*, 'hill of the raven.'

MILLIKEN PARK (Johnstone). Founded 1856, and called after the Major Milliken who bought the property in 1733. Mill. is perh. G. *maolagan*, 'little shaveling,' as in the surnames Milligan and Mulligan.

MILLISLE (Whithorn). Old Milnisle. O.E. *mylen*, *miln*, 'a mill.'

MILLSEAT (Aberdeensh.). *Seat* is Icel. *sæti*, *set*, Sw. *säte*, 'a seat.' *Site* is pron. in Sc. seat.

MILLTIMBER (Aberdeen).

MILNATHORT (Kinross). Local pron. Millsyforth; 1359, Moloworth or Moloforth cum molendino ejusdem; 1372, Milnethort; 1491, The Myllis of Fortht; 1645, 'Thuart Mills' are marked in Gordon's map on 'Fochy Burne.' Curious name. 'Mill on the Forth or Fochy,' a burn there; but its meaning is doubtful; cf. FORTH. The first part may either be O.E. and M.E. *miln* or G. *muileann-na*.

MILNGAVIE (Glasgow). Pron. Milgúy. G. *muileann-gaoithe*, 'a windmill'; or perh. G. *meall na gaoithe*, 'hill of the wind,' 'windy knoll.'

MILNGRADEN (Coldstream). c. 1098, Greidene; 1515, Gradon; 19th cny., The Graden. Prob. O.E. *græg dene*, 'gray-looking DEAN.' Cf. Icel. *grá-r*, 'gray.' The Milne- was prefixed by Mr Milne, a recent proprietor.

MILNHOLME (Kelso). 1376, Mylneholme. O.E. *mylen*, *miln*, 'a mill,' + HOLM.

MILTON (Auchendinny, Bannockburn, Leuchars, Glasgow), MILTON Brodie, Milton of Balgonie, Milton of Campsie, Milton Lockhart, &c. Eighteen 'Miltons' or 'mill-villages' in England.

MÍNFARD (L. Fyne). Norse; = 'small bay,' Icel. *minni*, O.E. *min*, 'small' + *ard* = 'fjord'; see p. lxiii.

MINCH (Channel, Lewis). Doubtful. Cf. *La manche*, 'the sleeve,' French name of the English Channel. There seems no G. or N. word to support the reputed meaning 'stormy.'

MINGARRY CASTLE (Adnamurchan). 1499, Mengarie.
G. *mìn gàradh*, 'smooth enclosure' or 'garden.'

MINGULAY or MINGULA (Outer Hebrides). ? G. *mìn gall*,
'smooth, polished rock'; or can it be, 'island of the
mixed or variegated wools'? fr. Icel. *meng-r*, 'mixed,
blended,' and *ull*, 'wool' + *a*, *ay*, 'island.'

MINISHANT (Maybole). Prob. G. *muine seant*, 'sacred (L.
santus) thicket.' Cf. CLAYSHANT.

MINNIGAFF, or MONIGAFF (Newton-Stewart). *Old*, Monegoff,
Munygoff. Possibly G. or rather Ir. *moine gamh*,
'moss of the storm.' Cf. Joyce, ii. 242.

MINTLAW (Peterhead). Prob. G. *moine t'lacha*, 'moss of the
wild ducks,' as there is a moss here, but no 'law' or
hill. Cf. MINISHANT and MONTROSE.

MINTO (Roxburgh) and MINTO HILL and CRAIGS. *Sic* 1275 ;
1296, Mynetowe ; c. 1320, Minthov. Prob. G. *mòin-
teach*, 'a mossy spot,' + Sc. *how*, O.E. *holh*, *holg*, 'a
hollow, a hole.'

MOCHRUM (Port William). c. 1341, Mochrome, Mouchrum.
Prob. G. *mo chrom*, gen. *chruim*, 'my circle.' Perh. fr.
magh, 'a plain' ; cf. MEARNs, MOY.

MÓFFAT. 1296, Moffete. Perh. G. *magh fada*, 'long plain,'
its very site ; but the accent is against this. So perh.
some connexion with W. *maf*, 'that breaks out, or forms
into a cluster,' and *ffettan*, 'a sack, a bag'—'plain
bulging out like a sack.'

MOIDART, MOYDART (Arisaig). 1309, Modworth ; 1372,
- - Mudewort ; 1532, Moydort ; 1682, Muideort. Prob.
'muddy frith' or 'fjord' ; Icel. *mod*, dust, Sw. *modd*,
mud ; and see KNOYDART.

MOLENDINAR BURN (Glasgow). 1185, *Jocelyn*, Mellindonor.
Said to be *Rivus Molendinarius*, 'the millers' stream' ;
but 1185 looks like G. *neall an dhuinne* (or *donn*) *àrd*,
'hill with the brownish eminence,' i.e., the Necropolis
hill.

MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS (Inverness). Pron. Monachlée.
G. = 'grey or light blue mountain' or 'moor' (*monadh*).

MONAN'S, St (Elie). 1565, Sanct Monanis. Said to be fr. *Monanus*, Archdeacon of St Andrews, killed by the Danes on 1st May 871.

MONCRIEFF HILL (N. of river Earn). *a.* 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 726, Monid Croib; ann. 728, Monagh Craebi. Prob. G. *monadh craoibh*, 'hill of the branchy trees.'

MONCÚR, MONQUHUR (Carmylie). Prob. *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 728, Monitcarno, which will be G. *monadh càrnaich*, 'hill of the pagan priest,' or 'in the rocky spot'; but *-cur* seems to be fr. G. *car*, *cuir*, 'a turn, a bend'; cf. STRACHUR.

MONDYNE (Kincardine). 1251, Monachedin. O.G. *monach eadan*, 'hilly slope' or 'face.'

MONESS (Aberfeldy). G. *monadh eas*, 'hill of the water-fall.'

MONÉYDIE (Perth). 1294, Monedy, and so still pron. G. *monadh eadain* (W. *eiddyn*), 'face' or 'slope of the hill.'

MONIÁIVE (Thornhill). The *ai* pron. like *i* in ivy. *Old*, Minnyhive. Possibly G. *moine ghàbaidh*, 'dangerous moss,' *gh* lost by aspiration.

MONIFIÉTH (Carnoustie). 1178, Munifod; *c.* 1205, Monifod; *c.* 1220, Munifeth, Monifodh, -foth; 1242-3, Munifeit. Originally G. *moine fodha*, 'lower, under moss' or 'moor'; but now 'moss of the deer,' G. *fiadh*.

MONIKIE (Carnoustie). Pron. Monéeky. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Eglis Monichti, *i.e.*, prob. G. *eaglais manaich-tigh*, 'church of the monk's house'; form Monichi is also found.

MONIMAIL (Ladybank). 1250, Monimel; 1275, Monymaile; 1495, Monymeal (so still pron.). Prob. G. *moine mil*, 'moss' or 'moor by the mound' or 'hill,' G. *meall*; or perh. fr. *maol*, 'bare.'

MONIMUSK (Aberdeen). *Sic* 1315; but *c.* 1170, Munimusc, which looks like G. *moine mus(g)ach*, 'nasty, filthy, bog.' Only this is very inappropriate to the site ever since historic times. *Musk* is early found as a personal name in Ireland.

MONKLAND, Old and New (Glasgow). 1323, Munkland.
The land belonged to the see of Glasgow.

MONKTON (Prestwick). Pron. Múnton. Four in England.

MON(T)QUHITTER (Turriff). Perh. G. *monadh mhiodair*,
'hill with the pasture ground.' Cf. DALWHINNY.

MONREITH (Wigtown). Old Murith, Menrethe. Perh. G.
moine riabhach, 'grey moor.'

MONTEITH, mod. form of MENTEITH.

MONTEVIOT, or MOUNTEVIOT (Jedburgh). See TEVIOT.

MONTGREENAN (Kilmarnock). 1480, grenane. G. *monadh grianain*, 'hill of the hall or palace,' or, 'of the sunny eminence.'

MONTROSE. a. 1200, Munros; 1296, Montrose; 1322, Monros; 1488, Montross. G. *moine t'rois*, 'moss on the peninsula.'

MONYNUT WATER (Berwick). Prob. G. *moine cnuith*, 'moor with the (hazel) nuts'; influenced by O.E. *hnut*, a nut.

MONZIE (Crieff). Pron. Mōnée. Prob. G. *monadh fhèidh*, 'hill of deer.' Cf. next and ANNIE. The z is the old Sc. y.

MONZIEVAIRD (Crieff). 1251, Moeghvard; 1279, Morgoauerd. G. *magh*, 'plain,' often in names as Mo- or MOY; or *monadh*, 'hill,' *a-bhàird*, 'of the bard' or 'rhymers.' The r in form 1279 must be an error.

MOONZIE (Cupar). c. 1230, Mooney, and so now pron.; it seems to be the old Monechata (cf. MONIKIE). But perh. G. *muin fhèidh*, 'the deer's back'; *muin* is lit. the back of the neck. Cf. DRUM and MONZIE.

MOORFOOT HILLS (Midlothian). a. 1150, Morthwait, -thuweit. Icel. *mór pveit*, 'moor-place.' Cf. MURRAYTHWAITE.

MORANGIE (Tain). 1457, Morinchy; 1520, -inch. G. *mòr innis* or *innse*, 'big inch' or 'links' or 'pasture.' It is now pron. Mòrinjy. Cf. 'Morinche,' found in 1550, near Killin.

MORAY. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Morovia; *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 1085, Muireb; *a.* 1200, Muref; *Orkney. Sag.*, Maerhaefui; *c.* 1295, Morref. The first part must be G. *muir*, 'the sea,' and the second, the old locative. *Muirabh*, will thus mean 'beside the sea.' *Cf.* Gallaibh, 'among the strangers,' old name of Caithness.

MORAY FRITH. In *Orkney. Sag.*, *c.* 1225, Breidafjord. O.N. = 'broad frith.'

MORDINGTON (Berwick). *c.* 1098, Morthintun; 1250, Mordington. 'Morthin's' or perh. '*Martin's ton*' (see p. lxxiii); *cf.* *mord* for G. *mart*, an ox, in Ardnamord, Galloway.

MORE, Ben (Perth, Mull, Assynt, Lewis). G. *beinn mòr*, 'big mountain.'

MOREBATTLE (Kelso). *a.* 800, *Hist. St Cuthbti*, 'Scerbedle' is prob. scribe's error for Merbedle; 1116, Mereboda; 1170, Merebotle; 1575, Morbottle; 1639, Marbotle. O.E. *mere-bottl*, 'lake-house' or 'dwelling.' *Bottl* is cognate with the O.N. *ból* so common in Sc. place-names. *Cf.* NEWBATTLE, a similar corruption, Bothal Castle, Morpeth, and Harbottle, near Rothbury. The *-boda* in 1116 is an early form of *booth*, earlier than any in Dr Murray's dictionary; *cf.* O.Icel. *búð*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*, a booth, dwelling.

MORHAM (Haddington). *Sic* 1250. O.E. *môr-hám*, 'moor-house' or 'village.'

MORMOND (Fraserburgh). G. *mòr monadh*, 'big hill.'

MORNINGSIDE (Edinburgh and Bathgate).

MORRONE (hill, Braemar). G. *mòr sròn*, 'big snout' or 'headland'; *cf.* CAMERON.

MORTLACH (Dufftown). 1157, Murthilloch; *a.* 1300, Morthilache; also Muirthillauch; 1639, Murthlack. G. *mòr tulach*, 'big hillock.' *Cf.* MURTHLY.

MORTON (Thornhill) and HALF MORTON (Canonbie). Prob. fr. O.E. and Icel. *mór*, 'a moor,' + *ton*; see p. lxxxiii.

- MORVEN (N. Argyle and Aberdeensh.). G. *mòr bheinn*, 'big mountain'; so Morar, Arisaig, is 'big height,' G. *àrd*. But the true G. name in Argyle is *A mhòr earrann*, 'the big division or province'; or, as it is commonly spelt in English—
- MORVERN (N. Argyle). 1343, Garwmorwarne (G. *garbh*, rough); 1475, Morvarne; *a.* 1500, *Bl. Clanranald*, Morbhairne.
- MOSSAT (Aberdeensh.). Either G. *mosach ail*, 'dirty place,' or 'mossy-place,' fr. Dan. *mos*, O.E. *meós*, + *-et*. Cf. AIKET, thicket, &c.
- MOSSBANK (Lerwick), -END (Holytown), -GREEN (Crossgates). O.E. *meós*, Icel. *mosi*, Dan. *mos*, 'a moss or bog.'
- MOSSFENNAN (Peebles). *c.* 1260, Mospennoc; 1296, Mespennon. Prob. hybrid; 'moss by the *bheinnan*,' G. for 'little mountain.' The *p* marks the name as Brythonic. *Pennoc* is a dimin.
- MOSSPAUL (Ewes Water). Prob. also hybrid; 'moss with the pool, hole, or bog;' G. *poll*, *puill*.
- MOSSPEEBLE BURN (Ewes Water). Prob. 'moss' or 'bog by the tents'; W. *pebyll*. Cf. above, and PEEBLES.
- MOTHERWELL (Hamilton). 1265, Moydirwal; 1362, Modyrwaile; 1373, Modervale. Prob. G. *mathair-bhaile*, 'mother's house' or 'village,' influenced by O.E. *módor*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, 'mother'; and cf. BOTHWELL, close by. The Mother- is prob. the Virgin Mary (cf. LADYWELL and MARYWELL); but the O.E. *well*, *wella*, 'a well,' would not give us *-waile* or *-vale*.
- MOULIN (Pitlochry). 1207, Molin; 1323, Molyn. G. *muileann*, *muilinn*, 'a mill.' Cf. O.E. *mylen*, a mill, and the name Milne.
- MOUND, The (Dornoch). This modern (1816) mound or breakwater at the head of Loch Fleet must not be confounded with *The Mounth* (i.e., the Grampians), G. *monadh*, 'a hill,' so frequently mentioned in early Scottish history.
- MOUNT FLORIDA and MOUNT VERNON (Glasgow). Recent. Mt. Vernon is mentioned in the Glasgow Directory, 1787.

MOUNTHOOLY (Aberdeen and Roxburghsh.). Perh. G. *monadh chùile*, 'hill with the corner' or 'nook' (*cùil*); cf. Knockhooly or -hillie, Colvend. But Tomnahulla, Galway, is the Ir. and G. *tuam na h'ulaidh*, 'mound of the altar tomb,' or, in Scottish G., rather 'grave with the treasure'; and -hooly may be fr. this.

MOUSA (Shetland). *Sagas*, Mosey. 'Moss-isle'; Icel. *mosi*, Dan. and Sw. *mos*, + *ay*, *ey*, 'island' (cf. 'Nethirmousland,' c. 1500, near Stromness). Not likely to be fr. Icel. *mús*, 'a mouse.'

MOUSWALD (Ruthwell). Pron. *Músald*. c. 1340, Musfold. Prob. O.E. *meòs-fald* or Dan. *mos-fold*, 'moss-grown enclosure.' Cf. FAULDHOUSE.

MOY (S. of Inverness, and near L. Laggan). Inv. M., 1497, Moye; in G. Mhaigh, i.e., *magh*, *maigh*, 'a plain.' Cf. MOCHRUM, and Mye, Balfon.

MOYNESS (Forres). 1238, Moythus; c. 1285, Motheys; 1295, Moythes. ? G. *maoth eas*, 'soft, gentle water-fall.'

MUASDALE (Argyle). Prob. Dan. *muus-dal*, 'valley of the field-mice'; cf. O.E. and Icel. *mús*, a mouse, and MOUSWALD.

MÚCHALLS (Aberdeen). (Castle Fraser, Monimusk, used to be called 'Muchals or Muchil in Mar'; in 1268, Mukual.) Prob. G. *muc-àl*, 'boar's (or pig's) cliff,' with Eng. plural *s*. The old name of the district east of St Andrews, where 'Boarhills' now is, used to be 'Muicros' or 'Muckcross' (as at Killarney), i.e., 'boar's wood.'

MUCK (Hebrides). G. *muc*, 'a whale,' generally called *muc-mhara*, lit. 'sea-pig.'

MUCKAIRN (Taynuilt). 1527, Mocarne. Perh. G. *magh càirn*, 'plain, field of the cairn'; as likely *muc-earrann*, 'swine's portion' or 'lot.' Cf. MORVERN.

MÚCKHART (Dollar). 1250, Mukard. G. *muc-àrd*, 'boar's' or 'sow's height.' Cf. AUCHTERMUCHTY and DOCHART.

MUGDOCK (Strathblane). *Sic* 1680, but 750, *Ann. Cambr.*, Magedauc, Mocetauc; 1392, Mukdoc. Prob. G. *màg-a-labhoich*, 'field, plain, of ploughed land.' Cf. DOCHART.

- MUGDRUM, I. (Newburgh). *c.* 1190, Mukedrum. Island like 'a sow's back'; G. *muc-druim*.
- MUGSTOR or MUGSTAD (Skye). 'Monk's place'; Icel. *muk-r*, for *munk-r*, a monk, + *stad-r* (*cf.* Ger. *stadt*), = the G. *Baile mhanaich*, Uist.
- MUICHDHUI, Ben (Braemar). G. *beinn muich duibhe*, 'mountain of the black boar' (*muc*).
- MUIRAVON and -AVONSIDE (Polmont). 'Moor of the river Avon'; O.E. and Icel. *mór*, Dan. *moer*, a moor, swamp.
- MUIRDRUM (Carnoustie). 'Hill-ridge on the moor' (see DRUM). *Moor* (see above) is almost a G. word.
- MUIRKIRK (Ayrsh., see above), MUIR OF ORD (Beaully, see ORD), MUIRTOWN (Inverness).
- MUIRNEAG (Lewis). G. diminutive of *muirn*, 'cheerfulness, joy.' Name of a beautiful hill, the only one near here, which the fishers can see far out at sea.
- MULBEN (Elgin). G. *maol beinn*, 'bare hill.'
- MULL. *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, Maleos; *a.* 700, *Adamman*, Malea insula; *Sagas*, Myl; *Act. Sanct.*, Mula; 1542, Mowill. These forms well illustrate the varying sound of the G. diphthong *ao* (*cf.* KYLE SKON); G. *maol*, 'bald, bare.' Wh. Stokes thinks the name may be Pictish, meaning 'mountainous.'
- MULL OF DEERNESS, or MOULHEAD (Orkney). *Sagas*, Múli. MULL OF GALLOWAY; 1375, *Barbour*, Muller Snook; &c. G. *maol*, 'brow of a rock, a cape'; prob. cognate with *maol*, bare. Mull in Wigtown is still pron. myöle, myowl.
- MULL OF KINTYRE. *c.* 1375, *Barbour*, already called 'the Mole' *par excellence*. See KINTYRE.
- MULLOCH or MALLOCH, The (Carron). G. *mullach*, 'a smaller eminence, a little ridge'; *cf.* Balmalloch, Kilsyth.
- MÚMRILLS (Falkirk). 1552, Mummer-, Mummerallis. Prob. G. *moine*, 'moss'; perh. *mam*, 'round hill,' 'with the oak trees,' Ir. *ral*, *rail*, 'an oak.'

- MUNCHES (Dumfries). 1527, -cheiss. G. *moine cheis*, 'moss, bog of the furrow' or 'of the swine.'
- MUNGALL MILL (Falkirk). Prob. G. *moine calla*, 'bog, moss of loss, diaster,' or perh. fr. *gall, gaill*, 'a stranger.' There was once a large bog here.
- MUNLOCHY (Fortrose). 1605, Mullochie. Either G. *maol lochan*, 'bare little loch' or 'bay,' or *moine lochain*, 'moss, bog by the little loch.'
- MURKLE (Caithness). *Old* Myrkhol. Icel. *myrk-t hol*, 'dark, dusky hole'; cf. 'mirk,' 'murky,' and Markle, E. Linton.
- MURLAGAN (R. Spean). G. *mùr lagain*, 'the house' or 'wall of the little hollow' (*lag*).
- MURRAYFIELD (Edinburgh) and MURRAYTHWAITE (Ecclefechan). Eccl. M., a. 1300, Moryquhat. Both mean the same, *thwaite* being the Icel. *þveit*, = 'place.' Common south of Carlisle—Braithwaite, Crosthwaite, &c. The surname Murray comes from MORAY.
- MURROES (Dundee). c. 1205, Muraus; 1250, Moreus. ? G. *mòr uisg*, 'big water.' Locally interpreted 'muir houses.'
- MURTHILL (Tannadice). 1360, Murethlyn; c. 1390, Morthyll. G. *mòr tulachan* or *tulach*, 'big hillock,' cf. next. But the ending has plainly been conformed to the Eng. *hill*.
- MURTHLY (Dunkeld). G. *mòr tulach*, 'big mound' or 'hill' = MORTLACH.
- MURTLE (Cults). Prob. G. *mòr tuil*, 'big stream' or 'flood'; re the river Dee. Cf. DUTHIL.
- MUSAL (Durness). Prob. N. *mosi-fjall*, 'moss fell' or 'high land.' Fell in the Hebrides is usually -val, see p. lxix.
- MUSSELBURGH (Portobello). 1189, Muxelburg; 1200, Muschelburg; 1250, Muskilburk. From Fr. *muscle*, meaning, as here, 'a mussel'; also 'muscle.' On *burgh*, see p. lxxxiii.
- MUTHILL (Crieff). 1199, Moethel. Often said to be O.E.

mót-hill, 'hill of the meeting' (*cf.* 'the Mute Hill,' Scone; 'a *moot* point'; and Witenagemót). There is a Muthilloch, Drumblade, and two Moathills in Aberdeensh., all with the same meaning. But Reeves and Wh. Stokes derive Muthill fr. Ir. *maothail*, 'spongy ground,' a very likely origin.

MUTTONHOLE (Edinburgh). Humorous name, found as early as a map of 1680. Now usually called Davidson's Mains.

MYLNEFIELD (Dundee). The name Mylne is fr. G. *muileann*, a mill.

MYRESIDE (Edinburgh). Icel. *myri*, *mýrr*, 'bog, swamp,' the Eng. *mire*. *Cf.* BOGSIDE and WHITEMIRE.

N

NABDEN (Paxton). *c.* 1100, Cnapadene; *c.* 1120, Cnapedane. 'DEAN or valley by the hill-top,' O.E. *cnaep*; *cf.* W. and G. *cnap*, 'a knob, a button,' hence 'a little hill.' Also *cf.* KNAPDALE.

NACKERTY (Bothwell). Prob. G. *cnac-àirde*, 'height of the fissure' or 'crack' (*cnac*).

NAIRN (river and town). *c.* 1200, *Hoveden*, Ilvernarran (*i.e.*, Invern-); 1283, Inernarn; 1583, Narne. Thought to be one of the very few cases of names where initial *n* represents the article; so perh. G. *an earrann*, 'the division, province,' *cf.* MORVERN. Wh. Stokes thinks it Pictish.

NAVER, R. (Sutherland). Prob. *Ptolemy's* (*c.* 120) Nabaros; 1268, Strathnauir; 1401, -navyr; 1427, -nawarne. Perh. pre-Celtic, cognate with Navarre, which is said to mean in Basque 'highlands.' Perh. G. *naomh àrd*, 'holy height.' *Cf.* Elachnave or *eilean na naomh*, an islet off Mull, 'isle of saints.' But Navar, Brechin, 1451, Nethuer, must be another word.

NAVIDALE (Helmsdale). Perh. Dan. *nav-dal*, 'valley like the nave of a wheel.'

- NAVITY (Kinross and Cromarty). Kin. N., *Old*, Nevathy, Nevody. Crom. N., 1578, Navite. G. *naomh àite*, 'holy place' or 'spot.'
- NEANT, R. (L. Etive). Looks like W. *nant*, 'a stream, or a ravine'; so prob. Pictish.
- NEDD (Assynt). 'A sheltered place like a nest'; cf. Corn. *neid*, 'a nest.'
- NEIDPATH CASTLE (Peebles). Either fr. Dan. *nöd*, 'neat-cattle,' or W. *nyddu*, 'to twist, turn,' referring to the river Tweed. Path is the O.E. *paeth*.
- NEILSTON (Barrhead). c. 1160, Neilstoun; c. 1220, Neleston. The O'Neils were a royal race in Ireland.
- NELL, Loch (Oban). G. *loch-nan-eala*, 'loch of the swans.'
- NENTHORN (Kelso). c. 1204, Naythansthorn and Naithanesthurn. Prob. this was a boundary-mark, like the Nicor's and Tiw's thorn, of which we read in England, cf. Green, *Making of England*, p. 183. ? Who was this Nechtan. Cf. CAMBUSNETHAN.
- NESS, R. and L. (Inverness, and in Lewis). a. 700, *Adamnan*, river and loch, Nisa, Nesa; a. 1300, Nis. Origin unknown. Wh. Stokes thinks cognate with Sansk. *nadi*, 'a river.' Lewis N. is Icel. N., and O.E. *næs*, 'cape,' *lit.* 'nose.'
- NESTING BAY (Shetland). Icel. *nes ping*, 'ness' or 'cape of the thing or meeting.' Cf. Thingoe (= how), Suffolk.
- NETHERBURN (Lanarksh.), NETHERCLEUGH (Lockerbie, see BUCCLEUCH), NETHER DALLACHY (Fochabers), NETHERLEY (Muchalls, *lee*, a meadow), NETHERTON (Bearsden), NETHERURD (see KIRKURD).
- NETHY, R. and Bridge (Grantown). See ABERNETHY.
- NEVIS, Ben and R. (Fort William). Pron. Néevush. *Sic* 1532; 1552, Nevess. Some say G. *nimh uisg*, 'biting cold water'; *nimh* is properly a noun. But Mr C. Livingstone is prob. right—G. *ní-mhaise*, 'no beauty,' an appropriate name for this big, ungainly ben.
- NEW ABBEY (Kirkcudbright). 1301, La Novelle Abbey. Abbey of Sweetheart (Douce Cœur), founded here by Lady Devorgilla in 1275.

NEWARK (Port Glasgow and Yarrow). (*Cf.* 'Newark one Spey,' 1492.) = 'New work,' *i.e.*, 'new castle.' *Work*, *Sc. wark*, does not occur in this sense in O.E.; but *cf.* 'outwork' and 'bulwark,' old Germ. *bolwerk*, Dan. *bulværk*.

NEWARTHILL (Motherwell). *c.* 1610, *Pont*, Neuwhil. Prob. tautology, G. *nuadh àrd*, 'new hill.'

NEWBATTLE (Dalkeith) and NEWBOTTLE (Beith). Dal. N., 1141, Niwebothla; *c.* 1145, Newbotill; 1222, Neubotle; 1295, Neubattail; *a.* 1500, Nowbatile; 1825, Newbottle. O.E. *neowe botl*, 'new dwelling.' *Cf.* MOREBATTLE, and Newbottle, Durham.

NEWBIGGING (Oxnam, Carnwath, Monifieth, S. Ronaldshay). Oxn. N., 1153, -bigginghe. A 'bigging' is a building, Dr Murray's earliest quotation being *c.* 1250 fr. 'Genesis and Exodus'; *cf.* Dan. *bygge*, to build, *bygning*, a building. Four Newbiggings in England.

NEWBURGH (Fife, Aberdeen). Fife N., prob. *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, ann. 756, Ad Niwanbyrig, id est, ad Novam Civitatem; 1309, Noviburgum; it is not, then, a very new burgh! Dr Laing says, the town grew up around Lindores Abbey, but it was not founded till 1178. *Burgh*, see p. lxxxiii.

NEWBURN (Largo). 1250, Nithbren, *i.e.*, 'new burn' or 'stream.' See NITH and BURN OF CAMBUS. Also in Northumberland.

NEWCASTLETON (Roxburgh), NEWMAINS (Holytown, see MAINS), NEWMILNS (Kilmarnock, *cf.* MILNHOLME), NEWPORT¹ (Dundee; nine in England).

NEW GALLOWAY (Kirkcudbrt.). 1682, 'The New Town of Galloway.'

NEWHAVEN (Leith), 1510, *Edinburgh Charter*, 'The new haven lately made by the said king,' James IV.

NEWINGTON (Edinburgh). Here quite a recent name; but we find the London N., *a.* 1250, Neweton. On the *-ing-* see p. lxxxv.

¹ This may or may not be the 'Newporth,' *temp.* William Lion, in *Melrose Chartulary*, i. 33.

- NEWSEAT (Peterhead). Cf. MILLSEAT, in the same district.
- NEWSTEAD (Melrose). *Stead* is O.E. *stede*, Dan. *sted*, 'a place'; cf. 'farm-steadings.' Also in Notts. Near by is Red Abbey Stead.
- NEWTON (Glasgow, Dysart, &c.; thirty-four in England), NEWTON GRANGE (Dalkeith, see ABBOTSGRANGE), NEWTON OR KIRKNEWTON (Midcalder; 1250, Neuton), NEWTON STEWART (modern).
- NEWTONMORE, better -MUIR (Kingussie). In G. *Baile ìr an t'sleibh*, i.e., 'new village on the moor.' Cf. MUIRAYON.
- NEWTON WOOLMET (Dalkeith). *Old*, Wmyet, Wimet, Womett, Wymed, Wymeth. Now pron. Oomet. The first syllable seems to be G. *uamh*, 'a cave,' perh. + G. *ait*, 'place.'
- NEWTOWN (Kirkcaldy, Dumbarton), NEWTOWN ST BOSWELL'S (Roxburgh). Twenty Newtowns in England.
- NEWTYLE (Coupar Angus). 1199, Neutile; 1250, -tyl. G. *nuadh tulach*, 'new hill.'
- NIDDRIE (Musselburgh, Winchburgh). *Old*, Nudreth. Win. N., 1521, Nwdry; 1572, Nidderie; Mus. N., 1569, Nudrie. G. *nuadh* (or W. *newydd*) *àiridh*, 'new shealing or summer shepherd's hut.' Cf. BLINGERY.
- NIGG (Aberdeen, Invergordon). Abdn. N., 1250, Nig. Ross N., 1296, Nig. This seems to be a case of the survival of the article. G. *an uig*, 'the bay.'
- NINIAN'S, St (Stirling, &c.). Stirl. N. [1147, Egglis, i.e., G. *eaglais*, 'church'; 1207, Kirketoun], 1242, Ecclesia Scti Niniani de Kirketoun; 1301, Seint Rineyan. There are twenty-five chapels in Scotland dedicated to St *Ninian*, or *Ringan*, of Whithorn, c. 390, first missionary in Scotland.
- NISBET (Berwicksh., Jedburgh, Biggar). Jed. N., c. 1130, Nesebita; c. 1260, Nesbyth; 1298, Nesebit. Prob. 'Ness-bit,' i.e., prominent, projecting site, which seems always to suit; O.E. and Dan. *næs*, Icel. *nes*, 'a ness,'

cognate with *nose*, O.E. *násu*, Icel. *nös*, Dan. *næse*, and O.E. *bita*, O.N. *biti*, Sw. *bit*, 'a bit, a mouthful.' *Bit* is used in Sc. for a piece of ground; see, e.g., Scott, *Waverley*, iii. 237.

NITH, R. (Dumfries). *Sic* 1327; c. 120, *Ptolemy*, Novios; and found in *Nid-uari* (Bede), tribe of Picts who inhabited Galloway. Prob. same root as W. *newydd*, L. *novus*, 'new.' Cf. NEWBURN.

NITHSDALE. a. 1350, Stranith, Stranid, i.e., 'the strath of the Nith.'

NITSHILL (Paisley). ? 'Nuts' Hill'; O.E. *hnut*, Icel. *hnót*, Dan. *nöd*, a nut.

NOE GLEN (Ben Cruachan). The local G. varies between *Gleann nodha* and *gleann otha*. Meaning unknown; it can hardly be *nodha*, new.

NORMAN'S LAW (Cupar). Law is O.E. *hláew*, a hill.

NORRIESTON (Stirling). *Norrie* is a common Sc. surname. Cf. *Norrie's Law*, Largo.

NORTON (Edinburgh). c. 1380, Nortoun. O.E. *north*, Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north or nor.' Fifty-seven in England.

NOSS OF BRESSAY (Shetland). *Sagas*, and 1539, Nos. Icel. *nös*, 'a nose,' akin to *ness*. See BRESSAY.

NOVÁR (Dingwall). Perh. G. *nodha bharr*, 'the new hill' or 'height.' Cf. NEWTYLE.

NUNTON (Lochmaddy). Cf. MONKTON and MUGSTOT.

NYADD (Stirling). Either G. *neade*, 'a nest,' cf. NEDD; or fr. W. *nyddu*, 'to twist and turn,' referring to the R. Forth near by.

O

OA, Mull of (Islay). In G. *maol-na-Ho*. N. *hoe*, *ho*, 'a promontory, a hill.'

OAKBANK (Midcalder).

OAKLEY (Dunfermline). 'Oak Meadow.' Three in England.

OATHLAW (Brechin). 1635, Ouathlaw. G. *abh àth*, 'stream with the ford,' cf. AWE, *old*, OW; and see LAW.

OATLANDS (Glasgow). Also near Weybridge.

OBAN. G. = 'little bay.'

OBBE (Portree). G. *òb, òba*, 'a bay.'

OCCUMSTER (Lybster), ? 'Occam's place.' On *-ster*, see p. lxxiii.

OCHIL HILLS (Alloa). The Geographer of Ravenna has 'Cindocellun,' = *cind ochil* (cf. KINALDIE); c. 850, *Bk. Lecan*, Sliab (*i.e.*, hill) Nochel; 1461, Oychellis. In France, near the mod. Besançon, and in two places in the W. of Spain, were hill-ranges called by the Romans 'Ocellum,' which must be the same Celtic word, cognate with O.Ir. *achil*, W. *uchel*, 'high.' Cf. ACHILTY, AUCHELCHANZIE, and OGLE.

OCHILTREE (Auchinleck and Galloway). Auch. O., a. 1200, Okeltre; 1537-72, Vchiltre. Gall. O., *old*, Uchiltry. W. *uchel tre*, 'high house.'

OCHTER- or AUCHTERTYRE (Crieff and Lochalsh). G. *uachlar tìr* (W. *uchder tìr*), 'upper land.' Cf. AUCHTERARDER.

OCTAVULLIN (Islay). G. *ochdamh-a-mhuilinn*, 'the eighth (cf. L. *octavus*) belonging to the mill.' On land measurement, see p. lxxv.

ODAIRN, L. (Lewis). ? G. *odha-earrann*, 'the grandchild's division' or 'share.' Cf. MORVERN.

OGILVIE GLEN (Forfar). c. 1205, Ogilvin. First syll. prob. cognate with W. *uchel*, 'high,' and the second, G. *bheinn*, 'a hill.' Cf. OCHIL.

OGLE GLEN (Killin). = OCHIL, and so Brythonic. Cf. Ogle, Northumbld.

OLD ABERDEEN. Eight places called Old in England.

OLDCAMBUS (Cockburnspath). 1098, Aldcambus. G. *allt camus*, 'stream with the crook or bend.' Cf. ALDCLUNE and CAMBUS.

OLDHAMSTOCKS (Cockburnspath). 1127, Haldehastok; 1250, Aldhamstok; 1567, Auldhamesokkes. O.E. *ald hām*

stoc(c), 'old home stock' or 'stake' (*cf.* Dan. *stok*, Icel. *stokk-r*, a block, cognate with *stack* and *stick*, and *cf.* the 'stocks' on which a ship rests). Stoke is very common in Eng. place-names, and there means simply 'place.' The second syllable of Knockstocks, Galloway, must have the same origin. *Cf.* AULDHAME.

OLD MAN OF HOY (Orkney). A striking high rock there.

OLD SHORE (Durness). Corruption of Ashir, *i.e.*, G. *fas-thìr*, 'productive, cultivatable land.' In charters it is Ashlair, Aslar.

OLLABERRY (N. of Lerwick). *Saga*, Olafsberg, *i.e.*, 'King Olaf's burgh' (see BORGUE, and *cf.* TURNBERRY). St Olaf or King Olaf the Holy was King of Norway, 1015-30.

OLNAFIRTH (Shetland). FIRTH or 'bay like the forearm'; Icel. *alin* or *öln*, Sw. *aln*, = the Eng. *ell*. *Cf.* Olney.

OLRIG (Thurso). *c.* 1230, Olich; 1587, -rik. Prob. 'alder-ridge'; O.N. *öln*, an alder; possibly fr. N. *ole*, old. On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.

OMOA (Holytown). Presumably called after the port of Omoa in Honduras.

ONICH (Ballachulish). Said to be G. *ochanaich*, 'wailing for the dead,' because the boats started from here for the burial-place on Mungo's Isle. Others say, G. *omhanach*, 'full of froth,' referring to the waves as they dash up on a stormy day.

ONWEATHER HILL (Tweeddale).

ORAN- or ORONSAY (Colonsay, W. Skye, Bracadale, L. Sunart, Coll, and Lewis). 1549, Col. O., Ornansay; Skye O., Oransay. 'St Oran's isle' (O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*) or 'isthmus' (G. *avi*, see COLONSAY). *Oran* or *Odhran* was an Irish friend of St Columba, died 548.

ORCHARD (Hamilton). 1368, 'Terrae de Pomario,' *i.e.*, 'lands of Orchard'; fr. O.E. *ortgeard*, *wyrtegeard*, 'wort-yard' or 'garden.'

ORD (Caithness) and MUIR OF ORD (Beauly). G. *órd*, 'a steep, rounded height.' Thus Ordhead, Tillyfourie, is a tautology. Ord is the name of a township near Tweedmouth.

- ORDIQUHILL (Banff). Local pron. Ordifùll. G. *òrd-a-choille*, 'round height with the wood,' or *òrd-a-bhuill*, 'height in the plot of ground' (*ball*). *Qu* is = *w*; cf. LATHERON-WHEEL and Ordwiell, Bunkle, Berwicksh.
- ORKNEY. *Strabo*, bk. ii., fr. Pytheas, c. B.C. 330, 'Ορκας (prob. earliest Sc. name on record). 45 A.D., *Pomponius Mela*, Orcades; c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Orkaneya; c. 1080, *Tighernac*, Insulae Orcnenses; 1066, *O.E. Chron.*, Orcaneg; c. 1375, Orkenay; also 1115, 'jarl i Orkneyium.' 'Whale isles'; Gk. ὀρυξ, -vyos, L. *orca*, N. *orc*, a whale. On G. *orc* = L. *porcus*, a pig, see p. xxxi. The Romans are said to have taken the name Orcades fr. Cape *Orcus*, prob. Dunnet Head. *Ay, ey, a* is O.N. for 'island.'
- ORLOGE KNOWE (Wigtown). O.Fr. *horloge*, L. *horologium*, 'a sundial or water-clock.' See KNOWE.
- ORMIDALE (L. Riddon) and Glenormidale (Arran). 'Orme's valley,' N. *dal*; or as likely fr. Icel. *orm-r* 'a snake,' 'a worm.' With the form Glenormidale or -ormadell cf. Strathhalladale.
- ORMISTON (Tranent and Abernethy, Perth) and GLENORMISTON (R. Tweed). Tran. O., *sic* 1293; c. 1160, Ormystone. 'Orme's dwelling' or 'village'; O.E. *ton, tún*. Cf. Ormesby, Ormskirk, and Great Orme's Head.
- ORMSARY (Ardrihaig). ? 'Orme's shieling' or 'hut'; G. *àiridh*. Cf. GLASSARY.
- ORPHIR (Kirkwall). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Jorfiara; but other *Sagas*, Orfiara; c. 1500, Orphair. *Órfiris -ey*, or -a is the N. name for an island joined at low water with the mainland.
- ORR or ORE WATER (Leven). Perh. Ptolemy's town, Orrea. Perh. G. *odhar* (pron. owr), 'grey,' but many think it a pre-Celtic name for 'water,' same root as URR. If so the stream, Orrin, Ross-shire, will contain the same root also. Orr and Orrin will then be parallels to G. *abh* and *abhuinn* where the former meant simply 'water,' while the latter always means 'a river.'
- ORTON (Fochabers). 'At the border' or 'edge of the hill'; G. *oir dùin*. See *ton*, p. lxxxiii.

ORWELL (Kinross). 1330, Urwell. Perh. 'new village,'
G. *úr b(h)ail*; cf. FARNELL.

OSPISDALE (Dornoch). Prob. 1384; Hospostyl. There was
an Obstaill, 1583, Obstuill, on R. Alness. At Ospis-
dale *Ospi*, a brave N. leader, is said to have fallen,
1031. But perh. it is 'valley (N. *dal*) of the hospice'
or 'inn'; Fr. *hospice*, L. *hospitium*. Cf. DALNASPIDAL.

OSTAIG (Sleat). O.N. = 'east bay'; cf. Icel. *aust*, O.E. *east*,
the east.

OTTER FERRY (L. Fyne). As the site shows, G. *oitir*, 'a reef,'
cf. DUNOTTAR.

OTTERSTON (Aberdour, Fife). *Old*, Otherston. *Ohthere* or
Other was a Saxon settler. See *ton*, p. lxxxiii. Cf.
Outerston, Midlothian.

OUAN, L. (Glen-Turret, Crieff). Prob. *Sim. Durham*, ann.
756, Ouania. ? G. *uan*, 'a lamb.'

OUSE (stream, near Jedburgh). As in England, old Celtic
root for 'water,' soft form of same root as G. *uisge*, and
as Esk and Usk. Also see OXNAM.

OUTON. 'Out-ton' or 'hamlet,' outside the town of Whithorn.

OVERTON, -TOWN (Dumbarton, Wishaw, New Abbey).
'Upper village.' Six in England.

OXGANG (Grangemouth, Kirkintilloch, and Mouswald).
Prob. named fr. a grant of land to a church or abbey
of as much land as an ox could plough or 'gang' over
in a day. Sc. *gang* is 'to go.' The word 'oxgang'
survived in Yorksh. till quite recently.

OXNAM (Jedburgh). c. 1150, Oxeneham; 1177, Oxeham;
c. 1360, Oxinghame. 'Home of the oxen'; O.E.
oxena-hám. = Oxenholme, near Kendal. cf. Oxendean,
Duns. But as Oxnam stands on a little stream, the
Ousenian, the Ox- may be originally, like Ox- in Oxford,
the Celtic *oc*, hardened form of OUSE; cf. BANNOCK.
This district can never have been very suitable for oxen.

OXTON (Lauder). c. 1200, Ulfkilston. A caution in
contraction! Three in England.

OYKELL, R. (Sutherland). 1365, Okel; 1490, Ochell; 1515,
Akkell. Prob. Pictish, = OCHIL, fr. W. *uchel*, 'high.'

This is the Ekkialsbakki or 'coast' or 'border of the river Oykeil,' in the *Flateyjarbok*, c. 1390; but Dr Jos. Anderson thinks Ekkialsbakki in *Orkney. Sag.*, lxviii., is for Atjoklsbakki, *i.e.*, 'coast nearest ATHOLE.'

OYNE (Insch). a. 1300, Oryn. G. *obluinn* for *abluinn*, 'a river.' Cf. ABOYNE.

P

PABAY (off Barra). O.N. *pap-ay*, 'priest's isle,' = PAPA. *P* and *b* often interchange, see p. lxx.

PADANARAM (Forfar). Fancy name, meaning Padan in Syria. See *Genesis*, xlviii. 7.

PAISLEY. 1157, Passeleth; 1158, Paisleth; c. 1550, Passele. Prob. 'at the front of the slope,' which suits the site of the old town, fr. G. *balhais* (*th* mute, and with the Brythonic *p* for *b*), brow, front, and *leathad*, a slope, declivity. Cf. Howpasley, Robertson, Roxburgh. A yet older name of the town seems to have been Wendur, *i.e.*, W. *gwen dŵr*, 'bright, clear river.' W. J. Watson maintains that the name is a corruption of L. *basilica*, 'a court of justice,' then 'a Christian church,' O.Ir. *baisleac*.

PALDY'S WELL (Fordoun). Fr. *Palladius*, missionary from Rome, said to have been here c. 430 A.D.

PALINKUM (Kirkmaiden). Prob. Brythonic, *poll llyn cam*, 'stream with crooked pools.'

PALNACKIE (Dalbeattie). Prob. G. *poll an cnaic*, 'stream at the fissure.'

PALNURE (Newton Stewart). Old, Polnewyir. G. and Ir. *poll n'uibhar*, 'stream of the yews.' Cf. Newry.

PANBRIDE (Arbroath). c. 1200, Pannebrid; 1485, Panbrid. *Pan* is prob. the Pict. equivalent of G. *ceann*, 'head, headland.' Sir H. Maxwell's identification of *pan* with *llan* is unproven. *Bride* is St Bridget; see KILBRIDE.

PANMURE (Forfar). 1286, Pannemore. Prob. 'height on the moor,' O.E. and Icel. *mór*, Sc. *muir*, a moor, almost a G. word.

PANNANICH (Ballater). Accent uncertain. Pict. *pann*, G. *ceann eanaich*, 'height of hunting,' or *ceann an ice*, 'hill of the cure,' from the medicinal springs there.

PAPA, Little, and STOUR (Shetland), PAPA STRONSAY and WESTRAY (Orkney). *Saga*, Papey litla; 1229, Papey stora; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Papey (= P. Westray). O.N. *pap-ey* is 'priest's isle,' strictly that of a monk from Iona.¹ *Pap* is same root as pope and papa. *Litill*, *litla* is O.N. or Icel. for 'little'; *stor* (pron. stour), *stora* is O.N. for 'great'; WESTRAY is 'western isle'; see STRONSAY.

PAPILL (Unst and Yell) and PAPLAY (Mainland and S. Ronaldshay, Orkney). *Papl.*, c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Papuley, Papuli; 1369, Pappley; 1506, Pappale. 'Island of the *papulus*,' i.e., little 'pope' or priest. Cf. above, and the Papyli of Iceland.

PAPS OF JURA. *Sic* 1804. Hills so called fr. their shape.

PARDOVAN (Linlithgow). Pron. -dúvan. a. 1150, Pardufin; 1372, Purdovine; 1462, Pardovyn. G. *barr dubhain*, 'height like a hook or claw.'

PARENWELL (Kinross). Well of the saint called in W. *Piran*, and in Corn. *Peran*; but in Ir. *Kieran*, of Clonmacnois, 6th century. Cf. KILKERRAN, and Peranwell and Peranzabuloe (= *in sabulis*), Cornwall.

PARK (Banchory, Old Luce, Lewis, &c.). G. *paire*, W. *parwg*, O.E. *pearruc*, 'an enclosed field, a park.'

PARTICK (Glasgow). 1136, Perdyec; 1158, Perthec; 1483, Perthic. A difficult name. Prob. *aper du ec*, Celtic or O.W. for 'at the confluence' or 'mouth of the dark water' (see PERTH, ECK, ECKFORD); Kelvin and Clyde join here. Cf. p. xxxiv, also Barmouth, Wales, = *aber Mawddach*.

PARTON (Castle-Douglas). G. *portan*, 'little port' or 'harbour.' Cf. Parton, Whitehaven; and the Irish Parteens.

PATHSTRUIE (Forgandenny). Prob. Pict. *path* for G. *cath sruthain*, 'battle on the little stream'; cf. PANBRIDE and STRUAN.

PATNA (R. Doon). Named c. 1810, after Patna on the Ganges, a city where a former laird is said to have made his money.

¹ Cf. 'Sanctus Patricius, papa noster,' in letter of Cumman, 634 A.D.

PAXTON (Berwick). *c.* 1098, Paxtun. Prob. not 'place' or 'village of the packs'; Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, 'a pack or bundle.' Quite possibly it is fr. L. *pax*, 'peace,' fr. some truce being made here; more especially as Eng. names are seldom much contracted or altered *a.* 1100. *Pack* or *pak* is first found in Eng. or anywhere in the 13th cny.

PEASE BRIDGE (Cockburnspath). 1502, 'the Path of Pease'; 1548, 'the Peaths.' Can it be, as is said, a corruption of *paths* or *pethes*?

PEAT INN (Ceres) and PEAT HASS (Carsphairn). Our Eng. word *peat* is not, as some dictionaries say, the same as the Eng., especially Devonshire, *beat*, 'the rough sod of the moorland.' *Hass* means 'gap, opening,' prob. same as M.E. *halse*, Icel. and Dan. *háls*, the neck; and as *hawse*, the hole in a ship's bow. *Cf.* Deerhass, Durrisdeer.

PEATON (L. Long). 1680, 'Alterpittoune'; 1792, Piton. Doubtful. Possibly contains the Pict. *pit*; see p. lv.

PEEBLES. 1116, Pobles; 1126, Pebles. W. *pabell*, plural *pebyll*, 'a tent.' The *s* is the Eng. plural.

PEFFER, R. (E. Ross-sh.), PEFFER BURN (Duddingston and Aberlady). Ross P., 1528, Paferay. *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, 'Pefferham' in E. Lothian. Dr Skene says, corruption of G. *aifrenn*, 'offering.' But this cannot be, as in G. it is Feothar, and *feotharan* means 'land adjoining a brook.' The Lowland names are clearly fr. W. *pefr*, 'fair, beautiful.'

PENCAITLAND (Haddington). *a.* 1150, Pencatlet; 1250, -katland. 'Land of the height (W. *penn*) of *Cat*' or '*Ché*.' See INCHKEITH, KEITH.

PENDRICH (Tweeddale and Br. of Allan). Br. P., 1288, Petendreich; 1503, Pettyn-. Pict. G. *pitte-na-droich*, 'farm, croft of the dwarf.' = PITTENDRIECH. But Tw. P. may be W. *penn drych*, 'height of the view or spectacle.'

PENICUIK (Midlothian). 1250, Penicok; 1296, -ycoke. W. *penn-y-cog*, 'hill of the cuckoo.'

PENNAN (Fraserburgh). *Sic* 1654. Prob. Pictish = G. *ceannan*, 'a little head or headland.' The only Pen-north of Perth; but see PINDERICHY.

PENNILEE (Paisley). Quite possibly 'penny-lea' or 'meadow'; on the old land measures, see p. lxxv. If Celtic, perh. *penn na lithe*, 'height of the spate.'

PENNINGHAME (Newton Stewart). Pron. pennicum. 1576, Pennegem. O.E. *peneg hām*, 'penny holding' or 'land'; O.E. also has the form *penning*. The penny was a frequent land measure in the west of Scotland; *cf.*, too, Merkland, Dunscore, and Poundland in Parton; also Pennington, Ulverston. In the south-west of Scotland are also Pennymuir and Pennytown, and in Arran, Pennycastel.

PENNYGANT (Tweeddale). Prob. W. *penn y gan*, 'hill of the thrush'; also in Yorkshire. *Cf.* PENICUIK.

PENNYGHAEL (Argyle) and PENNYGOWN (Mull). 'The penny land of the Gael,' and 'of the smith'; G. *gobhann*. *Cf.* Pennycross, Mull, *a.* 1600, Peanagross, and 'Pennyfurt' (*sic* 1596), in Lorn.

PENNYTERSAN (hill, Kilmalcolm). Brython. *penn tarsuinn*, 'oblique hill.'

PENPONT (Thornhill). Pron. -púnt; W. *penn y pont*, 'hill of the bridge,' L. *pons, -tis*. *Cf.* 'Kinpunt,' Roxburgh, *sic* in 1316.

PENTLAND FIRTH and PENTLAND HILLS. P. Hills, *sic* 1250; but *a.* 1150, Pentlant; *Sagas*, Petlands fjord (they tell that the Norsemen learnt thisname from the natives); 1403, Mare Petlandicum; 1595, Pinthlande Firth; *cf.* 'Peohtas,' *O.E. Chron.*, ann. 597. The firth is clearly named after the *Picts* or *Pehts*; its spelling has only recently been assimilated to that of the 'Pentland Hills.' This last prob. just means 'the pent land,' perh. referring to the Penicuik valley. To 'pen' and to 'pin' are fr. same root; *cf.* Sc. *pend*, as in a 'pend-close.' Rhys thinks it is W. *penn lann* (cognate with *land*), 'height over the enclosed land.' The Picts never lived here. *Land* is so spelt in Icel., Dan., and O.E.

PENVENNA (Tweeddale). ? W. *penn banau* or *ban*, 'hill with the peak' or 'beacon.'

PERCEBIE or PIERCEBY HALL (Dumfries), PERCETON (Ayr). 'Percy's dwelling' or 'village'; north. O.E. and Dan. *bi*, *bý*. Cf. p. lxxii. Hardly = Persebus, see below.

PERCLEWAN (Dalrymple). Prob. G. *pairc leamhan*, 'park with the elms.' Cf. BLALOWAN.

PERSIE (Blairgowrie). G. *pearsa*, a person, 'a parson'; cf. Persebus, Mull, and Islay ('priest's place' or 'farm'). On *bus*, see p. lxxiii.

PERTH. *Sic a.* 1150; but *c.* 1128, Pert; 1220, 'St Johnstoun or Perth'; 1527, *Boece*, Bertha, which shows Boece thought the name was the G. *barr Tha*, 'height over the Tay,' i.e., Kinnoull Hill. Wh. Stokes is prob. right in making it Pict., = W. *perth*, 'a thicket'; and not either 'height over the Tay,' or 'confluence of Tay' (*aper Tha*) and Almond, where the original village and castle are said to have stood.

PETERCULTER (Deeside). So called because the parish church of COULTER was dedicated to St Peter; cf. MARYCULTER, across the river.

PETERHEAD. *Old charter*, Petri promontorium; 1595, *Mercator*, Peterpolle (*poll*, 'a head'); 1654, *R. Gordon*, 'Oppidulum Peter-head.'

PETTICUR (Kinghorn). *c.* 1150, Petioker. Old G. *pette cuir*, 'bit of land at the bend' or 'turn' (*car*). See PETTY.

PETTINAIN (Carstairs). *c.* 1150, Pedynnanne; *c.* 1180, Padinnan, -uenane; *c.* 1580, Pettynane. Prob. G. *pette n'en*, 'bit of land with the birds,' *en* (pron. ain), a bird; or else, like Balnain, Aviemore, *pett 'an athain*, 'land by the little ford.'

PETTY (Fort George). *a.* 1400, Petyn. Cf. *a.* 1000, *Bk. Deer*, 'Pette mac Garnait,' i.e., homestead of Garnait's son. *Pette*, also found in names as pedy, pett, peth, pith, put, is Pictish, meaning 'bit of land,' then 'hamlet'; in G., i.e., the dialect of the Dalriad Scots, which afterwards became the universal speech, often

rendered by *baile*. Cf. PITLOCHRY, &c. Its W. equivalent is *peth*, and its true G. equivalent *cuìt*, 'a portion'; cf. p. lv.

PHILIPSTOUN (Linlithgow). *Sic* 1720.

PHILORTH (Buchan). *Sic* 1361; but *a.* 1300, Fylorthe. Perh. G. *féille ghort*, 'market-field,' *gh* quiescent. G. *féill* is a feast, fair, market, holiday.

PHYSGILL (Glasserton). *Old*, Fishcegil. N. *fisk gil*, 'fish gill or ravine'; cf. O.E. *fisc*, and AUCHINGILL.

PIEROWAAL or -WALL (Westray). Hardly 'the pier on the bay'; O.F. *piere*, mod. Fr. *pierre*, L. and Gk. *petra*, a stone. On O.N. *vag-r*, a bay, here *wall*, see KIRKWALL. Perh. 'Peter's bay'; but prob. 'little bay,' Sc. *peerie*, little, a word common in the Orkneys, fr. N. *piril*, 'a small person'; cf. 'The Peerie Sea,' Kirkwall.

PILRIG (Leith) and PILTON (Granton). W. *pill*, a moated fort, a 'peel'; cf. Pilmore, St Andrews, and Pillmuir, Coldingham; and see RIGG.

PINDERICHY (Glen Ogil, Forfar). An isolated Brythonic form; W. *penn*, 'height, hill,' and G. *doireach*, *-iche*, 'woody,' fr. *doire*, 'forest.' Cf. PENNAN.

PINKIE, or -KEY (Musselburgh and Duns). Perh. cognate with old Sc. *bink*, *binkie*, a 'bank' of earth; more prob. 'small,' lit. 'contracted,' fr. vb. *pink*, 'to contract the eyes.'

PINMORE (S. Ayr). Brythonic form of G. *cinn mór*, 'big hill.' The most northerly Lowland Pin- is Pinwinnie, Airdrie, W. *penn gwynn*, 'white head or height.' Cf. KINALDIE.

PINWHERRIE, -IRRIE (S. Ayr). Prob. 'hill of the copse'; G. *fhoithre* (pron. whirry), and see above.

PIRN MILL (W. Arran). *Pirn* is Sc. for a reel or bobbin. Cf. Pirnhill, Innerleithen, and Pirn, Gala Water. But these last are surely Celtic.

PITALPIN (Dundee). 'Land of King Kenneth MacAlpin,' c. 850. See PETTY.

PITCAIRN and PITCAIRNGREEN (Perth). 1247, Peticarne. Old G. *pette càirn*, 'field of the cairn' or 'barrow.'

- PITCAPLE (Aberdeen). 'Field of the mare' (G. *capuill*; cf. KINCAPLE), or 'of the chapel' (G. *caibeil*).
- PITCORTHY (Carnbee). *a.* 1150, Petcorthyn; *c.* 1195, Pethcorthing, Pitcortyne. Prob. 'field of the stingy fellow, miser'; G. *gortan*, *-ain*.
- PITCULLO (Fife). *Sic* 1517. Prob. 'field of Cullo'; the surname Kello is still found. Cf. Edenticullo, Ireland, = 'slope of the house of Collo'; Ir. *tigh Colla*.
- PITFIRANE (Dunfermline). *c.* 1200, Pethfuran. Pict. G. *pit fuarain*, 'croft with the well.'
- PITFODDLES (Aberdeen). 1525, Petfothellis, also Badfodullis (G. *bad*, 'copse, thicket'). 'Field of the foundling or waif'; G. *faodail*, with Eng. plural *s*.
- PITFOUR (Avoch) and PITFURE (Golspie). *Av. P.*, *c.* 1340, Pethfouyr. Pictish, = BALFOUR.
- PITGAVERY (Elgin). Some think = *a.* 1100, Bothnguanan; 1187, -gouane; 1251, Bothgauenan, *i.e.*, G. *both na gobhann*, 'house of the smith'; there are a few cases of *pit* (cf. PETTY) being rendered by G. *both*, *e.g.*, Botarie, Cairnie, G. *both-airidh*, in 1662, 'Pittarie.' Dr MacLauchlan says, Bothnguanan is Boath, near Forres, and that the final syllables of a name often drop; cf. INVER. In any case the meaning is almost the same.
- PITILIE (Aberfeldy). Pron. -élie; G. *pit-a-dhile*, 'hollow of the water.' Cf. Cnocadile, Duncansbay.
- PITKEATHLY, -CAITHLY (Bridge of Earn). Prob. 'field of the seeds' or 'chaff'; G. *caithlich*.
- PITKELLONY (Muthill). ? 'Field of the multitude'; G. *coilinne*, fr. *coimh-lion*, or 'of the truant, poltroon,' G. *coilleannich*.
- PITLESSIE (Ladybank). 'Bit of land with the garden'; G. *lios*, *-ise*. On *lios*, cf. LISMORE.
- PITLOCHRY. In G. Bailechlochrie, *ch* quiescent; either 'hamlet,' 'field of the assembly' or 'convent' (G. *chlochur*, *-air*), or 'of the stepping-stones' (G. *clochran*, *-ain*).
- PITLOUR (Kinross). 'Village of the lepers'; G. *lolhar*. Cf., *c.* 1190, 'Petenlouer,' in Aberdeen.

- PITLURG (Banffsh.). 1230, Petynlurg, Petnalurge. 'Field on the slope' or 'ridge'; G. *lurg*; *cf.* LURG HILL.
- PITMEDDEN (Dyce). 'Middle, centre bit of land'; G. *meadhon*, the middle.
- PITMILLY (Crail). 1211, Putmullin. 'Land, hamlet of the mill'; G. *muileann*, -*inn*.
- PITRODIE (Errol). 'Land, hamlet by the wayside, or road'; G. *ròd*, *ròid*.
- PITSCOTTIE (Cupar). 1375, Petscoty. 'Land of the small farm' or 'flock'; G. *sgotan*, -*ain*.
- PITSLIGO (Fraserburgh). *Sic* 1467. 'Shelly land'; G. and Ir. *sligeach*. *Cf.* Sligo.
- PITTEDIE (Kirkcaldy). 'Bit of land on the slope' or 'hill face'; G. *eadann*, -*ainn*. But Killeedy, Limerick, is fr. *Ite* or *Ide*, famous Ir. virgin and saint, *c.* 500 A.D.
- PITTENDREICH (Denino). *Cf.* a 'Petyndreih,' 1140, in *Chart. Newbattle*. See PENDRICH. Some say, 'field of the magician or Druid'; G. *draoidh*.
- PITTENWEEM (Anstruther). *a.* 1150, Petnaweem, Pitneweme; 1528, Pittenwemyss. 'Land, hamlet by the cave' where St Fillan dwelt; G. *uamh*, O.G. *uam*. *Cf.* WEMYSS.
- PLADDA (Arran). 1549, Flada; 1609, Pladow. Dan. *flad-a*, 'flat isle'; *cf.* Icel. *flat-r*, and Sw. *flat*, flat; also *cf.* Fladda, Treshnish Isles, and Fladay, Barra.
- PLAIDY (Turrieff). Perh. G. *plaid*, -*de*, 'an ambush'; also *cf.* DRUMBLADE.
- PLAINS (Airdrie), PLAN (Beith). *Cf.* PLEAN.
- PLANTATION (Govan). In 1783 'Craigiehall' was purchased by a John Robertson, who had made his money in the West Indian plantations.
- PLASCOW (Kirkgunzeon). Prob. W. *plas cu*, 'dear place.' *Cf.* GLASGOW, LINLITHGOW.
- PLEAN (Bannockburn). 1215, Plane; 1745, Plen, usually called 'the Plean'; 1449, 'le Plane,' and pron. rather like 1215 or 1745 than like the spelling of to-day.

Doubtful. Possibly Eng. *plain*, L. *planus*. Possibly Pict. form of G. *gleann*, 'a glen.' Not likely fr. G. *pleadhan*, 'a dibble, a small spade.'

PLEWLANDS (Edinburgh and Peeblessh.). Edin. P., *sic* 1528. 'Ploughed lands'; *plough*, Dan. *ploug*, is pron. in Sc. *pleu*, or *pleugh*, with *gh* guttural.

PLOCKTON (Strome Ferry). G. *ploc*, 'a large clod or turf,' 'a block,' + Eng. *-ton*; but see p. lxxxiv.

PLORA (Peebles). Prob. G. *blorach*, 'noisy,' fr. *blor*, 'a loud noise.'

PLUCKERSTON (Kirriemuir). *Old*, Locarstoun, *i.e.*, 'Lockhart's hamlet.'

PLÚSCARDEN (Elgin). 1124, Ploschardin; 1461, Pluscarty; 1639, -cardy. Prob. Pictish, 'place of the smith(s)'; W. *plas*, not in G., and G. *cèard*, gen. *cèirde*, plural *ceardan*.

POGBIE (Upper Keith, Haddington). ? Fr. Sc. *poke*, Icel. *poki*, 'a bag, sack,' + northern O.E. and Dan. *hí*, *bý*, 'house, village.'

POLES, The (Dornoch).

POLKEBUCK BURN (Muirkirk). G. *poll càbaig*, 'pool like a cheese,' Sc. *kebbuck*. Pool is in G., Ir., and Corn. *poll*, in W. *pwll*, Armor. *poull*, and these words may mean either running or stagnant water, 'stream' or 'pool.'

POLKÉMMET (Bathgate). See above. Kemmet is prob. G. *cam àth*, 'crooked ford' or 'fordable river'; cf. KENNET. The river Almond meanders through this estate.

POLLOKSHAW and POLLOKSHIELDS (Glasgow). 1158, Pullock, Pollock, prob. Brython. for 'little pool.' In Malcolm IV.'s reign, Peter, son of Fulbert, took the local surname of Polloc, and gave to Paisley Abbey the church of Polloc. See SHAW, and for *-shields*, *i.e.*, 'shielings,' see GALASHIELS.

POLMADÍE (Glasgow) and POLMADIE HILL (Barr). Glas. P., c. 1200, -macde. Prob. this has the curious derivation, G. *poll màig dé*, 'burn or pool in the field of God (*Dia*)'; Was this some sacred spot? The final -de or -die may be G. *dubh*, 'black.' Cf. DUNDEE. Pulmaddy Burn,

- Carsphairn, is fr. G. *madadh*, 'a dog or wolf'; and Polmood, Peebles, is fr. Celtic *mòd*, 'a gathering, a fold.'
- POLMAISE (Stirling). 1147, Pollemase; 1164, Polmase. Perh. 'beautiful water'; G. *maiseach*.
- POLMONT (Falkirk). Local pron. Pòmón. 1319, -munth; 1552, -mond; c. 1610, Poumon; G. *poll monaidh*, 'stream or pool on the moor or moorland hill.' Only, the accent must have changed.
- POLNASKY BURN (Mochrum). 'Water of the eels'; G. *n'easgann*.
- POLSHAG BURN (Carsphairn). Perh. 'water of the hawks'; G. *seobhac* (pron. shack).
- POLTALLOCH (Argyle). 'Stream by the smithy,' G. *teallach*.
- POLTON (Lasswade). 'Hamlet on the water,' the river Esk. Cf. LINTON.
- POLWARTH (Duns). 1250, Poulwrd; 1299, Powelsworthe. 'Place on the water'; on M.E. *word*, *worth*, a place, cf. JEDBURGH.
- POMATHORN (Penicuik).
- POMONA, or MAINLAND (Orkney). c. 1380, *Fordun*, Insulæ Pomoniæ; 1529, Pomonia. Said to be fr. L. *pomum*, 'an apple,' because 'Mainland' is, as it were, in the middle of the apple, between the north and south isles. This is dubious. The L. *Pomona* was goddess of fruit-trees, and so not very appropriate for Orkney.
- PONFEIGH (Lanark). Prob. G. *bonn fìaidh* or *fìagh*, 'low place with the deer' (cf. BONSKIED). But Ballynafeigh and Rathfeigh are fr. Ir. *faiche*, G. *faiche*, a level green plot, a field. In W. *pon* means 'what is puffed up, blistered.'
- POOLEWE (L. Ewe). See POLKEBUCK and EWE.
- PORT BANNATYNE (Rothesay). 'Ninian Bannachtyne,' of Kames, granted lands here to his son Robert in 1475.
- PORTS CHARLOTTE and ELLEN (Islay). Port C. named in 1828 after Lady Charlotte, mother, and Port E. named in 1821 after Lady Ellenor, the first wife, of W. F. Campbell of Islay.
- PORTENCALZIE (Wigtown). *Old*, Portincailly. G. *port na cailliche*, 'nun's harbour.'

PORTENCROSS (Ardrossan). G. = 'harbour of the cross'; G. *crois*. Cf. Portnacraish, Appin.

PORTESSIE (Buckie). 'Harbour with the waterfall'; G. *eas, easan*.

PORT-GLASGOW. Site feued here by the Glasgow Town Council in 1668.

PORTINCAPLE (L. Long). a. 1350, Portkebillis, Porchappil. 'Harbour of the chapel'; G. *caibeal*, and cf. PITCAPLE.

PORTKNOCKIE (Cullen). 'Harbour by the little hill'; G. *cnocan*.

PORTLETHEN (Kincardine). G. *port leathan*, 'broad harbour'; also cf. INNERLEITHEN.

PORTMAHOMACK (Tain). a. 1700, Portus Columbi. G. *port machalmac* or Mocholmoy, 'harbour of my own little Colman,' champion of the Celtic Church at the great Whitby Conference, 664. See p. cv, and cf. Kilmachalmag, Kincardine, and INCHMAHOME. The 1700 assertion, 'harbour of St Columba,' is possibly correct; see p. cii.

PORTMOAK (Kinross). a. 1150, -moack; 1187, -moog; 1250, -mochoc; Porthmook; also *Chart. St Andrews*, Pettemokane (see PETTY). 'Harbour of St Moack' or 'Moucum,' in honour of whom a priory was erected here by a King of the Picts.

PORTNAGURAN (Stornoway). 'Harbour of the brood of birds' (G. *gur*), or 'of the goats' (G. *gobhar*).

PORTNAHAVEN (Islay). Pron. -nahävvn; not a tautology, but G. *port na h'aibhne*, 'harbour on the water.' Cf. AVON.

PORTOBELLO. Portobello Hut was built in 1742 by an old Scotch sailor, who served under Admiral Vernon, to commemorate his victory at Portobello, Darien, in 1739.

PORTPATRICK (Wigtown). Fr. the famous St *Patrick*, 5th century; Ir. *Padric*, G. *Padruig*, L. *Patricius*.

PORTREE (Skye and Portpatrick). Skye P., 1549, Portri. 'Harbour of the king,' or 'Port Royal,' G. *port righe*; so called from James V.'s visit here. Cf. Port-an-righ, Saddle, and Inchree, Onich.

- PORTSOY (Banff). ? 'Harbour of the warrior' (G. *savi*, *savidh*), or 'of the bitch' (G. *saigh*, *-he*).
- PORTYERROCK (Wigtown). *Old*, Portcarryk. 'Harbour of the sea-cliff'; G. *carraig* (*cf.* CARRICK). The *y* sound is the result of the aspiration of the *c*. Dr Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of Nial's *Saga*.
- POSSIL (Glasgow). 1512, -ell, -il. Perh. 'the front' or 'face of the wood'; G. *pais* (*bathais*) *chuill*, fr. *coill*, a wood. See PAISLEY, and *cf.* DARVEL.
- POWBURN (Edinburgh). *Pow* is Sc. for 'a sluggish stream'; W. *pwl*, G. *poll*, see POLKEBUCK. *Cf.* Pow, New Abbey, Powmill, Plean; also 'Pomon' and 'Pomaise,' local pron. of POLMONT and POLMAISE. Powburn is thus a tautology.
- POWGREE (Beith). 'Stream of the herd' (of deer). G. *greigh*, *-eighe*.
- POYNTZFIELD (Invergordon). Fr. a man.
- PREASANDYE (Stirling). Prob. G. *preasan dubh*, 'dark little thicket.'
- PREMNAY (Insch). ? 'Tree in the plain' (*cf.* KEMNAY), fr. W. *pren*, a tree, a word common in Ir. names as *cran*, *e.g.*, Crancan, &c. On G. *magh*, plain, = *may*, *cf.* CAMBUS O' MAY.
- PRESHOME (Buckie). Prob. 'priest's home' or 'house'; O.E. *preóst-hám*; *cf.* *christen*, pron. chrissen.
- PRESS (Coldingham). G. *preas* or *phreas*, 'a copse, a thicket.'
- PRESTON (Duns, Dumfries, and Colvend). 'Priest's abode' (*cf.* PRESHOME, and Prescott). Fifteen in England. See *ton*, p. lxxxiii
- PRESTONGRANGE (Prestonpans) and PRESTONKIRK (Haddington). c. 1240, Grangia de Preston. See above, and ABBOTSGRANGE.
- PRESTONPANS (Musselburgh). 1625, Prestounepannis. Salt-pans erected here by the monks fr. Newbattle.
- PRESTWICK (Ayr). *Sic* 1158; 1160, 'Prestwick usque Pul-prestwick' (*pul* is W. *pwl*, pool, water); c. 1230, Prest-

vick ; 1265, -wick. Prob. 'priest's dwelling' or 'village' (O.E. *wic* ; cf. BERWICK), not 'priest's bay' (N. *vik*). Also in Northumberland.

PRINLAWS (Leslie). Prob. Pictish, fr. W. *pren*, 'a tree,' + Sc. *law*, O.E. *hlæw*, 'a hill.' Cf. BARNBOGLE.

PROSEN, see GLENPROSEN.

PULCAIGRIE BURN (Kells). 'Water of the boundary' (G. *coigriche*) ; and see POLKEBUCK.

PULHAY BURN (Carsphairn). 'Water of the swamp' ; G. *chaedhe* (pron. *haye*).

PULTENEYTOWN (Wick). Founded in 1808 by the British Fisheries Society.

PUMPHERSTON (Midcalder). *Pumph* seems an unknown name.

PURIN (burn and farm, Freuchie). Prob. G. *peur*, plur. *peuran*, W. *peren*, 'a pear.'

PYATKNOWE (Biggar). Sc. = 'magpie's hill' ; see KNOWE. *Pyat* is the Eng. *pie*, Fr. *pie*, L. *pica*, with the diminutive -*at* or -*et*.

Q

QUAIR WATER (Peeblessh.). 1116, Quyrd ; 1174, Cuer ; 1184, Queyr. Corn. *quirt*, later *gwer* ; W. *gwyrd*, 'green.' Cf. 'The green, green grass o' Traquair kirk-yard' ; and cf. TRAQUAIR.

QUANTERNES (Kirkwall). Fr. Icel. *Kantari*, i.e., 'Canterbury,' and meaning 'bishop.' It enters as an element into a good many Scandinavian names. See NESS.

QUARFF (Shetland). Icel. *hvarf*, O.Sw. *hvarf*, 'a turning, a shelter.' Cf. Cape WRATH, and the Wharfe, Yorkshire.

QUARTER (Hamilton, Dunipace, Galloway), WEST QUARTER (Falkirk). Dun. Q., 1510, ly Quartir.

QUEENSBERRY HILL (Drumlanrig). Perh. a corruption of some Celtic word. But cf. TURNBERRY.

QUEENSFERRY N. and S. (Firth of Forth). 1183, *Passagium S. Marg. Regine*; c. 1295, *Queneferie*; 1461, *Quenis Fery*. So called because Princess Margaret of England, afterwards wife of Malcolm Canmore (1057-93), crossed here.

QUEENZIEBURN (Kilsyth). c. 1610, *Pont, Goyny*. Perh. G. *caoin*, 'gentle.'

QUENDALE BAY (Sumburgh). Icel. *kvan*, 'a wife,' Dan. *grinde*, a woman, O.E. *cwen*, Sc. *quean*, a woman, + N., &c., *dal*, 'a dale, valley.'

QUIEN, L. (Bute). Prob. G. *cuithean*, 'little trench or pit.'

QUILS (Perthsh.). G. *coil* (*le*, 'a wood,' with Eng. plur. *s*. Cf. CULTS and KELTY.

QUINAG (mountain, Sutherland). Pron. Kōneag. Either G. *cuinneag*, 'a churn, milk-pail,' fr. its supposed shape; or fr. G. *caoinag*, dimin. fr. G. *caoin*, 'beautiful'; cf. Coshquin, Derry.

QUIRAING (mountain, Skye). G. corruption of Icel. *kvi rong*, 'crooked enclosure.' Cf. QUOYLOO.

QUIVOX, St (Ayr). Fr. St *Kevoca*, holy virgin in Kyle, c. 1030; or perh. from the Ir. St *Caemhan*, in his pet form (p. cv) *Mochaemhoc* (pron. Mokevoc), also called Pulcherius.

QUOICH, R. (Braemar). So called because the stream-bed contains circular holes; G. *cuach*, a cup, a 'quaich.'

QUOTHQUHÂN (Biggar). 1253, Cuthquen; 1403, Quodquen. Difficult; perh. W. *cwt*, 'roundness,' and *gwen*, 'white, clear.' So 'clear-looking, round hill,' which well describes its look. Of course *qu* in Sc. is *w*; and in most names containing *gwen* the *g* falls away.

QUOYLOO (Stromness). Icel. *kvi hlæ*, 'the warm fold.' A *quoy* is an enclosure with turf or stones, a fence. In the earliest Orkney rentals 'quoyland' is very common; also such names as 'Quoybewmont,' near Kirkwall, 'Gloupquoy,' Deerness, &c. Cf. Dan. *kovi*, O.Du. *coye*, 'a hollow, an enclosure.' *Loo* is Dan. *hlæ*, Icel. *hlíe*, the same as O.E. *hléo*, *hleðw*, 'shelter,' or as an adj. 'warm'; cf. LEE.

R

RAASAY (Skye). *Saga*, Hrauneyjar; 1263, Raasa; 1501, Rasay. Either Icel. *rás*, 'a course, a channel,' or *rá*, 'a landmark,' would give an appropriate meaning, + N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*, 'an island.'

RACHAN MILL (Biggar). G. *racan*, 'arable land.'

RACKWICK (Westray and Hoy). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Rekavik. 'Bay full of wrack,' i.e., cast-up seaweed, fr. Icel. *vík*, a bay, and *reki*, gen. *reka*, Sw. *wrak*; same root as *wreck*.

RAFFORD (Forres). Prob. G. *rath*, 'rampart, fort,' + Eng. *ford*; cf. Radford, Galway, which is in Ir. *Ath-a'-ratha*, 'ford of the fort.' Cf. ALFORD.

RAHANE (Gareloch). Prob. G. *rathain* (pron. *rahan*), 'fernny place.' Cf. Rahan, Rahin, Ireland.

RAIT (Errol). G. *ratth*, 'a fort, rampart.' Cf. LOGIERAIT.

RAITH (Kirkcaldy). c. 1320, Rathe; as above. Cf. Raithby, England, and O.Ir. *raith*, 'fern, bracken.'

RAMÓRNIE (Cupar). 1439, Ramorgney. Possibly G. *rath mór gainimh*, 'big rampart of sand' or 'gravel.'

RAMSEY (Whithorn). O.E. *rammes ige*, 'ram's isle'; so Sir H. Maxwell. Cf. Portramsay, Lismore.

RAMSHORN (once an estate, now a parish church, Glasgow). 1241, Ramnishorene; 1494, Ramyshorne. Prob. 'horn' or 'spur of land belonging to Ramni,' some Saxon settler. Cf. Reamnesbyrig (*sic* c. 1100), now Ramsbury, Wilts. Form 1241 precludes derivation fr. O.E. *erne*, a house, as in WHITHORN. *Horn* in O.E. is spelt as now.

RANFURLIE (Br. of Weir). G. *rann fèidirinn*, 'part, division let at a farthing rent,' see p. lxxv.

RANKEILLOR (Cupar). c. 1530, Rankilor. 'The part' or 'division (G. *rann*) on the Keilor.' See INVERKEILOR.

RANNOCH (Perthshire). G. *raineach*, 'fern, bracken.'

- RANZA, L. (Arran). 1433, Lochransay; 1549, -renasay. Icel. *Rans-ay*, 'isle of the house,' *rann*, or perh. 'of plunder,' *rán*.
- RAPLOCH, The (Stirling). *Sic* 1329, but 1361, -lach; and now pron. raplach. G. *rapalach*, 'noisy, bustling, brawling,' fr. *rapal*, 'noise.'
- RARÍCHIE (Fearn). 1333, Rarechys; 1368, -icheis. W. J. Watson thinks, prob. G. *rath riachaidh shios*, 'fort of scratching' (as by brambles). There was a fort here. Cf. Dunriachie, Dores, perh. fr. G. *riabhach*, 'dappled.'
- RARNISH or RANISH (Lewis). = 'Cape of the roe-deer'; Icel. *rá*, gen. *rár*. *Nish* is N. *ness*, 'promontory.' Cf. RODIL.
- RASHIEDRUM (Denny). G. *rasach druim*, 'hill-ridge covered with shrubs.' Cf. DRUM.
- RATHELPIE (St Andrews). 1183, Rathelpin. 'Fort (G. *rath*) of King Alpin.' Cf. PITALPIN.
- RATHEN (Lonmay). a. 1300, Rathyn. Prob. G. *rathain*, 'fern place,' O.Ir. *raith*, fern. Cf. RAHANE.
- RATHILLET (Fife). a. 1200, Radhulit. Prob. G. *rad-a-h'ulaidh*, 'road of the treasure' (or fr. *rath*, a fort). Cf. MOUNTHOOLY.
- RATHMURIEL (Garioch). 'Muriel's fort.'
- RATHO (S. Queensferry). 1250, Ratheu; 1292, Radchou; 1293, Rathou; 1316, -oe. G. *rath*, 'a fort'; second syllable doubtful. Cf. STOBO.
- RATHVEN (Buckie). G. *rath bheinn*, 'fort on the hill.'
- RATTRA (Borgue) and RATTRAY (Blairgowrie and Peterhead). Perh. 'fort-town,' fr. *tre*, *tra*, Corn. and W. for 'town' or 'house.' Sir H. Maxwell thinks that the former is fr. G. *rath toruidhe* (pron. tory), 'fort of the hunter' or 'outlaw.' Dr Jos. Anderson thinks Rattar Brough, Caithness, is the Rauda Biorg, or 'red headland,' of the *Sagas*.
- RAVELRIG (Midcalder). *Ravel* is prob. a man's name; cf. Ravelston. On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.
- RAVENSTRUTHER (Carstairs). Perh. G. *rabhachan srathair*, 'beacon on the height like a cart-saddle'; cf. ANSTRUTHER.

- RAWYARDS (Coatbridge). Prob. corruption of G. *rath àird*, 'fort on the height.' Cf. BARNYARD, MAWCARSE, and Benraw, Ireland, = *beinn rath*, 'hill of the fort.'
- RAYNE (Garioch). a. 1300, Rane. G. *rann*, *rainn*, 'a part, division.'
- REAWICK (Shetland). ? 'Bay (Icel. *vik*) with the reef or rocks'; Icel. *ríf*, Dan. and Sw. *rev*.
- REAY (N. Sutherland). c. 1230, Ra; c. 1565, Ray. G. *rèidh* (pron. ray), 'smooth, level,' or 'a plain.'
- REDCASTLE (Dingwall and Arbroath). Ding. R., 1455, -castell.
- REDDING and REDDINGMUIRHEAD (Polmont). Red. *sic* c. 1610. Prob. like Reading, Berks (871, Readingas), called after some family. But cf. 'Redinche,' i.e., 'red-looking peninsula' or 'pasture land,' name in 1195 of the peninsula on the Forth, E. of Polmaise; also Redden, Sprouston, 'Roundredding,' 1609, in Dumbarton, 1464, 'Reddingis,' 1530, 'Ridinghill,' Ayrshire, and 1459, 'Rydynland,' 1546, 'Raddin-dyke,' Lanarksh.
- REDGORTON (Perth). G. *ruadh gortan*, 'reddish little field.'
- REISS (Wick). Perth. G. *riassg*, *réisg*, 'moorland, morass.' Cf. Risk, Minigaff. Or fr. Icel. *rísa*, 'to rise.'
- RELUGAS (Dunphail). *Old*, Relucos. Locally interpreted, 'shieling of the throat,' referring to 'Randolph's Leap,' a narrow passage of the river Findhorn here. Perth. G. *ruith luaith gais*, 'flowing (stream) of the swift foot,' *gais* for *cais*, gen. of *cas* or *cos*, a foot.
- RENDALL (Orkney). *Saga*, Rennadal. Fr. Icel. *renna*, 'to run,' cf. 'runnel,' i.e., a rivulet, or *rend-r*, 'striped,' + N., &c., *dal*, 'a dale, valley.'
- RENFREW. *Sic* 1160; but c. 1128, Renifry; 1158, Reinfrew; 1164, Renfri. W. *rhen friu*, 'flowing brook'; *friu*, flowing (water) is fr. *frw*, *frou*, impulse.
- RENTON (Coldingham and Dumbarton). Col. R., 1098, Reguintun; c. 1200, Reningtona, Regnintun (Who was *Reguin*?). Dumb. R. was so named in 18th century after a Berwicksh. Miss Renton. See *ton*, p. lxxxiii.
- RERRICK or -WICK (Kirkcudbright). 1562, Rerryk. Possibly 'reaver's, robber's dwelling'; O.E. *reáfere-wic*.

RESCOBIE (Forfar). 1251, Rosolpin ; 1270, Roscolpin ; also Roscolbyn ; *Aberdeen Brev.*, Roscoby. Brythonic *ros col pin* or *pen* (G. *ceann, cinn*), 'moor at the back of the hill.'

RESÓLIS (Cromarty). G. *rudha* or *ros soluis* (in Ir. *soluis*), 'point, cape of the (beacon-) light.' Cf. Rossolus, Monaghan ; Barsoles, -lis, Galloway.

RESTALRIG (Edinburgh). Still pron., though rarely, Lestarick. c. 1210, Lestalrig ; 1291, -ric ; 1526, Restalrig. G. *lios-talamh*, 'garden-soil,' + *rig*, 'a ridge' (see BISHOP-BRIGGS). The liquids *l* and *r* always interchange easily. Cf. Loch Restal, near Glencroe.

RESTINET (Forfar). 1162, Rostinoth ; 1289, Rustinoth ; 1322, Roustinot ; 1586, Restenneth. Prob. old G. *ros*, 'a wood,' and perh. *tuineadh, -idh*, 'a residence, dwelling,' or *tionnadh, -aidh*, 'a turning.'

RESTON (Berwick). 1098, Ristun. Perh. 'Village of Rhys.' A S. Wales prince has his name spelt *Ris* or *Res* in *O.E. Chrons.* ann. 1053 ; to-day it would be *Rhys*. Possibly fr. O.E. *rest, ræst*, 'rest' ; and so Reston = 'resting-place.'

RHICONICH (Eddrachilis). G. *rhi* or *rudha coinnich*, 'head-land or slope covered with moss' or 'fog.' Near by is Rhivoult, fr. G. *m(h)uilt*, 'a wether,' same root as *mulct*. Sheep were a common fine.

RHU COIGACH, &c. G. *rhu* or *rudha*, 'cape, promontory,' is common in names, especially in Sutherland. See COIGACH.

RHU DUNAN (Skye). G. = 'cape of the little dune' or 'hill.'

RHYND (Bridge of Earn), RHYNIE (Aberdeen, Fearn), RHYNNS POINT (Islay), RHYNNS OF GALLOWAY. Aber. R., c. 1230, Rhynyn, Ryny. Fearn R., c. 1564, Rany. R. of Gall., *old*, Ryndis (cf. Irish *Life of St Cuthbert*, 'Regio quæ Rennii vocatur in portu qui Rintsnoe [G. *cnoc*, a hill] dicitur,' prob. referring to Portpatrick). All prob. fr. O.Ir. *rinn, rind*, G. *roinn*, W. *rhŷnn*, 'a point of land,' or the G. adj. *roinneach*, 'abounding in points.' 'Rhynyn' looks like the dimin. *roinnean*, 'a little

- point or headland'; but with the form Rany, *cf.* RANNOCH, fr. G. *raineach*, ferny. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.
- RIBIGILL (Tongue). Possibly 'ribbed glen,' fr. Dan. *rib*, Icel. *rið*, a rib, + Icel. *gil*, a ravine. Perh. G. *riabadh cill*, 'the fissure of the graveyard,' G. *ceall*, *cill*, church, graveyard.
- RICCARTON, -KARTON (Hawick, Kilmarnock, Currie, Stonehaven). Currie R., c. 1320, Richardtown. Haw. R., 1376, Ricarden. 'Richard's dwelling'; see *ton*, p. lxxxiii.
- RICHORN (Urr). 1527, Raeheren; 1623, Rithorne. Perh. O.E. *reðd erne*, 'red house.' *Cf.* WHITHORN.
- RIDDON, L. (Kyles of Bute). G. *riðan* is a knuckle; but this is either *ruadh dùn*, 'reddish hill,' or a corruption.
- RIGG (Gretna). Sc. *rig*, 'a ridge, furrow, hill-ridge,' fr. O.E. *hrycg*, *hrick*, Icel. *hrygg-r*, Dan. *ryg*, a ridge, lit. 'the back.' *Cf.* DRUM.
- RINGFERN (L. Ken). G. *roinn farsaing*, 'wide point.'
- RINGFORD (Kirkcudbr.). Prob. 'ford at the point.' *Cf.* above.
- RINNES, Ben (Banff). = RHYNNS; *s*, *es*, are Eng. plurals.
- RIRAS (Largo). Pron. Reéres. 1353, Riras. ? G. *riarachas*, 'a distribution, sharing.'
- ROAG, L. (Lewis). Prob., as Captain Thomas thinks, Norse = 'roe deer bay.' *Cf.* RODIL and ASCOG.
- ROBERTON (Biggar, Hawick). Big. R., c. 1155, Villa Roberti fratris Lambini (*cf.* LAMINGTON); 1229, Robertstun. *Cf.* *ton*, p. lxxxiii, and Robert Town, Normanton. Robert is the O.E. *Rodbearð*, *Rodbert*, 'red beard.'
- ROCKVILLA (Glasgow). Called after the mansion of Robert Graeme, Sheriff-Substitute, 1783.
- RODIL (Harris). 1682, Roadilla, or Rovadil. Perh. 'roe's dale'; Icel. *rá*, Dan. *raa* (pron. ro), a roe-deer; perh. fr. Icel. *roði*, redness, + *dil* = N., &c., *dal*. *Cf.* 'Attadill,' *sic* 1584.
- RÓGART (Golspie). *Sic* 1546; but c. 1230, Rothegorth. Icel. *rauð-r garð-r*, 'red enclosure,' from the Old Red Sandstone here; *cf.* G. *gìrath* and *gort*, 'field.'
- ROGIE, Falls of (Strathpeffer). G. *raog*, *raoig*, 'a rushing.'

- ROLLOX**, St (Glasgow). Also St Roque, Rowk, Rollock. Chapel to St *Roche*, a French saint, built here in 1502.
- ROMANNO** (Peeblesshire). c. 1160, Rothmanic; c. 1200, Rumanach; a. 1300, Roumanoch; 1530, Romannose. Prob. G. *rath*, 'fort,' rather than *rudha manaich*, 'headland, of the monk.' G. *roth* is 'a wheel.' Cf. ROTHES.
- RONA** (Skye), N. RONA (N. of Lewis). Fr. St *Ronan*, died 737, who died in wild N. Rona, where is 'Teampull Rona'; cf. Port Ronan, Iona, and 'St Ronan's Well.'
- RONALDS(H)AY**, North and South (Orkney). Two distinct names. North R., c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Rinarsey; also Rinanse, i.e., 'island (O.N. *ay, ey, a*) of St Ringan,' common Sc. corruption of *Ninian* of Whithorn, c. 390. South R., in *Sagas*, is Rognvalsey; 1329, Rognvaldsay. The *Rognvald* (rogn-wald, 'gods' wielder') was he, jarl of the famous Romsdal, whose brother Sigurd was the first jarl of Orkney, c. 880.
- ROOE** and **ROOENESS VOE** (Shetland). *Sagas*, Raudey mikla (Icel. *mikill*, 'great'), and Raudaness vagr (O.N. for 'bay'; cf. KIRKWALL); *Raudey* is 'red isle' (O.N. *ay, ey, a*), fr. Icel. *rauð-r, raud-r*, Dan. and Sw. *röd*, red.
- ROSA GLEN** (Arran). c. 1450, Glenrossy. G. *ròsach*, 'rosy, red,' fr. *ròs*, a rose; cf. Icel. *ros*, a rose. The final -a may be N. for 'river'; cf. THURSO.
- ROSEHEARTY** (Fraserburgh). Prob. G. *ros cheartach*, 'guiding, directing promontory.'
- ROSEMARKIE** (Fortrose). 1226, Rosmarkyn; 1510, -ky; in old Ir. calendar, 'Ruis mic bairend,' which Bishop Reeves thinks = Rosmbaircind (pron. Rosmarkyn). On *cind*, 'head,' see KINALDIE; *ros* here may either mean cape or wood. *Bair* is perh. the G. *barr*, the top, a height, or *bàir*, a battle; thus it is impossible to speak decidedly about the name's meaning.
- RÓSLIN** or **ROSSLYN**, and **ROSSLYNLEE**. c. 1240, Roskelyn. The name is Brythonic. Prob. *ros coil lyn*, 'headland of the wood beside the water' (W. *llyn*, a linn, stream, pool). *Lea, lee*, 'meadow,' is O.E. *leah*, pasture-land.

- ROSNEATH (Gareloch). *a.* 1199, Neveth; 1225, Rosneth; 1447, Rosneveth; also Rusnith. 'Promontory (G. *ros*) of *Neveth*' or *Nevydd*, a 6th cny. British or W. bishop.
- ROSS; also THE ROSS (Borgue), and ROSS OF MULL. G. *ros*, 'a promontory, isthmus'; but Ross-shire is prob. fr. Ir. *ros*, 'a wood.' In Corn. *ros* is a moor, *cf.* MELROSE.
- ROSSALL (Mid Atlantic). O.Ir. *rossál*, loaned fr. Icel. *hross-hval-r*, 'a walrus.'
- ROSSDHU (L. Lomond). *c.* 1225, Rosduue; *a.* 1350, Elan-rosdui; 1595, Rosdoy. G. *ros dubh*, 'black, dark cape.' The -dui in *a.* 1350 is the sign of the gen.
- ROSSIE (Fife and Strathearn). Fife. R., *c.* 1170, Rossyth; 1187, Rossyn; 1488, Rossy. Perh. Ir. and G. *rosan*, 'a shrub'; but *cf.* ROSS.
- ROSSKEÉN (Invergordon). 1270, Rosken; 1575, -kin. Prob. same as the Rosskeens in Ireland; fr. Ir. *ros caeín* (G. *caoin*), 'pleasant, dry wood.' *Cf.* ROSS.
- ROSYTH (N. Queensferry). *Sic* 1363. G. *ròsach*, 'rosy' or 'abounding in roses.'
- ROTHES (Elgin). *Sic* 1238. G. *ruadh*, 'red,' from the red river banks here, or more prob. fr. *rath*, 'a fort, rampart' (*cf.* RAITH, ROTHIEMURCUS); in either case with Eng. plural *s*.
- ROTHESAY. 1321, Rothersay; *c.* 1400, Rosay; *a.* 1500, Rothissaye; *c.* 1590, Rosa. What is certain is that the name originally applied to the castle, which is an islet within a moat; and in the 15th century the parish seems to have been called 'Bute.' Thus Rosey, which otherwise might mean 'isle (O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*) of the wood' (*cf.* ROSS), is prob. the corruption of 'Rother's isle.' *Rother* is said to have been a descendant of Simon Brek; the name may be the same as the well-known *Hrothgar* in *Beowulf*, the modern *Roger*. *Rothes* may be a corruption of G. *rath*, 'a fort,' *cf.* ROTHES.
- ROTHIEMAY (Huntly) and ROTHIE-NORMAN (Turrieff). 'Fort in the plain' (G. *ràth-a-maigh*) and 'fort of Norman.' *Cf.* CAMBUS O' MAY.

ROTHIEMURCUS (Aviemore). 1226, Rathmorchus; 1499, Ratamorkas. (G. *rath a' morchuis*, 'fort of pride, boasting.'

ROTTEN ROW (Glasgow, street, Carnoustie, farm). Glas. R., 1283, Ratonraw; 1434, Ratown rawe; 1452, Vicus Ratonum. Carn. R., 1476, Ratoune Raw. Several similar names occur in 15th-16th c. all over the Lowlands, and even in Menteith. 'Vicus ratonum' means 'village of rats'; but though M.E. and Sc. *rottin* means 'a rat,' this cannot be the real origin. It prob. is Fr. *routine*, 'Common highway or thoroughfare,' + O.E. *ráw*, 'a row.' There are or were many 'Rotten Rows' or 'Rattan raws' all over England, specially Yorkshire.

ROUGHRIGG (Airdrie). See Rigg.

ROUSAY (Orkney). c. 1260, Hrolfsey, Rolfsey; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Rowsay, Raulandi Insula.' 'Hrolf's isle'; O.N. *ay*, *ey*. Hrolf founded the Norse settlements in Gaul, 911-27. His name in O.Fr. is *Rous*, in L. *Rollo*.

ROW (Helensburgh). Pron. Rōo. 1638-48, Rue, Row. G. *ruitha* or *rugadh*, 'a cape, a point.'

ROWANTREE (Barr). 'Rowan'; Dan. *rön*, *rönne-træ*, Sw. *rönn*, is the Sc. for the mountain-ash.

ROWARDENNAN (L. Lomond). G. *rudha àirde Eonain*, 'cape of Eunan's height'; see St Adamnan, p. cvi.

ROXBURGH. *Sic* 1158; but 1127, Rokisburc; *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Rochesburh. Not 'castle (O.E. *burg*, *burh*) on the rock,' Fr. *roc*; as 'rock' or 'roche' is not found as an Eng. word before Chaucer. But prob. fr. a man, called in *Taliessin* 'Rywc.' Cf. CRAWICK and BORGUE, and p. lxxxiii.

ROY BRIDGE. (Inverness-sh.). G. *ruadh*, 'reddish, ruddy.' Cf. 'Rob Roy.'

RUBISLAW (Aberdeen). 1358, Rubyslaw. ? G. *reubadh*, *-aith*, 'a rent, fissure,' + LAW. Might be 'Reubie's,' *i.e.*, 'Reuben's hill.' Cf. Ruberslaw, Jedburgh.

RÚCHIL, R. (Comrie) and RUCHILL (Glasgow). G. *ruadh coil*, 'reddish, ruddy wood.'

RÚISGACH (Glen Lyon). 'Field where the swords were bared or unsheathed,' before a fight, fr. G. *ruisg*, 'to strip, make bare,' and *achadh*, 'a field.'

RULE or ROULL, R. (Teviot). Forms, see BEDRULE. Prob. fr. W. *rhull*, 'rash, hasty.' fr. *rhū*, a roar. Close by is the 'Town o' Rule.'

RUM (Hebrides). a. 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 677, Ruim; 1292, Rume; and prob. *Sagas*, Rauney. G. *rum*, *ruim*, is 'a place, space, room'; but Capt. Thomas thinks Rum is the aspirated form of *druim*, 'hill-ridge,' and that the name would originally be *I-dhruim*, 'ridge island'; while Wh. Stokes says, this lozenge-shaped island is prob. cognate with Gk. *ρύμβος* or *ρόμβος*. Ruim was also the old name of the Isle of Thanet, and may be a man's name. Cf. Ramsgate.

RUMBLING BRIDGE (Kinross and on river Bran). Cf. 'Routing Bridge,' Kirkcudbright.

RUSKIE (Menteith). 1472, Rusky. G. *riascach*, 'boggy,' *riag*, a bog. Cf. Rusco, Girthon.

RUTHERFORD (Kelso). Icel. *rauð-r*, 'red.'

RUTHERGLEN (Glasgow). *Sic* a. 1150. Hybrid; 'red glen.' The common pron. Rùgglen, c. 1300, 'Ruglyn,' preserves the original G. *ruadh gleann*, 'reddish glen.'

RUTHRIESTON (Aberdeen). 1531, Rudruston. Prob. fr. *Ruadri* or *Rothri*, mormaer or Earl of Mar, c. 1130.

RUTHVEN (Huntly, Kingussie, Perth, and Meigle). Hunt. R., c. 1200, Ruthaven, a. 1300, Rothuan; Rothfen; also Ruven. Meig. R., 1200, Abirruotheven; 1291, Rotheivan. The old forms strongly point to G. *ruadh abhuinn*, 'reddish river' (cf. METHVEN). But there is no such 'reddish river' near Huntly, so that here the first syll. is prob. G. *rath*, 'a fort.' Often now pron. Rivven.

RUTHWELL (Dumfries). Pron. Rívvell. O.E. *róde well*, 'the rood or cross well.' A very ancient 'rood' stands here.

RYAN, L. (Wigtown). 1461, Lochrian. Prob. a man's name, common in Ireland. Cf. Seskinryan, Ireland.

S

SADDELL (Kintyre). 1203-1508, Sagadul; also Saghadul. Prob. 'arrow-shaped valley,' fr. G. *saighead*, an arrow, + N., &c., *dal*, also found in names as 'dil,' 'dyl,' 'a valley' (cf. 'Sacadaill,' *sic* 1662, near Applecross). There is a G. *dula*, meaning 'a hollow.'

SALEN (Mull and Sunart). (Mull S., perh. *Adamnan's* Coire Salchain; more likely one of the many Sallachans in Morvern, Lorn, &c. G. *salach*, 'dirty.') G. *sailean*, 'a little inlet,' arm of the sea. Cf. KENTALLEN.

SALINE (Dunfermline). ? G. *salann*, 'salt.' Cf. Saling, Braintree.

SALISBURY CRAGS (Edinburgh). *Old, Sarezbury Craggs.* ? c. 1661, *Nicoll* the diarist, Salisbury Hill. By a late tradition, said to be called after the Earl of Salisbury who accompanied Edward III. to Scotland in 1355. By a common change of *l* for its kindred liquid *r*, *Sarum-burg* has become already, c. 1110, Salesburia; this, of course, is Salisbury, Wilts. The L. name of Old Sarum was *Sorbio-dunum*; the Saxons only substituted *byrig* for *dun*; first in *O.E. Chron.*, ann. 552, Searobyrig.

SALSBURGH (Holytown). Prob. 'willow-town'; O.E. *salig*, *salh*, a willow; and see BORGUE.

SALTCOATS (Ayrshire). The salt-workers' 'cots' or huts; O.E. *cot*, *cott*. Cf. CAULDCOTS.

SALTON (Haddington). 1250, Sawilton. Prob. = BARNTON, fr. G. *sabhal*, 'a barn,' + *ton*; see p. lxxxiii. Possibly 'Savile's village.' Also near York.

SAMSON'S LANE (Stronsay), **SAMSON'S RIBS** (Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh).

SANDAIG BAY (Knoydart). 'Sandy bay'; Icel. *sand-r*, Dan. and Sw. *sand*, sand, + Gaelic N. *aig*, *og*, a bay.

SANDAY (Orkney, Canna, and N. Uist). N. Uist S., 1561, Sand; 1576, Sanday. 'Sandy isle'; O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*, an island. Cf. above, and Glensanda, Lorn, and Sanna, Mull and Ardnamurchan.

- SANDSTING (Shetland). 'The *thing* on the *sands*'; Icel. *þing*, Dan. and Sw. *ting*, which in Icel. means both an assembly, a parish, and a district or shire.
- SANDWICK (Shetland, Stromness, Lewis). Strom S., c. 1225, Sandvik. 'Sand bay' (N. *vik*). Cf. Senwick, Kirkcudbrt., c. 1350, Sanaigh; aigh is = *aig*, Gaelic N. for 'bay.'
- SANNOX (Arran). Prob. = Sannaig, Islay and Jura, = SANDAIG. 'Sandy bay.' The *x* is the Engl. plural, as there are North, South, and Mid Sannoc, all in *Pont*, c. 1610, and spelt 'Sennoc,' 'Sennoch.' Some think fr. G. *sannoch*, 'river trout'; cf. Sannoch, Kells.
- SANQUHAR (N. Dumfries). Pron. Sankar. a. 1150, Sanchar; 1298, Senewhare. G. *sean cathair* (W. *caer*), 'old fort.' The *s*, as often, has been aspirated in Shanquhar, Gartly.
- SARCLET. See SCARCLET.
- SAUCHEN (Aberdeen) and SAUCHIE (Stirling and Alloa). Alloa S., 1208, Salechoc; 1240, Salwhoch; 1263, Salewhop. 'Field or HAUGH of the willows'; Sc. *sauch*, O.E. *salig*, *salh*, L. *salix*; cf. Saughall, Chester.
- SAUGHTON (Edinburgh). 1150, Salectuna; c. 1320, Salchton. 'Hamlet by the willows.' See above.
- SAVAL BEAG and MORE (mountains, Reay). G. *sabhal beag* and *mòr*, 'little' and 'big barn,' fr. their shape.
- SAVOCH (Deer). ? G. *samhadh-achadh*, 'field of sorrel'; or fr. *samhach*, 'a haft, a handle.'
- SCALLOWAY (Shetland). O.N. *skaaler-vagr*, 'bay with the shielings or booths round it.' Cf. GALASHIELS and STORNOWAY.
- SCALPA (Lewis) and SCALPAY (Harris). Har. S., sic 1549. Icel. *skálp-r*, 'a kind of boat,' + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, 'island.' Named fr. their shape.
- SCAMADALE (Kilninver). Perh. Icel. *skamm-r dal*, 'short dale.'
- SCANIPORT (Inverness-sh.). Prob. G. *sgainidh-port*, 'harbour of the rent, cleft,' lit. a bursting.
- SCAPA (Orkney). *Old*, Scalpeid. O.N. = 'boat-isthmus.' Cf. SCALPAY.

SCARBA (Jura). 1536, Skarba. N. *skarf-ay*, 'cormorant's isle.'

SCARCLET or SARCLET (Wick). It is hard to pronounce both cs. Scar- is either 'sharp rock, rocky pillar,' G. *sgór*, a rock, 'a scaur,' mountain (often spelt *sgur*, *sguir*, *scur*, *skeir*), Dan. and N. *skjaer*, a cliff, rock (cf. Icel. *skor*, a cleft in a precipice); or N. *skari*, 'sea-gull.' A *clet* is a rock (G. *cléit*), so this is prob. 'sea-gull's rock'; but Vigfússon gives *klettascora*, 'a scaur.' Cf. Scarborough, and Scar Hill, Kirkcudbright.

SCARFSKERRY (Dunnet). 'Cormorants' rocks.' See SCARBA and SCARCLET, and cf. Sule-skerry.

SCÁRINISH (Tyree). N. *skari-næs*, 'sea-gulls' ness' or 'cape.'

SCARRISTRA (Harris). First syllable, see SCARCLET; the *-stra* is = *-ster*, latter half of N. *bolstaðr*; see p. lxxii, and cf. 'Scarrabolsy,' *sic* 1562, in Islay.

SCHALLASAIG (Colonsay). Perh. 'shell-bay' (N. *aig*), Icel. *skel*, a shell; perh. = SCALLOWAY.

SCHIEHALLION, mountain (R. Tummel). Usually said to be, fr. its shape, 'maiden's breast'; G. *sich* or *sine chailinn* (*cailin*, a maiden); cf. Sichnanighean, mountain in the north of Arran, with same meaning (fr. G. *nighean*, a maiden), and Maiden Pap, Caithness. Some think, G. *sìth Chaillinn*, 'hill of the Caledonians.' Cf. DUNKELD. N.B., *s* in Gaelic usually has the aspirated sound *sh*.

SCHILLEY (Outer Hebrides). See SELLAY.

SCHIVAS (Aberdeensh.). Perh. fr. G. root *siabh*, 'to drift, like snow.'

SCIENNES (Edinburgh). Pron. Sheens. Fr. the monastery of St Catherine of *Siena*, Italy, once here.

SCONE (Perth). *Sic a.* 1300, but *c.* 1020, Sgoinde; *a.* 1100, Scoine; *c.* 1170, Scoone (still pron. Skoon). Prob. G. *sgonn*, *sguinn*, 'a lump, mass, block of wood'; but Wh. Stokes calls it Pictish.

SCOONIE (Leven). 1156, Sconin; 1250, -nyn. G. *sgonnan*, 'a little lump or block.'

SCOTCH DYKE and SCOTS GAP, on the Borders. The true adjective is Scots or Scottish, *e.g.*, 1549, *Compleynt Scotland*, prol. 'Oure Scottis tong.' But 'Scotch' is used by grave Eng. writers as early as 1641, 'the Scotch warre.'¹

SCOTLAND, also SCOTLANDWELL (Leslie). *c.* 1000, *Ælfric*, Scotlande; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Skotland. First mention of the Scoti (of Ulster) is in *Ammianus Marcellinus*, bk. xxi., *c.* A.D. 360; and *Jerome*, a little later, speaks of 'Scotica gens.' In O.W. they are called Yscotteit, and Rhys thinks the name is fr. W. *ysgthru*, to cut, sculpture; and *Isidore*, 6th century, says the Scotti were so called from tattooing themselves with iron points; *cf.* the Picts, 'painted men,' L. *Picti*; though this last derivation is now disputed.

SCOTSCALDER (Caithness). The part of CALDER dale possessed by the Scots or Celts, as contrasted with Norn Calder, near by, possessed by the Norse.

SCOTSTOUN (Aberdeen) and SCOTSTOUNHILL (Glasgow). *Cf.* Daneston, Aberdeen, and Scotton, Lincoln; also Scotby, Carlisle.

SCOUR or SGUR. Common G. name for a mountain, or 'scaur'; *e.g.*, Scour Ouran, prob. 'St Oran's hill,' L. Duich; Scour-na-Gillian, 'servant's hill,' Skye and Rum; and Sgur Ruadh, 'red hill,' west of Beaully.

SCOURIE (W. Sutherland). N. *skorrie*, 'a bird,' + *ey*, *ay*, 'island'; or perh. G. *sgùrach*, 'rocky'; fr. *sgòr*, *sgùr*, 'a rock, mountain.'

SCOURINGBURN (Dundee).

SCRABSTER (Thurso). 1201, Skarabolstad; *c.* 1225, -abolstr; 1455, Scrabestoun; 1557, Scrabustar. N. *skjaere bolstaðr*, 'rocky place'; see p. lxxii.

SCRAPE (Tweeddale). ? By common transposition of *r* = 'scarp'; Fr. *escarpe*, a slope.

SCREEL, Ben (Glenelg and Kirkcudbrt.). 'Ben of the shrieking or screaming,' G. *sgreadail*. *Cf.* next.

¹ See *A Discourse concerning Puritans*, p. 54, cited by Dr M'Crie, *Miscellaneous Writings* (1841), p. 344, and called by him 'the words of a sensible author.'

SCRIDAIN, L. (Mull), and SCRIDEN (N. of Arran). G. *sgrath-eadann*, 'turf-covered slope' or 'face.' This exactly suits the Arran site; near by is a rocky burn, the 'Scridan.'

SEAFIELD (Cullen and Leith), SEAMILL (W. Kilbride).

SEAFORTH, L. (Lewis). 'Sea-frith' or 'fjord' (*cf.* FORTH). *Sea* in Dan. is *sø*, Icel. *sæ-r*.

SEATON (Haddington) and PORT SETON. c. 1210, Seaton; 1296, Seytone. Called after the *De Sey* family.

SELKIRK. a. 1124, Selechirche; c. 1190, Seleschirche; c. 1200, Selekirke. 'Church among the shielings' or 'hunters' huts.' See GALASHIELS and KIRKABY.

SELLAY, SHELLAY, or SCHILLEY (Outer Hebrides). N. *sél-ey*, 'seal isle'; *cf.* Icel. *sel-r*, Dan. *sæl*, a seal.

SERF's, St (isle, L. Leven). St *Serf* is said to have had a monastic college here, c. 440 A.D.

SGUR NA LAPAICH (R. Farrar). G. = 'rock of the muddy' (river). *Cf.* SCOUR.

SHAMBELLY (New Abbey). 1601, Schambellie. G. *sean baile*, 'old house' or 'village' (*cf.* 'shanty' = *sean tigh*). Initial *s* in Gaelic is usually aspirated.

SHANDON (Helensburgh). G. *sean dùn*, 'old fort.'

SHANDWICK (Fearn). N. *sand-vik*, 'sandy bay,' the only such bay hereabouts. Of course it is G. tongues that put in the *h*. *Cf.* Shellay or SELLAY.

SHANKEND (Hawick). Fr. *shank* (O.E. *scanca*, Dan. and Sw. *skank*), 'the leg, the shin-bone.'

SHANNO (Montrose). 1516, Skannack. ? G. *sgann-achadh*, 'field of the herd' or 'drove' (*sgann*).

SHANT GLEN (Arran). G. *seunta*, *sianta*, 'a charm.' Initial *s* in G. is usually aspirated.

SHANTER (Ayr). G. *sean tìr*, 'old land.'

SHAPINSAY (Orkney). c. 1225, Hjalpandisay; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Schapinshaw dicta, the Shipping Isle' (Icel. *skip*, a ship). But Ben is evidently wrong; it must be 'Hjalpand's isle,' whoever he was.

SHAW (Coulter, &c., five Shaw Hills in Galloway). O.E. *scaga*, Icel. *skóg-r*, Sw. *skog*, Dan. *skov*, 'a wood'; cf. the O.E. *haga*, a hedge, softened in *haw*, a hedge, a hawthorn berry.

SHAWBOST (Barvas). Prob. same name as SHEABOST.

SHAWHEAD (Dumfries), SHAWLANDS (Glasgow).

SHEABOST (Lewis). 'Sea-place'; Icel. *sja-r*, the sea. *Bost* is contraction of N. *bolstuðr*, see p. lxxii. Cf. SHAWBOST and SKEABOST.

SHEBSTER (Reay). Prob. = SHEABOST.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND. *Sagas*, Hjaltland, Hetland; 1403, Zetlandie. Cleasby and Vigfússon's *Dictionary* suggests no explanation. Perh. fr. N. personal name *Hjalti*, which may be represented by the Sc. name Sholto.

SHETTLESTON (Glasgow). 1226, Shettilston; 1515, Schedilstoune. Prob. fr. a man; cf. Shuttleworth (*worth* = place). A shuttle in O.E. is *scytel*; O.E. *scutel* is a dish. Might be fr. either.

SHEUCHAM (Stranraer). Prob. G. *suidheachan*, dimin. of *suidhe*, 'a seat.' Several similar Irish names. Cf. INSHEWAN.

SHIANT ISLES (The Minch) and BEN SHIANTA (Ardnamurchan). G. *seunta*, 'enchanted, sacred,' fr. *seun*, a charm. Cf. MINISHANT, and Pen-zance, 'holy headland.'

SHIBBERSCROSS (Sutherland). Pron. Shéeverscross. 1535, Heberriscors. Perh. G. *siabair-crois*, 'cross of the rubber or wiper,' referring to the action of cattle.

SHIEL, L. (Moydart) and SHIELS (Belhelvie). Prob. loch of the 'shieling' or 'booth'; O.N. *skali*, Icel. *skjól*, a shelter, *skýli*, a shed. Cf. GALASHIELS.

SHIELDAIG (L. Torridon). 'Shielding, sheltering bay' (N. Gaelic *aig*); Icel. *skjöld-r*, a shield.

SHIELDHILL (Falkirk and Lochmaben), SHIELHILL (Stanley and Oathlaw), and four SHIEL HILLS (Galloway). 1629, prob. Stan. S., Shilhill. All prob. 'sheltering hill';

see above. Falk. S. is in 1745 Shielhill, and is still so pron. Some say Shielhill (Stanley) is the G. *sealg choill*, 'hunting wood.' Also a Shield Hill in Northumbld.

SHIELDS ROAD (Glasgow). See SHIEL and POLLOKSHIELDS.

SHIN, L. (Sutherland). 1595, Shyn. Perh. 'loch of the charm'; G. *seun, sian* (cf. SHIANT); but Shinnock, Galloway, is thought to be G. *sean cnoc*, 'old hill.'

SHINNESS. 'Cape on Loch SHIN.' See NESS.

SHIRA, R. and L. (Inveraray), and SHIRRAMORE and -BEAG (Badenoch). Inv. S., 1572, Shyro; Bad. S., 1603, Schyroche. G. *sìr sìr*, 'long'; or perh. fr. *siaradh*, 'squinting, obliqueness.' *Mòr* is 'big,' and *beag*, 'little.'

SHISKINE (Arran). a. 1250, Cesken; 1550, Ceskane. G. and Ir. *seccenn* (pron. shesken), 'a marsh,' fr. *siosg*, sedge; cf. Sheskin, Seskin, Ireland.

SHOTTS (N. Lanark) and SHOTTSBURN (Holytown). 1399, Bartramshotts. O.E. *shot*, 'a division, plot'; cf. Shottesham, Shotover, Shotton.

SHUNA (Luing and Appin). Sic 1511; but a. 700, *Adamnan*, Sainea; c. 1385, *Fordun*, Sunay. G. *seun, seuna*, 'a protecting charm.' Cf. SHIN. Island Shona, Moydart, is 'look-out island,' fr. Icel. *sjón-a*, 'sight'; but Adamnan could not have had an Icel. name.

SHURRERY (Halkirk). G. *suire-airidh*, 'shieling, hut of the maid, nymph, syren.' Cf. BLINGERY.

SICCAR POINT (Berwicksh.). Thought to be = 'scaur' or rock. See SCRABSTER and CARR.

SIDLAW HILLS (Forfar). Prob. G. *sìth*, 'fairy,' or *sìth*, 'a hill,' + O.E. *hlāew*, Sc. *law*, 'a hill.' For the latter origin, cf. VENLAW; for interchange of *th* and *d*, cf. NITH.

SIGHTHILL (Glasgow).

SILLYCHARDOCH (Aberdeensh.). G. *seileach-a-cheardaich*, 'willow at the smithy.'

SIMPRIIN (Duns). 1250, Simp'nge; c. 1300, Sympring; 1548, Simprone. Doubtful. Perh. fr. W. root *simp*, 'the state of being unstable,' and *pren*, 'a tree'—'the shaky tree.' Cf. PRINLAWS.

- SINCLAIRTON (Kirkcaldy). After the *St Clairs*, Earls of Rosslyn, whose former seat, Dysart House, is close by.
- SINNAHARD (Lumsden). Prob. G. *sineach àrd*, 'height with bosses' or 'breasts'; G. *sine*, a pap.
- SKAIL, L. (Sandwick, Orkney). ? Fr. Icel. *skel*, 'a shell,' or Dan. *skael*, 'a scale of a fish,' &c.
- SKEABOST (Portree). Prob. 'place set askew.' Icel. *skeif-r*, Dan. *skier*, 'skew,' oblique. On *-bost*, see p. lxxiii. Also cf. SKYE.
- SKEIR, SKERRIES; also the SKARES, off Cruden. Common name for rocky islets, especially in the Minch—Skeir-inoe, &c. It is N. and Dan. *skjaer*, 'cliff, rock,' of which Skerries is the plural, as in Pentland Skerries; 1329, Petland-Sker; and Auskerry, east of Orkney (in *Saga*, Austr-sker, or 'eastern rock'). Cf. SCARCLET, and the G. *sgur* or SCOUR.
- SKELBO (Dornoch). c. 1210, Scelbol; a. 1300, Scellebol; 1455, Skelbole. 'Shelly place'; Icel. *skel*, O.E. *scel*, a shell, and see N. *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii. In 1290 an Eng. scribe writes it Schelbotel, see MOREBATTLE; and cf. SKIBO.
- SKELDA NESS (Shetland). Prob. 'shield, shelter isle'; Icel. *skjold-r*, a shield, + *ay*, a, isle. Cf. SHIELDAIG.
- SKÉLMORLIE (Wemyss Bay). c. 1400, -morley. Prob. 'shelter, leese of the great rock'; G. and Ir. *scelig mór*. *Skel-* is evidently cognate with SKEIR. See LEE, and cf. the Skelligs, Kerry.
- SKELSTON (Dumfries). 'Farm toun made up of shielings or huts,' O.N. *skali*. See GALASHIELS.
- SKENE (Peterculter). Sic 1318. A 'Johannes Skene' is found in 1290. G. *sceithin* (*th* mute), 'a bush.' Cf. Skeengally, Kirkcinner.
- SKERRAY (Bettyhill), SKERRIES (Shetland, &c.), and SKERRYVORE (Hebrides; G. *mhòr*, big). See SKEIR.
- SKIACK, R. (Kiltearn); also SKEOCH (Bannockburn). Latter pron. *skeogh*. 1317, Skewok; 1329, Skeoch; c. 1610, Skyoch. G. *sgitheach*, 'the blackthorn.'

- SKIBA (Islay). Dan. *skib-aa*, 'ship-water' or 'stream.'
- SKIBO (Dornoch). 1275, Schytheboll; 1557, Skebo. 'War-ship-place,' fr. Icel. *skíð*, 'a war-ship,' and see p. lxxiii.; cf. SKELBO. Glen Skible, Skipness, is prob. the same name; 1511, Glen Skippail.
- SKILLYMARNO (Auchnuchar, Aberdeen). c. 1100, *Bk. Deer*, Scali merlech. M'Bain thinks *scali* may mean 'a hut'; see GALASHIELS; while G. *meirleach* is 'a thief.'
- SKINFLATS (Grangemouth). As there is no trace of a tannery here, Skin- may be G. *sceithin*, a bush (cf. SKENE). Flats, i.e., 'meadows,' is a common suffix hereabouts—Millflats, &c. Some suggest Ger. *Schön Platz*, 'beautiful place.' It is hardly so.
- SKIPNESS (Tarbert). c. 1250, Schepehinche; 1260, Skipnish; 1262, Schypinche. Icel. *skíp*, Dan. *skib*, O.E. *scip*, 'a ship,' + Icel. *næs*, 'a ness, cape,' or G. *innis*, 'an island, peninsula.' Cf. INCH and ARDALANISH.
- SKIRLING (Biggar). a. 1400, Scrawlin; c. 1535, Scraling. Prob. 'water, pool by the scaur' or rock (cf. SCRABSTER, and Dunskirloch, Galloway, and Skirlaugh, Hull). The *-lin* is W. *llyn*, 'a water or pool.'
- SKYE. c. 120, *Ptolemy*, Σκῆρις; a. 700, *Adamnan*, Scia; *Tighernac*, Seith; *Sagas*, Skíð, Skid; 1272, Sky; 1292, Skey. Prob. Ir. *sciath*, G. *sgiath* (pron. skey), a 'wing,' fr. its shape. Cf. Dunskey, Galloway.
- SKYREBURN (Gatehouse). Skyre- is prob. = SKEIR; so 'rocky burn.'
- SLAINS (Cruden). a. 1300, Slainys. Prob. G. *sleamhuinn*, 'slippery, smooth,' with Eng. plural. Cf. Slane, Tara.
- SLAMANNAN (S. Stirlingsh.). Sic 1457; but 1250, Slethmanin; *Chron. Iona*, ann. 711, Campus Manonn. 'Moor or hill-face of Manan' (see CLACKMANNAN). *Slas* is G. and Ir. *sliabh*, 'mountain, hill, face of a hill'; in G. also 'a moor.' Cf. Cremannan, Balfron, and Slamonia, Inch.
- SLATEFORD (Edinburgh). Prob. 'smooth ford'; O.N. *slett*, smooth. Cf. next. 'Sclaitford' was the name of the village of Edzell, a. 1700.

- SLEAT (Skye). *a.* 1400, Slate (and so pron. still); 1475, Slet; 1588, Slait. Prob. as above; Sleat Sound is sheltered, and the land of the parish is remarkably level for this quarter. But Ardenslate, Dunoon—1401, Ardinslatt—is 'slaty height' (G. *sgleàt*, a slate); and Sleety, Queen's Co., is fr. Ir. and G. *sliabh*, a hill, plural *sleibhte* (pron. sleety).
- SLEWCREEN (Kirkmaiden). G. *sliabh crìon*, 'withered heath' or 'moor.'
- SLEWNARK (Portpatrick). G. *sliabh n-arc (orc)*, 'hill of the pig,' or other large beast.
- SLIACH (Drumblade and Glengairn). Drum. S., *c.* 1375, *Barbour*, Slevach. G. *sliabhach*, 'hilly,' *sliabh*, 'a hill,' &c.
- SLIDDERY (Arran). *c.* 1610, *Pont*, Sledroi. Sc. for 'slippery.' Cf. O.E. *slidan*, to slide, and Slidderick, Wigtown.
- SLIGACHAN, -ICHAN (Skye). G. = 'abounding in little shells'; G. *sligeag*, dimin. of *slige*, a shell. Cf. Geodha Sligach, Durness.
- SLIN, L. (Tain). *c.* 1560, Lochislyne. Prob. G. *sleamhuinn*, 'smooth.' Cf. SLAINS.
- SLIOCH (mountain, L. Maree). Prob. G. *sleagh*, 'a spear.'
- SLOCKGARROCH (Portpatrick). G. *sloc carrach*, 'rough, rocky gully'; G. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.
- SMAILHOLM (Kelso). 1250, Smalham. Either 'small house' (O.E. *smæl hām*), or home, village of a man called Smail or Small. There is a N. *smali*, 'small cattle.' On the frequent interchange of -ham and -holm, cf. HOLM.
- SMEATON (Ormiston and Carsphairn). Prob. 'smooth village'; O.E. *smethe*, *smoethe tūn* or *ton*. Cf. Smeaton, Pontefract, and Kirksmeaton, Northallerton.
- SMERBY (Kintyre). Icel. *smá-r bi*, 'small house' or 'hamlet.' On -by, cf. CANISBAY.
- SMOO, Cave of (Durness). Icel. *smuga*, 'a hole,' fr. *smjúga*, to creep (same root as *smuggle*).
- SNÁEGOW (Dunkeld). 'Snowy gully or ravine,' fr. O.N. *snæ-r*, Dan. *snee*, snow, and O.N. *gjá*, a goe, a gap, a cleft.

SNAP (Coulter). Prob. Dan. *sneb*, 'a beak,' Sc. *neb* (cf. Snab Hill, Kells), or fr. Dan. *sneppe*, 'a snipe.' Two in England.

SNIZORT (Skye). 1501, Snesfurd; 1526, Sneisport; 1662, Snisort. 'Fjord, frith of snow'; Icel. *snæ*, gen. *snæs*. See KNOYD-ART.

SOAY (Hebrides). 1549, Soa. Dan. and Sw. *so*, 'a sow,' a pig, + *ay*, *a*, 'island.'

SOLLAS (Lochmaddy). G. *solus*, 'a (beacon-) light.' Cf. RESOLIS.

SOLWAY FRITH. c. 1300, Sulway; 1682, Sulloway; also Sul-liva; also called Tracht-Romra, fr. G. *tràghadh*, ebbing, and Scottwade, or Scottiswath, i.e., 'Scots' ford' (N. and Dan. *wath*). Solway is thought to be fr. the tribe *Selgovae*, perh. meaning 'hunters,' fr. G. *sealg*, hunting; so Professor Mackinnon. More likely fr. O.N. *söl-vagr*, 'muddy bay,' O.E. *sol*, mud, that which 'sullies'; cf. SCALLOWAY. Dr Guest's explanation must also be given, though it hardly tallies with the early forms. He says, Celtic or Armor, *sol*, 'the tide,' and *wath*, 'ford'—'ford of the tide.' The *sol* is also seen in 'the *Solent*,' whilst Silloth on the Solway is = Sulwath, and so, thinks Dr Guest, the same word. *Origines Celticae*, II. ii.

SONACHAN PORT (L. Awe). Dimin. of G. *sonnach*, 'a castle, a wall, a palisade.'

SOONHOPE (Peeblessh.). c. 1200, Swyhynhope. 'Valley of the swine'; O.E. *swin*, Icel. *svín*, Dan. *sviín*; but *soon* is Sc. plural of *soo*, 'a sow,' O.E. *sú* (cf. shoe, pl. shoon). On the strict meaning of *hope*, see HOBKIRK.

SORBIE (Wigtown) and SOROBY (Tyree). Tyr. S., 1461, Sourbi; 1561, Soiribi; 1615, Sorbi. Prob. 'east village'; G. *soir*, *seur*, east, + Dan. *bi*, *by*, dwelling, hamlet. Cf. Sourby, Ewesdale.

SORN (Mauchline). G. *sorn* means 'a snout' or 'a kiln.'

SOURIN (Raasay). ? G. *suirean*, 'sea-nymphs, syrens.'

SOUTHDEAN (Jedburgh, see DEAN), SOUTHEND (Campbeltown).

SOUTHWICK (Dumfries). O.E. *súth wíc*, 'south house' or 'dwelling.' Four in England.

- SOUTRA (S.E. of Dalkeith) and SOUTRIES (Beith). Dal. S., c. 1160, Soltre; 1455, Sowtra; 1461, Soltra. Brython. *sul-tra*, 'watch-tower,' lit. 'outlook-house' (W. and Corn. *tra, tre*). Cf. W. *sulw*, a sight, a view, G. *sùil*, the eye, a glance, a look.
- SPEAN, R. (Fort William). 1516, Spayng; 1552, Spane. The *sp* indicates a non-Gaelic, prob. Pictish, origin. Perh. 'gleaming, flashing' river, cognate with G. *sgian*, a knife.¹ Wh. Stokes thinks it may be a dimin. of SPEY.
- SPEDDOCH (Dumfries). ? G. *spaidreach*, 'scattered here and there.'
- SPELVE, L. (Mull). Prob. Pictish, 'stony,' cognate with G. *sgéalbach*, abounding in splinters or fragments of rock; fr. *sgéalb*, a fragment.¹
- SPEY, R. *Sic* 1451; 1124, Spe. Prob. connected with Ir. *sceim*, G. *sgèith*, to vomit, to 'spue'; so Whitley Stokes.¹ It is the most rapid river in Scotland.
- SPIGIE, L. (Shetland). Icel. *spik*, 'blubber of seals, whales,' &c., or *spík*, 'a spike.' Cf. *spigot*.
- SPINNINGDALE (Ardgay). 1464, Spanigidill; 1545, Spanzi-dail. The word perh. means just what it says; cf. Icel. and Sw. *spinna*, to spin. But it is prob. fr. Icel. *spaning*, 'temptation.'
- SPITALFIELD (Murthly). *Spital* is the old form of 'hospital,' in G. *spideal*.
- SPITTAL (Watten, Denholm, Gladsmuir, two in Galloway, c. 1160, De Ospitali), SPITAL OF CRAIGLARD (Campsie Hills), SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE. See above.
- SPOTT (Dunbar). G. *spot*, 'a plot of ground,' or Icel. *spotti*, *spot-r*, 'a bit, piece.' Cf. Spotland, Lancashire.
- SPRINGHOLM (Dalbeattie). See HOLM.
- SPOUSTON (Kelso). c. 1150, Sproston; a. 1250, Sproues-ton. Prob. fr. some man (cf. Sprowston, Norwich). There is a surname Sprott; possibly from it.
- SPYNIE (Elgin). c. 1295, Spyny. Prob. Pictish, akin to G. *sginneadh*, 'a projection'; fr. *sginn*, to protrude.¹

¹ These are all good illustrations of Windisch and Stokes' classification of Celtic languages; see p. xxvii.

- STACKS (often in Caithness). O.N. *stak*, G. *stac*, 'a cliff, an isolated rock,' cognate with Eng. *stack*. Cf. Cran Stackie, a mountain in Durness, where we have the adj. *starach*, 'abounding in precipices.'
- STAFFA (Mull). N. *staf-ey*, 'isle with the staves,' i.e., its basaltic columnar rocks.
- STAFFIN (Portree). Prob. G. *stac fionn*, 'white cliff' or 'precipice,' influenced by N. *staf*, for the rocks here are very similar to those at STAFFA.
- STAIR (Ayr). Said to be a G. *stair*, 'stepping-stones, path made over a bog.'
- STANDALANE (Falkirk, Peeblessh., and Dumfries). Humorous name applied to a solitary house.
- STANHOPE BURN (Borders). O.E. *stán*, 'a rock, stone.' On *hope*, an enclosed valley, see HOBKIRK.
- STANLEY (Perth). May be 'rocky lea' or 'meadow'; but here *Stan-* might be G. *stang*, a pool, ditch, or *staon*, awry, askew. Five in England.
- STAPLEGORTON. Old name for Langholm; c. 1180, Stapelgorton; 1493, Stabiltgortoun. In M.E. a 'staple' is a mart or market (cf. Barnstaple). Gorton is prob. G. *gort*, 'a garden' + Eng. *-ton*, cf. POLTON.
- STAR (Markinch). Sc. *starr*, 'sedge,' Sw. *starr*, a rush. Cf. Starcross, Exeter, Starbeck, &c.
- START POINT (Sanday). O.N. = 'the tail' (cf. the bird red-start). Also in Devon.
- STAY-THE-VOYAGE (Kirkcowan). Cf. 'Rest-and-be-Thankful,' Corstorphine Hill.
- STEELE ROAD (Hawick). Jamieson says the Sc. *steel* is 'a wooded cleugh or precipice'; but O.E. *stael* means 'place.' Cf. ASHIESTEEL, and Steel, Hexham.
- STEMSTER (Wick). 1557, Stambustar. 'Place like the stem or prow of a ship'; Icel. *stamm*, *stenni*; and see *bolstaðr*, p. lxxii.
- STENHOUSEMUIR (Larbert). Local pron. Stánismare. c. 1200, Johannes de Stan hous, i.e., O.E. for 'stone house.' Oldest Eng. name in the shire. Cf. STONEHOUSE.

STENNIS, -NESS (Orkney). *c.* 970, Steinsness; *c.* 1500, Stanehous (an ignorant Anglicising); 1700, Stennis. (? standing) 'stone ness' or 'cape'; Icel. *steinn*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, stone, + Icel. and N. *næs* or *ness*, 'a cape,' lit. 'nose.'

STENSCHÉL (Portree). Prob. N. for 'stone shieling' or 'booth.' See above, and GALASHIELS.

STENTON (Haddington). *a.* 1150, Steinton. Icel. *steinn*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, 'stone,' + Eng. *-ton*, 'village.'

STEPS ROAD (Glasgow).

STEVENSTON (Ayrsh.). 1246, -enstoun. 'Stephen's' or 'Steven's place.' Two Steventons in England.

STEWARTON (Ayrsh.). 1201, -toun. Place of Walter, High *Steward* (O.E. *stiweard*, lit. a sty-keeper) or Seneschal of David I., *c.* 1140.

STICHILL (Kelso). *Sic c.* 1200; *c.* 1270, Stichehill. Prob. 'sty-shieling'; O.E. *stī*, *stige*, a sty; and see GALASHIELS.

STINCHAR, R. (Ballantrae). 1682, Stinsiar. Possibly G. *staonach siar*, the river 'always inclined to turn westwards,' fr. *staon*, to bend or curl.

STIRKOKE (Wick). Perh. Icel. *sterk-r ak-r*, 'strong, vigorous crop,' lit. 'acre or field'; cf. Stірchley, Birmingham.

STIRLING. *a.* 1124, Strivilen; *c.* 1250, Estriuelin; 1295, Estrevelyn; 1455, Striviling; *c.* 1470, Sterling; 1639, Striveling. In W. *Ystre Felyn*,¹ 'dwelling of Velyn,' aspirated form of Melyn, or Meling, old Sc. form of MELVILLE. The same name, perh. the same man, is found in DUNFERMLINE, 1295, Donffremelyn. The W. *felyn* means yellow (cf. Bankyfelin, Carmarthen); and it occurs in its aspirated form in Melyn llyn, Llanrwst. But Melin in our Sc. names must be a person, as it is hardly permissible to postulate a W. adj. in a Fifeshire name. In G. it is *Sruthlinn*, lit. 'river-pool,' a mere 'shot' at this Brythonic name by a Gael; and *St Berchan* (*a.* 1100) mentions another *Sruthlinn*, near Perth. But the better G. name is *Sruithla*.

STOBINEAN (mountain, Perthsh.). Perh. 'the little stump of the birds'; G. *stob an ean*.

¹ Felyn would be spelt in G. *Mhelin*, with the same sound, only a little more nasal aspiration. A single *f* in W. always sounds *v*, *ff* sounds *f*.

- STOBO (Peebles). *c.* 1116, Stoboc; 1170, Stubho; 1223, Stobohowe; 1296, Stubbehok. Prob. G. *stobach*, 'full of stobs' or 'stakes,' but with the second syllable confused with HAUGH, 'pasture' (*cf.* the forms of SAUCHIE), or with HOW. There is a Poltenstobbo in the same parish, *c.* 1200, 'Poltenstobbeh.'
- STOBS (Hawick). G. *stob*, 'a stake or stump,' with Eng. plural.
- STOCKBRIDGE (Edinburgh and Cockburnspath). A wooden bridge formerly there, made of stocks, stakes, or sticks (the root is the same). Also in Hants.
- STOCKING HILL (Old Luce). Lowl. Sc. *stoken*, 'enclosed,' fr. verb *steek*, to fasten, cognate with to *stick*.
- STOER (Lochinver). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Staur. Dr Joass, Golspie, thinks fr. N. *staðr*, place, but this always becomes -ster; see p. lxxii. Perh. N. *stor*, 'a steep peak.'
- STONEHAVEN, STONEHOUSE (Larkhall, two in Kirkeudbright, and two in England). Lark. S. 1298, Stanhus. O.E. *stín*, 'a rock, stone.'
- STONEBYRES FALL (Lanark). *Býre* in O.E., as now in Sc., was a 'cow-house,' cognate with *bover*; but this name is very prob. a corruption, ? of what. *Cf.* next.
- STONEYHAUGH (Liddesdale). 1376, Stanyhalch. See HAUGH.
- STONEYKIRK (Stranraer). 1725, Stevenskirk. 'Steenie's' or 'St Stephen's church.'
- STORMONTH (Perthsh.). 1292, Starmonthe. Prob. G. *starr-monadh*, 'distorted, crooked hill.'
- STORNOWAY. 1511, Stornochway; 1549, Steornaway; *a.* 1630, Steornway; 1716, Stornbay. 1549, which is close to the present local pron., makes it likely to be 'steering, steerage-bay,' Icel. *stjórn vag-r*. In G. it is Sronbhaidh (*badh*, 'a bay'). *Cf.* SCALLOWAY.
- STOW (Galashiels). Formerly, 'The Stow of Wedale.' O.E. *stow*, a place, town; prob. one enclosed with a stockade or 'stobs.' Cognate with *Stoke*, so common in English names. Four in England.

- STRACATHRO (Forfar). *c.* 1212, Stracatherach. The G. *srath* (in O.G. or Pict. also *srad*) is usually spelt in Eng. *strath*; but, as the final *th* becomes mute, we often find only *stra*. The *t* is only an English device to aid pronunciation, for *sr* is always pron. *sr* in G. Occasionally we find *c* or *k* (see STRATHMIGLO). 'Strath' in W. is *ystrad* (*cf.* ANNANDALE and YESTER); but in a W. writ of 1298 we find 'Strat Tewy.' Stracathro is 'valley of the fort' or 'the seat'; G. *cathair*, *cathrach*.
- STRACHAN (Banchory). Pron. Strawn. *a.* 1153, Strath-eyhan; also Strathauchin. Doubtful. *Cf.* FINZEAN.
- STRACHÚR (L. Fyne). 1368, Strachore; 1500, Stroquhor. 'Strath with the twist or turn'; G. *cor*, *chur*.
- STRAITON (Edinburgh, Maybole). Edinb. S., 1296, Straton. Prob. 'straight village.' *Straight* is really the past participle of the verb *stretch* (O.E. *strecean*). Perh. fr. Icel. *strá*, O.E. *streaw*, 'straw.'
- STRALACHUN (Strachur). Prob. 'dun-coloured (G. *lachdunn*) strath.' See STRACATHRO.
- STRAMALLOCHY (Dalmally). Commonly called Glen Strae; but this is a much more expressive name, 'glen with the humped or rounded hills,' G. *meallach*.
- STRANRÁER. *c.* 1320, Stranrever; 1600, -raver. Sir H. Maxwell thinks G. *sron reamhar*, 'thick point,' lit. nose; perh. referring to Loch Ryan peninsula. *Cf.* Canraver, Galway.
- STRATH (Broadford). See STRACATHRO, and *cf.* DALE and GLEN VILLAGE.
- STRATHARDLE (Skye and Perthsh.). Sky S., *c.* 1160, -erdel; 1542, -ardol. Per. S., *c.* 1200, -ardolf. 'Glen with the high rocks' (G. *àrd àl*); or 'of the high wood,' (*àrd choil*), *cf.* DARVEL.
- STRAITHAVEN (Lanarkshire). Pron. Straven. 1522, Straithawane. 'Valley of the AVEN.'
- STRATHBLANE (Glasgow). *c.* 1200, Strachblachan, -blahane; 1238, -blachyne; *c.* 1240, Stratblathane; *c.* 1300, Strablane. 'Glen with the (little) flowers'; G. *blithan*; and *cf.* *blùdhach*, flowery.

STRATHBUNGO (Glasgow). Pron. Strabúngy. G. *srath Mhunga*, 'valley of St Mungo' or Kentigern, c. 550.

STRATHCARRON, -DON, -FILLAN, &c. See CARRON, &c.

STRATHCLYDE. *O.E. Chron.*, ann. 924, 'Stræcled Weala cyning'; in the L. translations of Florence of Worcester, 'Rex Streatcledwalorum'; 977, *Hist. Britonum*, Strat Clut. See CLYDE.

STRATHEARN (Perthsh.). c. 1185, Stradearn; a. 1200, Strad-, Strdeern. See EARN.

STRATHENDRY (Leslie). a. 1169, -enry. = ENDRICK or Strathendrick (Stirlingsh.).

STRATHKINNESS (St Andrews). 1156, Stradkines. 'Valley at the head of the waterfall'; G. *ceann* or *cinn an eas*. In 1156, Kinness is Kinninis.

STRATHMARTIN (Forfar). 1250, Strathey martin. 'Little glen (G. *srathan*) of St Martin' of Tours; cf. KILMARTIN.

STRATHMIGLO (Auchtermuchty). a. 1200, Scradimigglock; 1294, Stramygloke; c. 1385, Stramiglaw; 1517, Strathmiglo. 'Valley of the swine-pen'; G. *muclach*. Cf. DRUMMUCKLOCK.

STRATHY (Thurso). G. *srathan*, 'little valley.'

STRATHYRE (Callander). 1457, -yire, 'valley of the land' (G. *tir*), *t* lost by aspiration; so Rev. J. M'Lean, Pitilie. But natives call it Strahür, which is = STRACHUR.

STRAVITHIE (St Andrews). 1156, Struithin. Prob. 'rich, fertile (G. *m(h)eith*) strath.' Cf. AUCHMITHIE.

STRAWFRANK (Carstairs). 1528, Strafrank. G. *srath Frangach*, 'French Valley,' referring to the many Norman bands or settlers in Mid-Clydesdale. Cf. STRACHUR, &c.

STRICHEN (Maud). Perh. G. *striùchan*, 'a little streak' or 'line.'

STRIVEN, L. (Rothesay). 1595, Skruien. Native pron. stra-inn, i.e., G. *srath Fhionn*, 'Finn's strath.' The district is full of supposed reminiscences of this Ossianic hero. On the *k* in 1595 cf. STRATHMIGLO.

STROMA (Pentland Firth). *Sic* 1455; but *Sagas*, Straumsey. 'Island in the current' or 'stream.' Here the Firth runs like a river. Icel. *straum-r*, Dan. *ström*, stream, + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, island. *Cf.* Stromoe, Faroes.

STROME FERRY (W. Ross). *Sic* 1472; 1492, Strome-carranach (*i.e.* 'of L. Carron'). 'Stream'; see above. *Cf.* Strome, Reay.

STROMNESS (Orkney). *Sagas*, Straumsness. 'Ness, cape on the current' or 'tide.' See STROMA.

STRONACHLÁCHAR (L. Katrine). G. *sron na chlachair*, 'cape (lit. nose, *cf.* "ness") of the mason'; but Strone-clachan, Killin, is 'promontory of the village.'

STRONE (Firth of Clyde). *c.* 1400, Stron. G. *sron*, 'nose, beak, cape.' *Cf.* the two Stroans in Kirkcudbright, and Stronehill, near Luss.

STRONSAY (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Stiornesey; 1529, *Jo. Ben.*, 'Stronsay vel Sdronsay'; *c.* 1225, must mean 'star-like island' (Icel. *stjarna*, a star); 1529, looks as if there had been G. influence, for *sron* certainly suggests G. *sron*, 'nose, cape.'

STRONTIÂN (W. Argyle). Prob. G. *sron tiadhain*, 'promontory of the little hill.'

STROQUHAN (Dumfries). Prob. G. *srath bhan*, 'fine, lit. white valley'; *cf.* STRACHUR.

STRUAN (N. Perthsh., Skye) and STROWAN (Crieff). Crieff S., *c.* 1210, Struin. G. *sruthan*, 'a little stream.' Three Stroans in Ireland. Stru(e)y, S. Arran, is the same word.

STRUMINOCH (New Luce). G. *sron meadhonach* (pron. mennach), 'middle height, promontory.'

STUC A CHROIN (Ben Voirlich). G. *stùc* is 'a projecting, little hill, a horn'; and *crann*, gen. *croinn*, is 'a plough or a tree.'

SUAINABOST (Butt of Lewis). 'Swain's boy's place'; Icel. *sveinn*, Sw. *sven*, O.E. *swán*. Possibly fr. King *Sweyn* of Denmark and England, died 1014. See p. lxxii.

SUILVEN (mountain, Lochinver). Prob. G. *suil-bheinn*, 'eye-like hill,' from its shape; or 'prospect-hill.' Cf. SOUTRA.

SULLAM (Lerwick). 'Home of the gannets, solan geese'; Icel. *sule* + *heim-r*, O.E. *hám*, home, house. Cf. HODDAM; also Sule-skerry, west of Stromness, and Sulby, Man.

SUMBURGH HEAD (Shetland). *Sagas*, Sunnboejar höfði, Svinborg; 1506, Swynbrocht. Prob. 'the swain's castle' or 'hold'; see SUAINABOST, BORGUE, and BROUGH; also cf. SWANNAY. *Hofði*, of course, is Icel. *höfuð*, the head. Sumburgh Roost is fr. N. *röst*, 'a whirlpool,' lit. strife.

SUMMERHILL (Aberdeen, and three in Galloway), SUMMERSTON (Glasgow). *Summers* is a common surname.

SUMMERTON (New Luce). Also near Oxford.

SUNART, L. (Morven). King 'Sweyn's fjord' or bay. He died 1014. He is called in the L. chronicles *Suanus* or *Sueno*, and in Dan. *Sven*. See KNOYDART.

SUNNYSIDE (Lanark, Coatbridge, Falkirk, &c.).

SUTHERLAND. c. 1250, Suthernelande; 1300, Sutherlandia; in N., Sudrland, 'southern land,' compared with the Orkneys or Nordreys. Cf. *Sudreys*, N. name for the Hebrides.

SUTORS OF CROMARTY. Two cliffs at the firth's mouth, on either side. N. *skuti*, 'shelter,' formed by jutting rocks, fr. *skuta*, to jut out, shoot. Form influenced by Sc. *sutor*, a shoemaker.

SWANNAY (Kirkwall). c. 1260, *Torfaeus*, Sviney, i.e., 'isle of the swain, boy' (Icel. *sveinn-r*, Sw. *sven*), or 'of swine' (Icel. *svín*; cf. SWONA). But the name now is 'isle of swans'; Icel. *svan-r*, Sw. *svan*, a swan. Cf. 'Swanbustar,' c. 1500, in Orphir.

SWEERIE (burn, Freuchie). Prob. as a place for courting, fr. G. *suire*, 'a nymph,' or *suiriche*, 'a wooer.'

SWERDALE (Criech). 1275, Swerdisdale. 'Valley (N. *dal*) of the green sward' or 'turf'; Icel. *svörd-r*, Dan. *svær*.

- SWINEY (Lybster). *Sic* in *Orkney. Saga*. Dr Jos. Anderson thinks it was so called from being the property of Grim of SWONA. *Cf.* Svinoe, Faroes.
- SWINTON (Duns). *c.* 1098, Suineston; *c.* 1120, Suintune, Swintun. Prob. 'village of the swine'; O.E. *swin*, Icel. *svín*, Dan. *sviin*; *cf.* Swinewood, Ayton, 1098, Swinewde, and DALSWINTON. Two in England.
- SWONA (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Sviney (see SWANNAY); other *Sagas*, Swefney.
- SYMINGTON (Ayr, Lanark, and Fountainhall). Ayr S., 1160, 'Inter terram Simonis Loccardi & Prestwick'; 1293, 'Symondstona in Kyl.' Lanark S., *c.* 1189, Villa Symonis Lockard; *a.* 1300, Symondstone. 'Abode, village of *Simon Lockhart*,' a local knight. *Cf.* MILTON LOCKHART, and see *ton*, p. lxxxiii.

T

- TAENDORE (Cromarty). Prob. 'house by the water'; G. *tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *an dobhair* or *dor*; *cf.* TAYINLOAN, and W. *ty*, a house.
- TAIN (E. Ross-sh.). 1227, Tene; 1375, Tayne; 1483, Thane. The derivation fr. Icel. *þing*, 'a meeting,' is doubtful. But if it be O.G. *táin*, 'water,' why do Gaels not use the name still? *cf.* p. lxxiv.
- TALISKER (Raasay). This seems an instance of Capt. Thomas's rule, where an N. name in H has been thought a G. gen., so the *h* has been dropped and *t* prefixed. The original name will thus be N. *hjalli* -sker, 'shelf-like rock or SKEIR.' *Cf.* Talladale, L. Maree, *i.e.*, *Hjalla-dal*. No G. word can be written in the nominative beginning with *h*.
- TALLA (Tweeddale, also ruins of a castle on L. of Menteith). Fr. W. root *tal*, 'that tops or fronts,' 'a brow'; a name, as Prof. Veitch shows, very appropriate to this precipitous burn. *Cf.* Taliessin of Strathclyde, *i.e.*, 'The Bright-browed.' G. *tail* is 'a hillock.'

TALMINE (Tongue). G. *talamh mìn*, 'smooth, level land.'

TAMFOUR HILL (Falkirk). 1617, Thomfour; 1632, Tomefurhill. Tautology. G. *tom fhuar*, 'cold knoll.' Form 1617 is an ignorant association with Thomas, while Tamfour is due to thoughts of 'Tam'!

TANDOO (Galloway). G. *tòn dubh*, 'dark height like a rump or buttock.'

TANNADICE (Forfar). 1250, Tanethais; 1322, Thanachayis. ? G. *dèanachdach*, 'rough, fierce.' W. *tan* means 'fire.'

TANNER WATER (Aberdeen). 1511, Glentannyr. G. *teannair* is 'the noise of the sea in a cave'; but it is now pron. *tana*, G. *tana*, 'thin, slender.'

TANNIEROACH (Old Luce). Perh. G. and Ir. *tamnach ruadh* (here pron. *röch*), 'reddish meadow.' Cf. Tawnymartin and Tawnyeely, Ireland.

TANTALLON CASTLE (N. Berwick). a. 1300, Dentaloune; 1481, Temptallon; 1572, Tomtallon (G. *tom*, a knoll). Prob. G. *dùn* (W. *din*) *talain*, 'hill,' or 'fort of the feats of arms,' or perh. 'of the hall' (*talla*, -*achan*). For change of *d* into *t*, cf. DUBTON and EDDERTON.

TAP O' NOTH (hill, Strathbogie). The *o* is short. Prob. G. *taip-u-nochd*, 'hill of observation'; *taip* is, strictly, a conical hill, and *nochd*, 'showing, revealing.'

TARBAT (E. Ross), TARBET (L. Lomond and Kirkmaiden), TARBERT (L. Fyne, five in Mull, &c.). Lom. T., 1392, Tarbart. Ross T., 1227, Arterbert, i.e., 'high Tarbat.' Fyne T., *Sagas*, Torfnes; *Ulst. Ann.*, Tairpirt Boetter (i.e., opposite Bute); 1375, Tarbart. G. *tairbeart*, 'an isthmus,' lit. place over which a boat can be drawn, contracted fr. *tarruing-bata* or -*bad*, 'boat-draught,' fr. *tarruing*, to draw (cf. O.W. *bat*, a boat). Both King Magnus Barefoot and Robert the Bruce dragged their galleys across Tarbert, Kintyre.

TARBOLTON (Ayrsh.) a. 1177, Torboulton. An early hybrid; G. *tòrr*, a hill, mound, castle, + BOLTON.

TARFF R. (Wigtownsh.). G. *tarbh*, 'a bull.'

- TARFSIDE (Edzell). *Cf.* above. The Tarf is a violent stream.
- TARLAND (Aboyne). 1183, Tarualund; *a.* 1300, Taruelayn, Tarhlund. Looks like *G. tarbh-alachain* or *-uin*, 'bull's keeping-place.' Can it be so? The letter *d* is fond of suffixing itself (see p. xlv). Land is spelt *land* in O.E., Icel., Sw., and Dan.; and see LAMLASH.
- TARRADALE (Conon Bridge). 1240, Taruedal; *c.* 1320, Tarrodall. Hybrid; 'bull's valley'; *G. tarbh* + *N. dal*; or can it be fr. Icel. *tjöru*, 'tar'?
- TARREL (Tarbat, Ross). 1571, Tarrall; 1579, -ell. Prob. *G. tar àl*, 'over the cliff.' This suits the site; *cf.* the Undercliff, Ventnor.
- TARTRAVON (Torphichen). ? *W. tir*, 'land'; *tra, tre*, 'house.' *Afon*, 'on the R. Avon.'
- TARVES (Buchan). 1287, Taruays; *a.* 1300, Tarvas. Prob. *G. tòrr bhàis*, 'mound of death' (*bàs*).
- TARWILKIE (Balmacellan). *G. tìr guilcach*, 'rushy land.'
- TASSIESHOLM (Wamphray). Prob. *G. tais*, -*se*, 'moist, damp, soft,' + *HOLM*, 'a riverside field.' *Cf.* Drumtassie, Slamannan.
- TAY, R. *c.* 80, *Tacitus*, Taus, Tavaus; *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, *Taova*; *c.* 600, *Amra Columcille*, *Toi*, *Tai*; *a.* 1100, *St Berchan*, *Toe*; *a.* 1150, *Tey*; 1199, *Thay*; *a.* 1300, *Tay*. *G. tamh*, 'rest, quiet, sluggishness,' *W. taw*, 'smooth' (*cf.* river Taw).
- TAYCHREGGAN (L. Awe). *G. tigh-a-chreayain*, 'house by the little crag' or rock. *Cf.* *G. teach* and *W. ty*, 'a house.'
- TAYINLOAN (Argyle). Prob. *G. tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *na lòin*, 'house in the meadow,' or 'marsh.'
- TAYNUILT (L. Etive). In *G. tigh an uillt*, 'house on the burn' or brook; *G. allt*, gen. *uillt*.
- TAYPORT (N. Fife). 'Harbour on the river TAY.'
- TAYVALLICH (Crinan). *G. tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *b(h)allach*, 'lofty-walled' or 'spotted house.'

TEALING (Forfarsh.) 1497, Teling. ? G. *tigh linne* (W. *Ulyn*), 'house by the water' or 'pool.'

TEANÍNICH (Alness). G. *teach-an-aonaich*, 'house on the market-place.'

TECHMUIRY (Fraserburgh). 'Leper's hospital'; G. *teach*, a house, and *muire*, leprosy. Cf. LIBERTON and 'Dumtechglunan,' 1233, near Kilbowie.

TEE, Ben (Fort Augustus). Locally pron. Hee. 'Hill of peace,' G. *sìth* or *shi*; i.e., 'tame-looking hill.'

TEITH, R. (S. Perthsh.). In G. Thaich; prob. fr. G. *taic*, 'strength, vigour'; or, as likely, *teich*, 'to flee.' See MENTEITH.

TEMA, R. (tributary of Ettrick). W. *tamh*, 'spreading, quiet, still.' = Thames.

TEMPLE (Gorebridge), TEMPLAND (Lockerbie and Rhynie), and TEMPLELANDS (Strathmartine and Denny). Lands belonging to the Knight Templars. But G. *teampull*, L. *templum*, 'a church' built of stone, occurs as a name in Colonsay, Tyree, Iona, Skye; also Teampull Columchille, Benbecula. Land is in O.E. also *land*.

TENANDRY (Blair Athole). Prob. G. *tigh nan doire*, 'house in the groves.' But *tenandry* is also a charter-term, = tenancy.

TERERRAN (Moniaive). G. *tìr iaran*, 'western land' or 'farm.'

TERREGLES (Dumfries). c. 1240, Treueger; prob. = G. *treabhadh-garradh*, 'ploughed land-enclosure,' i.e., 'a farm'; but 1350, Traverreglys, i.e., G. *treamhar eaglais* (W. *eglwys*), 'farm by the church'; also 1461, Torriculis, Torrekillis. Cf. TRANENT, TRAQUAIR.

TEVIOT WATER. Pron. Teiit. Name of the valley of the Teviot above Hawick, not applied to the river Teviot itself. Cf. GALAWATER.

TEVIOT, R. (Hawick), TEVIOTDALE, and TEVIOTHEAD. ? a. 600, *Avellenau*, Teiwi; a. 800, Tefe; c. 1100, Teuegetedale; c. 1150, Teswetadala; c. 1160, Teuiot; a. 1300, Tyvidale. Prob. fr. W. *tyrw*, 'spreading around' (cf.

river Teifi in Wales, prob. = 'spreading stream'. Mention of the names *Tywi*, *Teifi* is common in the earliest Welsh and Strathclyde literature. *Dale* is the O.E. *dael*, O.N. *dal*, 'a valley.'

TEXA (Islay). c. 1380, *Fordun*, Helan (G. *eilean*, island) *texa*; 1549, *Munro*, 'In Erische,' i.e., Gaelic, 'Tisgay.' ? G. *teas-gaoth*, 'a parching wind,' fr. *teas*, heat, warmth. But prob. N. *t-heggs-ay*, 'bird-cherry's isle.'

THANKERTON (Carstairs). c. 1180, Villa Thancardi, Tan-cardestun; c. 1320, Thankaristone. 'House' or 'village of *Thancard*,' a Fleming. Cf. Loch Thankard, old name of the Loch of Kilbirnie. Also formerly called Woodkirk.

THIEVESHOLM (Orkney). See HOLM. The public gibbet once stood here.

THIRLSTANE (Ettrick). 1282, Thirlestan. Prob. 'pierced stone'; *thirl* = vb. *drill*.

THOM, L. (Greenock). Called after a Mr Thom.

THOMANÉEN (Kinross). *Old*, Tomenayne. G. *toman eun*, 'little knoll with the birds.'

THORNHILL (Dumfries, and E. of Monteith; three in England), THORNILEE (Renfrew; c. 1340, -yle), THORNLIEBANK (Glasgow), THORNTON (Dysart, Keith, Mearns; last is a. 1153, Thornewtowne; 1309, Thorntoun); twelve in England.

THORNKIP (Colvend). Fr. G. *ceap*, a stump, block. Cf. KIPFORD, and Makeness Kipps, Eddleston.

THREEPNEUK (Kirkcudbright) and THREEPWOOD (Lauder, Br. of Weir, and Beith). Beit. T., c. 1140, Trepwood; Lau. T., c. 1230, Trepewode. Fr. M.E. *threap*, 'a scolding contest,' fr. O.E. *preapian*, to reprove, afflict. *Neuk* is Sc. for 'nook.' Cf. Threepwood, Northumbld.

THREPLAND (Biggar and Banff). Big. T., 1296, Threpeland. 'Debatable land.' See above. Cf. 'The landez callid Batable landez or Threpe landez.' Truce of 15th Nov. 1449 between England and Scotland.

THROSK (S. Alloa). *Sic c.* 1610. Either O.E. *thrisc*, Icel. *thröst-r*, 'a thrush,' or G. *t(h)rosg*, 'a cod.' Cf. Thros-ton, Hartlepool.

THRUMSTER (Wick). ? Icel. *pruma*, 'a thunder-clap,' + -ster = *staðr*, 'place' (see p. lxxxiii). Perh. fr. a man, *Thrym*.

THUNDERGAY (Catacol). *Old*, Tonregethy. Now in G. *torr-na-gaoith*, 'hill of the wind,' but originally *ton re-gaoith*, 'backside to the wind.' Cf. Craignathunder, Benachie, and Tonregee, Ireland.

THURSO (river and town). 1152, Thorsa (river); c. 1200, *Hoveden*, Turseha (town); c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Thorsey (town); 1547, Thorso. O.N. *Thorsaa*, the god 'Thor's river.'

THURSTON (Berwick). 1292, Thureston. '*Thor's* village.' Cf. Thurleigh, Thurlow, England.

TIBBERMORE, -MURE (Perth). G. *tiobar mòr*, 'big well.' But see MUIRAVON, MUIRDRUM.

TIENDLAND (farm, Elgin). *Tiend* is Sc. for 'tithe'; Icel. *tíund*, Sw. *tiende*, a tenth. Cf. Merkland.

TIGHARRY (L. Eport). G. *tigh aodhaire*, 'house of the herdsman,' or *charraigh*, 'on the rock,' *ch* lost by aspiration.

TIGHNABRUAICH (Kyles of Bute). G. = 'house on the bank, or slope.' Cf. Balnabruaich, Portmahomack.

TILlicouLTRY (Dollar), 1195, Tulycultri; 1270, -cultrane; also Tuligultrin. G. *tula:h cuil tìre* (W. *tre*), 'hill at the back of the land,' i.e., the carse of the Forth. Cf. COULTER. Or, very possibly, fr. G. *cuiltear*, plur. *cuiltearan*, 'a skulking fellow.' Cf. TILLYSKOOKIE.

TILLIECHEWAN (Alexandria). G. *tulach c(h)umhann*, 'narrow hill.'

TILLITUDLEM (Lanark). Fancy name of Sir W. Scott's in *Old Mortality*. The castle's real name is Craignethan.

TILLYFOUR, -RIE (Chapel of Garioch and Tough). G. *tulach fuar* or *fuaraidh*, 'cold, chilly hill.'

TILLYEVE (Aberdeensh). Perh. fr. G. *iob*, 'a lump.'

TILLYMORGAN (Aberdeen). This also is a hill; but here prob. G. *teaglach* (pron. *tella*) *Morgan*, lit. 'the family,' hence, 'the ground belonging to the family, of Morgan.' The clan Morgan is mentioned as early as the *Bk. of Deer*. The hill itself in 1510 is called Knockmorgan.

TILLYSKOOKIE (Aberdeensh.). 'Hill of the soft, boorish fellow,' G. *sgugach*.

TILT, R. (Perthsh.). 1564, 'Glentilth.' Rev. J. M'Lean, Pitilie, does not recognise this as Gaelic; but surely it looks like G. *tuilteach*, 'flooding, overflowing,' adjective fr. *tuil*, a flood. Perh. = G. *t'allt*, 'the river' or 'glen.'

TINGWALL (Scalloway). *Saga*, Thingavöll, and *Orkney. Sag.* mentions a Thingavöll (c. 1500, Tyngwale) in Rendale, Orkney, = DINGWALL, 'meeting of the Thing.' For interchange of *t* and *d*, cf. Trondhjem and Drontheim. Perh. Tingall Top (hill near Abernyste) is the same word.

TINTO (hill, S. Lanark). c. 1320, Tintov. Prob. hill of 'the (signal-) fires, by the water,' i.e., the R. Clyde; G. *teinteach* (cf. AWE, old Ow). The mod. G. plural of *teine*, fire, is *teintean*, but the Ir. plural is *teinte* (cf. Tullatintin, Cavan, 'hill of the fires'). Knocktentol, Galway, is G. *cnoc tendail*, 'hill of the bonfire.'

TINWALD (Dumfries). *Sic* c. 1320. O.N. *þingvold*, 'meeting-place,' lit. fold, 'of the Thing' or local assembly; O.E. *fald*, Dan. *fold*, a fold, pen. Cf. TINGWALL, and Thingvellir, Iceland. Also in Isle of Man.

TIPPERLINN. Once a village, now name of a road in the south-west of Edinburgh. G. *tiobar linne* (W. *llyn*), 'well by the water' or 'pool.' In Pictish we find *tipra* for *tiobar*; and there are several Sc. places called Tipperly, i.e., 'black, dark well,' G. *dubh*, 'black.'

TIPPETCRAIG (Bonnybridge). *Craig* or rock *tipped* with a house. Cf. Tappitknowe, Denny.

TIRÉE (Hebrides). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Terra Ethica; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Tyrvist; 1343, Tiryad; 1354, Tereyd; 1409, Tyriage; 1467, Tiroda; also Terra Hith. Wh. Stokes says, Ir. *tir-etha*, 'land of corn'; but Rhys, &c.,

think *Hith* or *Ith* is a legendary Scot, perh. uncle of Miled of the Irish legends. Several places called Mag-Ithe, 'plain of Ith,' in Ireland. *Tir* and L. *terra* are cognate.

TIRRY, R. (L. Shin). ? G. *tuireadh*, 'a lament, a dirge.'

TITABOUTIE (three in Aberdeensh.). Perh. G. *tigh taoibh uchdain*, 'house on the side of the hillock.'

TITWOOD (Glasgow). 1513, Tytwoyd. Perh. Brythonic, fr. W. *twt*, 'rising ground' + Eng. *wood*.

TOB (Lewis). G. *tob*, 'the bay' or 'little bay.'

TOBERMORY (Mull). (c. 1200, *Bk. of Scon*, a 'Tubermore.') 1540, Tibbirmore. G. and Ir. *tobar Moire*, 'well of the Virgin Mary,' = LADYWELL. Cf. Toberonochy, Luing. In a Moray charter, temp. Alexander II., are 'Tubernacrumkel' and 'Tubernafein.'

TOCHIENEAL (Banff). ? 'House of the fishing station'; G. *tigh an iola*, or 'made of lime,' G. *aol*. The G. *tochar* means 'a causeway' and 'a dowry'; but the *r* would not easily disappear.

TOD RIG (Kirkcinner). 'Hill of the fox'; Sc. *tod*, so called fr. his bushy tail, fr. Icel. *toddi*, a mass of wool. See RIGG; and cf. 'Todholys,' 1376, in Liddesdale.

TOFTCOMBS (Biggar). Dan. *toft*, 'a field'; cf. Icel. *topt*, *tott*, land, + O.E. *comb*, *cumb*, 'a vessel, a valley,' cf. W. *cwm*, a hollow. Cf. COOMLEES. In Northumb. Eng. *comb* is at times used for *kaim*, a crested hill, usually of gravel.

TOLLCROSS (Glasgow, Edinburgh).

TOLSTA HEAD (Lewis). 'Place of the toll' or 'custom-dues'; Icel. *toll-r*, Dan. *told*. On *sta* = *staðr*, place, see p. lxxiii.

TOM-A-MHOID (Dunoon). G. = 'hill, knoll of the court of justice'; G. *mòd*, a court, assembly.

TOMATÍN (Carr Bridge). G. *tom-aitein*, 'hill, knoll of the juniper tree,' in Argyle G. *aiteil*.

TOMBÉA (Pass of Leni). Pron. -bay. 'Hill of the birches'; G. *beath*. Cf. AULTBEA.

TOMICH (Beaully). G. *tomach*, 'full of knolls,' G. *tom*.

- TOMINTOUL** (Ballindalloch). Pron. -tówl. Prob. G. *toman t'sabhail*, 'little hill like a barn.' Cf. CAIRN TOUL.
- TOMNAHURICH** (Inverness). Professor Mackinnon says, prob. G. *tom na h'iubhraich*, 'hillock with the juniper bushes'; G. *iubhar*, a yew. But the name till quite recently is said to have been *tom na fhiodraich*, 'hill of the timber,' i.e., for gathering sticks on. *Iubrach* also means a 'boat,' as in Portnachuraich, Iona, and may do so here.
- TOMNAVOULIN** (Glenlivet). 'Knoll of the mill'; G. *tom na mhuillinn*. Tomnavowin, Cabrach, is prob. the same.
- TONGLAND** (Kirkcudbright). c. 1150, Tunegeland; 1461, Tungland. See next.
- TONGUE** (N. Sutherland, and three in Galloway). 1542, Toung. N. *tunga*, 'a tongue, spit of land.' Two Tongs in England.
- TORBANEHILL** (Bathgate). Tautology; G. *tòrr bàn*, 'white hill' or 'mound.' Tor is the common name for a hill in Devon and Cornwall; and there are The Torrs, sand-hills on the Bay of Luce.
- TORBOLL** (Sutherland). c. 1230, Thoreboll; 1575, Thurboll. = THURSTON. The god 'Thor's place.' On *bol*, *bolstaðr*, 'place,' see p. lxxii.
- TORDUFF** (Currie). a. 1200, Turdaphe. G. *tòrr dubh*, 'black hill' or 'tower.' Cf. Tarduff, Dunipace.
- TORE** (Inverness). G. *tòrr*, 'a heap, mound, fort,' Ir. *tor*, W. *tur*, a tower. Cf. Tur, W. Calder.
- TORLANE** (Kirkcudbright). G. *tòrr leathann* (pron. lahan), 'broad hill.'
- TORMASDALE** (Islay). The N. *Ormas-dal*, see ORMISTON, to which Gaels have, as often, prefixed a *t*.
- TORNESS** (Inverness). G. *tòrr*, 'a hill, a castle,' or from the god *Thor*, cf. TORBOLL; + NESS.
- TOROSAY** (Mull). Sic 1390; 1561, Toirrasa. ? G. *tòrr rasach*, 'hill, mound covered with shrubs,' with ending influenced by O.N. *ay*, *ey*, a, island.
- TORPHICHEN** (Bathgate). Sic 1540; but 1296, Thorfighyn, Torphychin. G. *tòrr-a-phigheainn*, 'magpie's hill.'

- TORPHINS (Aboyne). G. *tòrr fionn*, 'white, clear hill,' with the common Eng. plural.
- TORRANCE OF CAMPSIE, and WATER OF TORRANCE (Drumblade). Prob. G. *torran*, 'a little mound,' with common Eng. plur. *s* (*ce* = *s*). See CAMPSIE.
- TORRIDON (W. Ross). 1633, -den. Prob. G. *tòrr-a-duin*, 'hill, knoll of the fort.' Only the mod. G. is *tòrr na fhuaran*, 'hill with the springs.'
- TORRY (Aberdeen) and TORRYBURN (Dunfermline). 1350, Torry. G. *tòrran*, 'a little hill.'
- TORSÓNCE (Stow). Prob. G. *tòrr sonnaich*, 'hill with the palisade, wall,' or 'fort.'
- TORTHORWALD (Dumfries). 1287, -thorald; 1297, Thortharalde. Might be 'hill of *Thorold*'; or a hybrid, G. *tòrr*, a hill, + N. *Thorvold*, 'meeting, assembly in honour of the god Thor.' See TINWALD.
- TORWOOD (Larbert and New Luce) and TORWOODLEE (Peebles). Larb. T., c. 1140, Keltor, *i.e.*, G. *coil tòrr*, 'wood of the hill' or 'fort'; so that Torwood is half a translation of Keltor. See LEE.
- TOUGH (Alford). Pron. Toogh. 1605, Towch; but c. 1550, 'Tulluch or Tough,' *i.e.*, G. *tulach*, a hill, mound, or *tiugh*, thick, dense, closely set. Touch or Tough Hills, Stirling, 1329, Tulch, is the same word.
- TOWARD (Rothesay). *Sic* 1498. Formerly G. *rudha-a-tonn àrd*, 'promontory of the high waves.' Cf. Powra, fr. *pònair*, Joyce, ii. 305.
- TOWIE (Alford). *Old*, Tolly. Prob. G. *tollan*, 'a little hole,' fr. *toll*, *tuill*, a hollow, a cavity. Cf. LOGIE.
- TOXSIDE (Gorebridge). Prob. fr. G. *toch*, 'thigh, hough of an animal,' or *toic*, 'a swelling.'
- TRADESTON (Glasgow). The ground here was bought in 1790 by Glasgow 'Trades' House,' and laid out by them.
- TRAILTROW (Dumfries). *Old*, Travertrold. Hybrid; 'fairy's farm,' G. *treanhar*, 'a farm' (cf. TRANENT), + Dan. and Sw. *trold*, Icel. *troll*, a kind of fairy, 'Robin Good-fellow.' Cf. Pow for G. *poll*.

TRANABY (Westray). 'Cranes' abode'; Icel. *trani*, Dan. *trane*, + *bý*, *bi*, dwelling. Cf. CANISBAY.

TRANENT (Haddington). c. 1147, Trauernent; c. 1210, Tranent. G. *treamhar* (pron. traver), 'farm,' lit. ploughed land, 'in the dell' or 'by the stream,' W. *nant*.

TRANTLEBEG (Forsinard). Prob. G. *traona-thuil beag*, 'little stream (cf. DUTHIL) of the corn-craik' (*traona*).

TRAPRAIN LAW (Haddington). (1150, Dunspeider.) Perh. W. *tre*, *tra pren*, 'house by the tree.' Cf. Trahenna, Tweeddale.

TRAQUAIR (Peebles). Sic 1265; but 1116, Treverquyrd; c. 1140, Trauequair; 1174, Trauerquer; 1225, Trefquer; 1506, Trawere. 'Farm (G. *treamhar*, cf. TRANENT) on QUAIR WATER.' The first syllable of Trabroun, E. of Tranent, may have the same origin. As likely fr. W. and Corn. *tra*, *tre*, *trev*, *tref*, 'house, home.'

TREIG L. (Lochaber). Prob. G. *treigeadh*, 'abandonment, desolation'; which it certainly was till the railway was made.

TRELONG BAY and TRELUNG NESS (S. Kincardine). Brythonic for 'boat-house'; cf. G. *long*, *luing*, 'a ship.' Two instances of *Tre-* occur in Stratherrick, Loch Ness, showing perh. the extreme limit of Brythonic influence.

TREMUDA BAY (S. Kincardine). Prob. 'house on the cove,' fr. W. *nodd*, an 'arch, a spring, a cove.' Possibly fr. W. *mudan*, 'a dumb man.'

TRESHNISH Isles (Mull). Prob. Icel. *tre*, gen. *tres*, 'a tree,' wood, + *nish*, *næs*, 'ness, cape,' or G. *innis*, 'island,' 'inch'; these two often are confused. Cf. SKIPNESS, &c.

TRESTA (Shetland). Icel. *tre-staðr*, 'tree-place'; cf. p. lxxiii. Trees are very rare in Shetland.

TRILLEACHAN, Ben (L. Etive). G. for 'the pied oyster-catcher.'

TRINAFOUR (Struan). Brython. or Pict., 'house with the pasture land.' W. and Corn. *tra*, *tre*, a house, and W. *pawr*, Armor. *peur*, pasture land. Cf. BALFOUR.

- TRINITY (Edinburgh) and TRINITY GASK (Crieff). Fancy name. A 'Trinity Lodge,' where Trinity now is, is found advertised in 1783. Gask may be for G. *crosg*, 'a pass, crossing.' But see GASK.
- TROCHRY (Dunkeld). c. 1650, -rig. G. *troch*, 'bad, dangerous,' + Sc. *rig* or ridge. See Rigg.
- TROON (Ayr). 1464, le Trune; *Pont*, 'the Truyn.' W. *trwyn*, = G. *sròn*, 'a nose, point, cape.' Also near Camborne, Cornwall.
- TROQUEER (Dumfries). c. 1380, Treqvere; also Traquire. Prob. = TRAQUAIR, 'green farm.' Cf. Trowier Hill, Girvan.
- TROSACHS (Callander). Said to be G. for 'bristled territory,' with the common Eng. plural.
- TROUP HEAD (Banff). 1654, Trowp; perh. Torfnes of *Sagas*. G. *trup* is just 'a troop.' Meaning here doubtful.
- TROTTERNISH (Skye) and TRUDDERNISH (Islay). Skye T., 1309, Trouternes; 1573, -tyrnes; ? 1588, Trotwayshe. Both are said to mean 'enchanted cape' or 'ness'; O.N. *næs*, Gaelic N. *nish*. Cf. Icel. *trúðra*, a juggler.
- TRUFF HILL (Wigtown). By common transposition of *r*, 'turf hill'; O.E. *turf*, Icel. and Sw. *torf*.
- TUACK (hill, Kintore). Prob. G. *stuaichd*, 'a projecting crag or hillock.'
- TUBEG and TUMORE (Assynt). G. = 'little' and 'big side of land'; G. *taobh*, W. *tu*.
- TULLIALLAN (Dunfermline). G. *tulach àileinn*, 'hill by the meadow,' or fr. *aluinn*, 'exceeding fair, beautiful,' like Tullyallan on the Boyne; Ir. *tulaigh alainn*.
- TULLIBARDINE (Crieff and Moray). Cri. T., 1461, Tulybaryn and -bardy. 'Hill, mound of the warning'; G. *bàrdainn*. The Moray T. is prob. the original one.
- TULLIBELTANE or -TON (Auchtergaven). G. *tulach bealltainn*, 'hill of the beltane,' an ancient Celtic celebration on May Day, when great bonfires were kindled on the hills. The origin of *beltane* is doubtful; but Wh. Stokes has shown it cannot be G. *teine*, 'fire.' Still less has it anything to do with the god Bel or Baal.

TULLIBODY. The old charters seem to imply that there was such a place S. as well as N. of the Forth, near Alloa. North T., c. 1147, Dunbodeuin; c. 1150, Dumbodenum; 1195, Tulibotheny. South T., 1163, Tulibodevin; 1164, Tulybethwyne; 1195, Tulybotheuyn; c. 1200, Tulliboyene. This seems G. *tulach both aibhne* or *abhuinn*, 'hillock with the house by the river.' *Bod* is just the hard form of *both*, and of course *dùn* is 'hill or fort.'

TULLOCH (Dingwall). 1542, Tulche. G. *tulach*, 'a hill, hillock.'

TULLYBOLE (Kinross). 1685, Tulliboal. Prob., as in MAY-BOLE, 'hill by the water,' G. *baol*, or 'of danger,' G. *baoghal*.

TULLYMET (Ballinluig). c. 1200, Tulichmet, Tulimath. Prob. 'soft' (G. *maoth*) or 'rich, fat, fertile (G. *meith*) hill.'

TULLYNESSLE (Alford). a. 1300, Tulynestyn; a. 1500, -nestil. Perh. 'hill of the charm, spell,' G. *tulach-an-eoisle* (cf. ESSLEMONT). In the same district, a. 1300, we find 'Tulynahtlayk.'

TULLYPOWRIE (Perthsh.). G. *tulach fuarach*, 'chilly hill.' For *p* pro *f* in this district, cf. BONSKIED. Perh. fr. G. *pònaire*, 'beans.'

TUMMEL, R. (Perthsh.) G. *tum-allt*, 'plunging stream,' fr. *tum*, to dip, plunge.

TUNDERGARTH (Lockerbie). Prob. 'fallow field or enclosure,' fr. W. *tyndir*, 'ley land' or fallow, fr. *tyn*, stubborn, rigid, + *garth*, see APPLEGARTH. The Icel. and Dan. *tíndlr*, *tundr*, O.E. *tynder*, is 'tinder.'

TURC, Ben (Glen Shee and Argyre), GLEN TURK (Wigtownsh.), and BRIG o' TURK (L. Katrine), and TURKEY BURN (Glen Quiech). G. *torc*, *tuirc*, 'a wild boar.' Cf. Altaturk, Ireland.

TURNBERRY CASTLE (Ayrsh.). c. 1200, Turnebiri; 1286, -byry. Prob. hybrid; Nor. Fr. *tourne*, 'a feudal court,' + O.E. *byrig* or *burg*, 'a fortified place, castle,' cf. QUEENSBERRY. *Turn* may just mean 'turn' or 'corner.'

TURRET WATER (Crieff). ? G. *turaid*, 'a turret,' fr. the shape of the rocks here.

TURRIFF (Aberdeensh.). *c.* 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Turbruad; *a.* 1300, Turrech; *a.* 1500, Turreff. Case of a name which has changed; at first G. *tòrr bruid*, 'hill of anguish' or 'of the stab'; or, possibly, 'fort of *Brude*'; but it is hard to say what the second syllable represents now.

TWATT (Stromness). Icel. *þveit*, 'a thwaite, a place.' *Cf.* MURRAYTHWAITE.

TWECHAR (Kilsyth). 1369, Tweoures. Perh. G. *tuath-a-char*, 'north of the bend or turn'; G. *cor*, *cf.* STRACHUR. This suits the site of the original farm.

TWEED, R., and TWEEDSMUIR (Peebles). ? *a.* 600, *Avellanau*, Tywi; *Bede*, Tuidus, Twidus; *a.* 800, Tweoda; *c.* 966, *Pict. Chron.*, Tede; *a.* 1130, Tweda; *a.* 1150, Thveda. Prob. W. *twyad*, 'a hemming in,' fr. *twy*, to check or bound.

TWISLEHOPE BURN (Newcastleton). Doubtful. Perh. 'separating hill,' fr. W. *twys*, 'a top, tuft, head, heap,' and *yll*, 'that tends to separate'; *cf.* Twizel, Coldstream; and for *-hope*, see HOBKIRK.

TWYNHOLM (Kirkcudbright). *c.* 1200, Twenham; 1605, Twyneme, *i.e.*, Twynham. O.E. *twēon*, 'between,' and HOLM or *ham*, which constantly interchange; *holm* is 'meadow,' *ham* is 'house, home.' *Cf.* the Roman 'Interamna,' and Twineham, Sussex.

TYDEAVERYS (Balmaclellan). *Old*, Tydauarries. G. *tùdan bharra*, 'the little heap on the top' or 'height' (*barr*). *Cf.* Tudhope. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

TYNDRUM (N.-W. Perth). G. *tigh-an-druim*, 'house on the hill-ridge.' *Cf.* DRUM.

TYNE, R. (Haddington). Perh. fr. W. *tynu*, to draw, pull, or G. *teann*, to move, stir, proceed. More likely fr. W. *tyno*, 'a green plot, a dale.' Also in England, Ptolemy's Tinea.

TYNECASTLE (Edinburgh).

TYNETT. Doubtful.

TYNINGHAME (Haddington). *a.* 800, *Hist. St. Cuthberti*, Tinningaham; 1094, Tiningeham; *a.* 1130, *Sim. Dur-*

ham, ann. 756, Tiningaham ; 1265, Tynynham ; perh. *Bede's* Incuneninghum, *c* for *t*. Prob. 'home of the dwellers on the Tyne' ; see p. lxxxv, and note. On the Tyne also stands Tyneholm.

TYNRON (Moniaive). Prob. G. *tigh an sroin*, 'house on the point or height.' Cf. CAMERON and TYNDRUM.

TÝRIE (Fraserburgh and Kirkcaldy). Fras. T., *a.* 1300, Tyry ; 1595, Tyer. G. *tìr, tìre*, 'land.' Cf. STRATHYRE and ALTIRE.

U

UAMVAR. G. *uaim-a-bharra*, 'cave on the height' or 'hill-top' (*barr*). Cf. WEEM and LOCHINVAR.

UDDINGSTON (Glasgow). 1475, Odingstone. Perh. 'village of the god *Odin*' or '*Woden*' (cf. THURSTON). But we find an Ittingston near Huntly, 1534, Utinstoun ; 1677, Uttingstoun ; also a Wittingham, Midlothian, which point to an origin through the Teutonic family of the *Wittings* ; cf. Wittingham and Weddington, England, and WHITTINGHAM. The name Udston close by seems to point to some man *Ud*.

UDNY (Ellon). 1417, Uldnay. Prob. G. *allt an bheath*, 'river of the birches,' *bh* lost by aspiration ; cf. AULDEARN.

UGADALE (Kintyre). 'Valley of graves,' G. *uaghach*, 'full of graves,' + N. *dal*, 'valley.'

UIG (Skye and Lewis). Skye U., 1512, Wig ; 1552, Vig. Lewis U., 1549, Vye ; *c.* 1620, Oig, Vyg. G. *uig*, 'a nook, retired cove,' Icel. *vík*, a small bay. Cf. WICK.

UISKENTUIE (Islay). G. *uisg'an t'suidhe*, 'water of the seat,' place where funerals used to halt to rest and drink—'whisky.' Cf. BEALLACHANTUIE and BAD-NA-CARBAD. *Uisge*, or rather its adj., is seen in another form in Wisheach, Gartly.

UIST (Outer Hebrides). 1282, Iuist ; 1292, Guist ; also Ewyst (the pron. now) and Uibhist. Icel. *í-vist*, 'an abode,' lit. *in-dwelling*. *Vist* is the same root as Ger. *wesen* and Eng. *was*. Also cf. Capt. Thomas, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xi. 476.

- ULBSTER (Wick). Prob. O.N. *ulf-bustar*, 'wolf's abode.' Cf. ULVA, and see p. lxxii. Perh. fr. a man named *Ulf*.
- ULLADALE. O.N. *Uladalr*; prob. Icel. *öla dal-r*, 'valley of the alders,' *öl-r*; perh. fr. G. *ulai*, 'washing, fulling,' + N. *dal*, dale. But cf. Ir. *uladh* (pron. ulla), 'a tomb, cairn,' as in Kilulla, Clare.
- ULLAPOL (W. Ross-sh.). See above. *Pool* is N. *pol* or *bol*, 'place,' see p. lxxiii, rather than G. and Ir. *poll*, 'a pool or water.' Some think *Ulla* is fr. King *Ölaf* (cf. OLLABERRY). There seems no local tradition *in re*. An 'Ulyshaven' is found in Forfarshire, c. 1415.
- ULLIE, Strath. In G. *Uille* or *Illigh*. Through this the river Helmsdale flows. Prob. *Ptolemy's* Ila. Cf. ISLA.
- ULLOCH HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. *uallach*, 'proud,' *i.e.*, 'high.'
- ULSTA (Shetland). Prob. = ULBSTER, 'wolf's place'; N. *staðr*.
- ULVA (Aros). 1473, Ulway. 'Wolf's Isle'; Icel. *úlf-r*, Dan. and Sw. *ulv*, a wolf, + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, isle.
- UNGANAB (N. Uist). G. = 'ounce-land of the abbot,' old G. *unga*, L. *uncia*, an ounce, *i.e.*, the rent was an ounce of silver. See p. lxv, and cf. BALNAB.
- UNICH, R. (Edzell). G. *uinich*, 'bustle,' 'hurry.' It is a rapid stream.
- UNST (Shetland). *Sagas*, Ornyst, Örmst, Aumstr. Doubtful.
- UNTHANK (farm, Biggar, Berwick, Kilbirnie, and burn near Moss-paul). Moss-paul U., 1228, Vnthane; 1290, Wnthanke. O.E. *unþanc* means 'ingratitude,' prob. here referring to the barren soil. Cf. Winthanke, St Andrews. Also twice in Northumbld.
- UPHALL (Bathgate).
- UPLAWMOOR (Neilston). Cf. LAW.
- UPSETTLINGTON (Norham). c. 1098, Upsetinton; 1296, Upsetlington. Fr. some unknown man.
- URIE, URY (Aberdeensh.). Forms, see INVERURIE. Either G. *iubharach*, 'abounding in yews' (G. *iubhar*, pron. yure), or = URR.

URQUHART (Conon Bridge, Inverness, Elgin, Fife). Mod. pron. in G. arochdan. Inver. U., *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Airchardan; *a.* 1150, Urchard. Elgin U., *c.* 1340, Urquhart; also Owrrchard. Conon U., 1340, Urchard. Dr Maclauchlan says its G. form is *Urchudain*, fr. *urch*, 'a knoll,' and *din*, 'a fort.' But Airchardan is better taken as *air*, G. prep., 'on, upon,' and, some say, *caor*, *caorann*, or *cartd*, 'a rowan wood'; perh. G. *caoir*, 'a rapid torrent.' Wh. Stokes ventures on no opinion.

URR (Dalbeattie). 1607, Or. Generally thought = Basque *ur*, 'water'; cognate with G. and Ir. *dobhar* or *dór*, W. *dwr*, water, a river. Cf. DOUR and ORR.

URRAY (Muir of Ord). 1546, Vrray; *c.* 1565, Vurray. Prob. old G. *ur reidh*, 'smooth water.' Cf. above, and ARAY.

USSIE (glen, Conon Bridge). Perh. G. *easach*, 'abounding in falls,' G. *eas*.

UYEA SOUND (Unst).

V

VALE OF LEVEN (Dumbarton). See LEVEN.

VATERNISH or WAT- (N. Skye). 1501, Watternes. It can hardly be 'water-peninsula,' O.E. *wæter*, cf. Icel. *vatn*, water, and Waterford, Ireland, *i.e.*, 'water-fjord'; rather Icel. *vött-r*, 'a glove,' + O.N. *næs* or *nish*, 'ness,' peninsula, lit. nose.

VEIRA (Rousay). Either fr. Icel. *ver*, 'the sea, then a fishing station,' cf. Eng. *weir*, O.E. *wer*, a fence, enclosure for fish; or O.N. *vigr*, 'a bay,' + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, 'island.'

VELLORE (Polmont). Not G. *mheall odhar* (pron. oar), 'grey hill'; but named last century fr. the town in India near Madras.

VENLAW (Peebles). *Sic* 1469. Prob. tautology; G. *bheinn* + Eng. LAW, both = 'hill,' cf. Penlaw, Dumfries. Others say, G. or Ir. *fhionn lagh*, 'white hill.'

VENNACHAR L. (Callander). G. *bheinn na char*, 'hill with the bend or turn,' G. *car*.

- VENUE, Ben (Trossachs). Said to be G. *meanbh*, with the *m* aspirated, meaning 'little,' as compared with its big neighbour Ben Ledi. Cf. YARROW.
- VICE, Lochan of (Tungland). *Old*, Voyis. G. *lochan* is 'a little loch.' *Vice* is doubtful.
- VIDLIN (Shetland). Icel. *víð-r*, Dan. and Sw. *vil*, 'wide'; *-lin* may be N. *lund*, 'a grove,' or *lun*, 'sheltered.'
- VIGEANS, St (Arbroath). *Vigeanus* is the Latin form of *St Fechan*, abbot of Fother, West Meath, *d.* 664; cf. ECCLEFECHAN.
- VINEGAR HILL (Grampians). Corruption of G. *fionna gabhar*, 'the white goat.'
- VIRKIE (Dunrossness). Icel. *virki*, 'a work, bulwark, castle'; cf. 'outworks,' and WORK Head.
- VOE (Shetland). Icel. *vö-r*, 'a little bay, inlet.' Common in Shetland—Burra Voe, Hamma Voe, &c.
- VOIL, L. (Strathyre). Possibly aspirated form of G. *moil*, 'a heap,' or of *boil*, 'fury, rage.'
- VOIRLICH, Ben (L. Lomond). G. *mhòr leac*, 'big, flat rock,' or fr. *leacach*, 'bare summit of a hill.' Cf. Blairlick Hill, Cabrach.
- VRACKIE, or BHRAGGIE, Ben (Golspie, Blair Athole, &c.). G. *bhreac*, *bhrice*, 'spotted, speckled.' Cf. BREAKACHY.
- VUILLIN, Scur (Achnasheen). G. *sgòr-a-mhuilinn*, 'rock of the mill.'

W

- WADDENSHOPE (Glensax, near Yarrow). 1262, Waltamshope, which is said to mean the Saxon god 'Wodin's valley.' Cf. Woden Law, Jedburgh. Of course *Waltham* is also a man's name. On *hope*, see HOBKIRK.
- WALKERBURN (Innerleithen). Burn or stream where the *wauking* or fulling or dressing of cloth was done; O.E. *wealcere*, 'a fuller.' See WAUK MILL, and cf. Walkern, England.
- WALLACESTONE (Polmont). The stone now commemorating *Wallace's* Battle of Falkirk, 1298, was erected in 1810 in place of an older slab.

WALLACETOWN, (Ayr). *Old*, Walenseton. 'Abode, village of the strangers' or '*Welsh*,' i.e., Brythons from Strathclyde; O.E. *wælic*, *welisc*, a foreigner. In the first charter of Paisley, 1160, we find 'Ricardo Walas,' perh. earliest Sc. mention of the name Wallace. Le Waleys (afterwards Wallis) was a common Eng. name in the 13th century. *Cf.* Wales, Sheffield, and Walesby; also GALSTON. 'Wallachia' has a similar origin.

WALLS (Hoy and Shetland). Hoy W., c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Vagaland; also *Saga*, Valey. Said to be 'isle of strangers' (*cf.* O.E. *wealh*, a foreigner); this is doubtful. *Val-* might be Dan. *val*, Sw. *vall*, a wall, rampart.

WALSTON (Biggar). 1293, Walyston, -lliston. = WALLACETOWN. *Cf.* Walsham, Suffolk.

WAMPHRAY (Beattock). Prob. G. *uamh-a-phraimh*, 'cave of slumber' or 'sorrow.' *Cf.* UAMVAR.

WANDEL (Lamington). Also called Hartside. c. 1116, Quendal. O.E. *cwen*, a woman, a 'quean,' Icel. *kván*, a wife, + O.E. *dael*, Icel. *dal*, 'a dale, valley.' *Cf.* Wandil, Surrey.

WANLOCK WATER and WANLOCKHEAD (Sanquhar). Can this mean 'stream like a woman's ringlet' or 'curl' (O.E. *locc*, Icel. *lokk-r*)? *Cf.* WANDEL. To the east lies Midlock Water.

WARDIE (Edinburgh). *Wardie* is a man's name. *Cf.* WARRISTON and Wardington, Banbury.

WARDLAWHILL (Glasgow and Ettrick).

WARRISTON (Edinburgh). Prob. '*Wardie's* abode' or 'village.' *Cf.* above.

WARTHILL (Aberdeen). Prob. fr. its shape, fr. *wart*, O.E. *wearte*, Icel. *varta*. There is no 'hill' here.

WATERBECK (Ecclefechan). Tautology; here *water* and *beck* (Icel. *bekk-r*, Dan. *baek*) both mean 'brook' (*cf.* Wansbeckwater). The O.E. form and sound, *waeter*, is still preserved on the Scottish border. *Cf.*, too, GALAWATER.

WATERNISH. See VATERNISH.

- WATTEN (Wick). *c.* 1230, Watne. Icel. *vatn*, 'water, a loch.'
- WAUCHOPDALE (Langholm). 1220, Walleuhope; 1247, Waluchop; *c.* 1330, Wachopdale; 1340, Walghopp. Prob. fr. O.E. *wealg*, Icel. *valg-r*, *volg-r*, 'warm, luke-warm,' + *hope*, 'a shut-in valley'; see HOBKIRK.
- WAUK MILL (Haddington, &c.). 1561, Walkmiln. 1587, 'The Waulk Miln of Partick.' Sc. *wauk* is 'to full' or 'dress cloth,' O.E. *wealcan*, to turn about; Icel. *válka*, Dan. *valke*, to full, cognate with Eng. *walk*.
- WEDALE (Galashiels). *Sic c.* 1160. The legend says, fr. O.E. *wē-dæl* (in Dan. *vee-dal*), 'vale of woe,' so called by the Angles from their great defeat there by King Arthur. As likely, fr. Icel. *vé*, 'a house,' or *veg-r*, 'a way,' cf. WEYDALE.
- WEDDERBURN (Duns). 1300, Wederburn. Sc. *wedder*, O.E. *wether*, 'a wether or ram.'
- WEEM (Aberfeldy). G. *uaim*, 'a cave.' Cf. UAMVAR and WEMYSS. An old Ir. MS. mentions a high mountain near Dull, called Doilweme.
- WEIR, or WYRE (Orkney). *Sic Jo. Ben*, 1529; but *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, *Vigr*; *c.* 1500, *Wyir*. *Vigr* is prob. the O.N. for 'a bay.'
- WEMYSS, E. and W. (Fife), and WEMYSS BAY (Largs). Fife W., 1239, Wemys; *a.* 1300, Whense; 1639, Easter Weimes. = WEEM, 'a cave,' with the common Eng. plural *s*. There is a Port Wemyss in Islay.
- WEST BARNs, CALDER (1183, West Caledoure), LINTON, &c. See CALDER, &c.
- WESTERDALE (Halkirk), WESTERKIRK (Langholm). Icel. *vest-r*, 'the west'; but Westerkirk is found from 1296 to 1641 as Westerkir (cf. CARR), and in 1322 as Watsterker.
- WESTRAW (Lanark). 'West row'; O.E. *rāw*. Cf. Nunraw, Haddington.
- WESTRAY and PAPA WESTRAY (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Westray; *c.* 1260, Vesturey. O.N. or Icel., *vestr-ey* or *-ay*, 'western isle.' See PAPA.

- WEYDALE (Thurso). Prob. 'valley (Icel. and N. *dal*) of the road' or 'way'; Icel. *veg-r*, Dan. *vei*.
- WHAISAY (Shetland). *Saga*, Hvalsey, *i.e.*, 'whale's isle'; Icel. *hval-r*, Dan. and Sw. *hval*, a whale.
- WHAM, Glen (Kilsyth). G. *uamh* or *uaim*, 'a cave.' Cf. UAMVAR.
- WHAUPHILL (Wigtown). Sc. *whaup* is 'a curlew,' fr. O.E. *hweôp*, *wop*, a cry.
- WHIFFLET (Airdrie). Prof. Rhys suggests 'whin (*i.e.*, furze-covered) flat'; as likely 'white (in names often pron. whîf) flat.' On *flat*, cf. SKINFLATS.
- WHINNEYLEGGATE, -LIGGATE (Kirkcudbright). With *whinny*, *i.e.*, full of whins or furze, cf. W. *chwyn*, weeds. *Liggate* is a gate-post; O.E. *leag-geat*, 'field-post.' Cf. Liggatcheek in Dalry.
- WHINNYFOLD (Cruden). Prob. 'enclosure or fold full of whins' or furze bushes.
- WHITBURN (Bathgate). 'White stream'; O.E. *hwit*, Icel. *hvít-r*, white. Also near Sunderland.
- WHITEFARLAND (Arran).
- WHITEINCH (Glasgow). 'White meadow' or 'links'; G. *innis*. Cf. INCH.
- WHITEMIRE (Forres). 'White-looking swamp'; Icel. *mýrr*, *myri*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen, cognate with the Eng. *moor*. Cf. Drakemire, Berwicksh., MYRESIDE, and 'Wytteriggemyre,' temp. William the Lion, in *Newbattle Chart*.
- WHIT(T)EN HEAD. See its Gaelic form, KENNAGEALL.
- WHITERASHES (Aberdeen). *Rashes* is Sc. for 'rushes,' O.E. *risce*, a rush. Cf. Rashiehill, Stirlingshire.
- WHITERIGG (Airdrie). 1572, Quhitrig; see RIGG.
- WHITHORN (Wigtown). *Early Latin writers*, 'Candida Casa'; 1296, Candidæ Case; *O.E. Chron.*, ann. 565, Hwiterne; 1159, Whitherne; 1250, Witerne; 1498, Quhithern; a very old MS. has the form Futerne, with which cf. the common Aberdeen *f* for *wh*, *foo* for *who*, *far* for

where, &c. O.E. *hwit erne*, 'white house,' or 'cot,' is a translation of Candida Casa, the clay house built by St Ninian, c. 390. There is a Blackerne in Kirkcudbright.

WHITING BAY (Arran). Named from the fish of that name. *Whiting* lit. means 'little white thing.'

WHITLETTS (Ayr). Perh. 'white flats,' and so perh. = WHIFFLET.

WHITSOME (Chirnside). 1296, Whytesum; 1300, Quitesum. Prob. *ham*, i.e., 'home of *White*,' some man, c. p. lxxxv. Of course, *qu* was a true guttural in old Scots, and in form 1300 is = the O.E. *hw*.

WHITSTER (St Abb's Head). *Old*, Whitchester. 'White camp.' This is one, then, of the few Sc. -chesters, see p. xc. Also cf. Glo'ster for Gloucester.

WHITTINGHAM (Haddington). a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Hwitinghaham; 1250, Whittingham. Prob. 'home (O.E. *hām*) of *Whiting*,' i.e., 'the little white man,' or 'of the sons of White'; cf. p. lxxxv, and UDDINGSTON. There is a Wittingshill in Buchan. Also in Northumberland, and near Preston.

WHITTON (Morebattle). Said to be a. 800, *Hist. St Cuthberti*, Waquirtun; but the scribe's spelling in this MS. is very reckless.

WICK. *Sic* in *Barbour*, c. 1375; but 1140, Vik; 1455, Weke. Icel. *vík*, 'a (little) bay,' in Sw. *wik*.

WIDEWALL (S. Ronaldshay). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Vidi-vag(r), i.e., 'beacon voe' or 'bay.'

WIESDALE, WEIS- (Voe, Shetland). Perh. 'hissing valley'; Icel. *hvaesa*, Dan. *hvaese*, to hiss, the Eng. *wheeze*. Cf. Glen LOY. Perh. = WEDALE.

WIGTOWN. 1283, Wyggeton; c. 1565, Wigston. 'Dwelling, village on the bay'; O.E. *wic*, O.N. *vig-r*. See *ton*, p. lxxxiii, and cf. Wigg, Whithorn, and Wigton, Cumberland.

WILKIESTON (Ratho). The name *Wilkie* is fr. G. *guilcach*, rushy, fr. *giolc*, a rush.

WILSONTOWN (Auchengray). Cf. Sir W. Scott's *Journal*, 25th Oct. 1826 (1891), p. 283.

- WILTON (Hawick). *a.* 800, Wiltuna; *c.* 1170, 'Ecclesia de Wilthona or Wiltuna'; 1186, Wiltun. 'Abode, village (O.E. *tún*) of *Will*,' *i.e.*, William. Two in England.
- WINCHBURGH (Linlithgow). 1375, Wynchburch. Perh. 'castle (O.E. *burh*, *cf.* BORGUE) with the winch (O.E. *wince*), crane, or hoisting machine,' or fr. *wench* (M.E. *wenche*), a (young) woman. *Cf.* Winchcombe, Winchfield.
- WINDHOUSE (Shetland). Corruption of O.N. *vind -áss*, 'windy ridge.'
- WINDMILL HILL (Motherwell). Also at Gateshead.
- WINDLESTRAE LAW (Tweeddale). Sc. for 'windlestraw hill'; O.E. *windelstreaw* properly means 'straw for plaiting,' fr. *windel*, a basket.
- WINDYGATES (Markinch). *Gate* in Sc. is 'a way, road,' though O.E. *geat* means 'a gate.'
- WINDY GOUL (Queen's Park, Edinburgh, and Tranent). G. and Ir. *gabhal*, 'a fork, a pass.' *Cf.* Ardgoul, Ireland and Windy Gyle, Northumberland.
- WINTON (Ormiston). *c.* 1160, Wynton; 1210, Winton. Prob. 'windy abode, village'; O.E. *wind*, wind, in Sc. *win'*, *wun'*.
- WIRBAN (hill, Lethnot, Forfarsh.). G. *fhuaran*, 'a spring of water.'
- WISHAW (Lanark). Prob. as next; '*Wice*' or '*Wische's* wood' or SHAW.
- WISTON (Biggar). *c.* 1155, Ecclesia de Wicestun; 1159, Ecclesia vinde Withce; *c.* 1190, Ecclesia de Wische; 1406, Wyston. This knight of the 12th century, *Withce* or *Wice*, is well known from his charters. (See *ton*, p. lxxxiii.) Also near Haverford West.
- WOLFSTAR (E. Lothian). Prob. N. *Ulf-r stað-r*, 'Ulf's place' or 'farm.'
- WORK HEAD (Kirkwall). Icel. *virki*, 'a work, bulwark, castle,' cognate with *verk*, work. *Cf.* VIRKIE.
- WORMIT (N. Fife). 1517, -et. Perh. 'warm place'; Icel. *varm-r*, fem. *vörm*, O.E. *wearm*, warm; perh. from O.E.

wyrm, 'a serpent, worm.' Worm- is common in Eng. names—Wormelow, Wormley, &c. On the ending *-et*, cf. thicket, BLAIKET, &c.

WRAE (Tweeddale). N. *wraa*, *ra*, 'a corner, a landmark'; cf. *wry*, fr. O.E. *wrigian*, to bend. Cf. Woodrae, Finhaven, in 1549, Woodwra.

WRAITH (Rerwick). G. *rath*, 'a circular earthen fort, a rampart.' Cf. RAITH.

WRATH CAPE. 1583, Wraith; c. 1610, *Pont*, Faro Head. Icel. *hvarf*, 'a turning out of sight, a shelter,' fr. *hverfa*, to turn round. Cf. Hvarfs-gnipa, 'peak of the receding land,' O.N. fr. Cape Farewell, Greenland. In Lewis G. the Cape is *An Carbh*, a corruption of *hvarf*; but other Gaels call it *Am Parph* or *Barpa*, 'the cairn or barrow.'

WYSEBY (Kirtlebridge). Prob. 'dwelling, village (Dan. and northern O.E. *bý*, *bi*) of a man Wyse.'

WYVIS, Ben (Dingwall). 1608, Weyes. In G. *beinn fhuathais*, which prob. means 'formidable or spectral ben,' a very appropriate name.

Y

YARROCK or YERROCK, Port (Whithorn). Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of *Nial's Saga* (cf. BERWICK); but, as it stands, prob. G. *garbh achadh*, 'rough field.' Cf. next.

YARROW (Selkirk). Also called 'St Mary's Kirk of Lowis'; c. 1120, Gierua. Jarrow-on-Tyne is a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Gyruum, Girva. Prob. G. *garbh abh*, 'rough stream.' Cf. VENUE, and Yar on Tweed.

YELL, Mid, N., and S. (Shetland). *Sagas*, Jala, Ala; 1586, Jella, Yella. Icel. *gelld*, *gall*, 'barren.' Cf. JAWCRAIG.

YESTER (Haddington). 1295, Yestre, older Ystrad, which is W. for 'valley'=G. *srad* or 'strath'; cf. Estrahannent, s.v. ANNANDALE. Yester is just on the brim of the Damnonian region; see p. xxix.

YETHOLM (Kelso). a. 800, *St Cuthbti*, Gatha'n; 1233,

Jetham; 1297, Yetham; also Zethame, Yettame; c. 1420, Kirkyethame; 1608, Toun-Yettam. 'Hamlet at the gate' (on the Borders pron. yet, O.E. *geat*) between England and Scotland. Cf. The Yetts o' Muckhart, mouth of a pass in the Ochils. See HOLM. With c. 1420 and 1608, cf. GOLSPIE.

YOKER (Glasgow). *Sic* 1505; 1804, Yocker. G. *iochdar*, *iocar*, 'the bottom, low-lying ground.' Cf. 1466, *Chart. Dumferm.*, Yochry Den.

YORKHILL (Glasgow).

YOUCHTRIE HEUGH (Kirkmaiden). G. and Ir. *uachdarach*, 'upper'; cf. the names in *Auchter*-. Heugh is 'a hill'; see HESTERHEUGH.

YTHAN, R. (Ellon). Prob. = ETHIE; c. 1212, Athyn, *i.e.*, G. *athan*, 'a little ford or small fordable river.'

Z

ZETLAND. See SHETLAND.

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